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ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE

SESSIONAL PAPERS

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PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

FOURTH SESSION, SIXTH PARLIAMENT, 1890.

A

Adams, John 36
Adulteration of Food 1*b*
Advisory Council, North-West Territories... 33*d*
Agricultural Implements 81
Agriculture, Annual Report 6
American Vessels carrying bonded freight... 37
Anderson Steamship Service 94
Annapolis, Nova Scotia 56
Appropriation Accounts of 1889 ..... 33*k*
Archives, Canadian 6*b*
Auditor General, Annual Report 5

B

Bank of British Columbia 30*b*
Bank of British North America 30*b*
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 100
Batoche Electoral District 71
Beauharnois Junction Railway 42*c*
Bécancour Station and St. Julie de Somerset, Mail between 21*a*
Beds of Harbors, Rivers, etc 74
Board of Examiners, Civil Service 7*b*
Bonds and Securities 32
Breakwater at Tignish 58
British Canadian Loan and Investment Co... 44
British Columbia, Settlers' Petitions 76
Budget Speech 38

C

Campbellton and Gaspé Basin, Mails between. 21*d*
Canadian Archives 6*b*
Canada Atlantic Railway 42*b*
Canadian Flour 97

C

Canadian Immigration and Emigration 6*
Canadian Pacific Railway : ..... 31 to 31*c*
Lands sold 31
Correspondence with Interior Department 31*a*
Subsidies for Steamships 31*b*
Bridges on Branch Lines 31*c*
Cars on Intercolonial Railway 41*f*
Cascumpeque Harbor 59*c*
Casualties on Intercolonial Railway 41*e*
Caughnawaga Indians 43*b*, 43*c*
Chambly Canal 46*b*
Chartered Banks 4, 30*c*
Charters of Banks 30*b*
Chatham, McGregor's Creek 79
Chinese Immigration 64
Chisholm, Kenneth 63
Civil Service Board of Examiners 7*b*
Civil Service List 7*a*
Civil Service Superannuations 28
Commissioner, Dominion Police 23
Commissioner, North-West Mounted Police. 13
Copyright Act 35
Cove Head Harbor 59
Criminal Statistics 6*a*, 6*a**
Cullers' Office, Quebec 28*a*

D

Damages by Intercolonial Railway 41*c*
Damages to Government property 87*a*, 87*c*
Dam at Hungry Bay 89
Deposits in Savings Banks 30, 30*a*
Derby Branch Railway 40
Dominion Lands Regulations 26

D

Dominion Police Commissioner 23
Dredge "Prince Edward" 60
Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road... 54

E

Eau Clair and Bow River Lumber Co..... 33*l*
Eggs, Exports and Imports of..... 93
Electoral Lists..... 39
Esquimalt Graving Dock..... 59*g*
Estimates, 1890-91..... 3
Expenditures and Receipts..... 29, 75
Experimental Farms, Annual Report..... 6*c*

F

Fisheries, Annual Report..... 17
Fisheries Protection Service..... 17*b*
Fleming, Sandford, Report of..... 65, 65*a*
Floating Lights..... 83, 83*a*
Flour, Canadian..... 97
Fort la Corne Half-breeds..... 33*h*
Freight Rates, etc..... 41*g*
French Language, North-West Territories. 33*b*, 33*e*

G

Garneau, Joseph..... 55
Geological Survey Reports..... 73
Gordon, Lieut., Report of..... 87*b*
Governments of Ontario and Quebec..... 74
Governor General's Warrants..... 22
Graving Dock, Esquimalt..... 59*g*
Great Eastern Railway..... 67
Grosse Isle Quarantine..... 62

H

Half-breed Claims..... 33*c*
Half-breeds at Fort la Corne..... 33*h*
Hall's Harbor, Nova Scotia..... 59*f*
Harbor Works, Quebec..... 59*g*
Harvey-Moncton Section of Railway..... 84
Herring Fishing Industry..... 17*a*
High Commissioner, Report of..... 6*d*
Homesteads in North-West Territories..... 33*f*
Hungry Bay Dam..... 89
Hurrell, Private C. J..... 51, 51*b*
Hydraulic Lots..... 66, 66*a*

I

Immigration and Emigration, Canadian..... 6*
Indian Affairs, Annual Report..... 12
Indian Reserves..... 43, 43*b*
Indians, Intoxicating liquors sold to..... 43*a*
Inland Revenue, Annual Report..... 1
Inspectors of hulls of steamers..... 45
Insurance Companies..... 9*a*, 9*b*
Insurance, Report of Superintendent..... 9
Interior, Annual Report..... 14
Interior Department, Clerks in..... 50

I

Intercolonial Railway:..... 41 to 41*g*
St. Jean Chrysostôme Station..... 41
Property sold in Lévis..... 41*a*
Petitions from employees..... 41*b*
Damage to Properties..... 41*c*
Insurance Scheme..... 41*d*
Casualties to trains..... 41*e*
Officials' Cars..... 41*f*
Freight Rates, etc..... 41*g*
Interprovincial Bridge over Ottawa River... 80
Inverness and Ste. Julie de Somerset, Mail between..... 21*a*
Island Railway Reserve, B.C..... 76

J

Jesuits' Estates Act..... 70
Justice, Annual Report..... 10

K

Kamouraska Wharf..... 57*a*
Kettle Creek..... 52
Kinistino Electoral District..... 71

L

Lake St. Peter, Floating Light in..... 83
Legislative Assembly, North-West Territories..... 33, 33*a*
Lévis Post Office..... 56*a*
Lévis, Property sold in..... 41*a*
Library of Parliament, Annual Report..... 8
Liquor License Act..... 91, 91*a*
Lobster Factories in P.E.I..... 25
Losses of Ships..... 72
Lotbinière, Floating Light in..... 83*a*
Lourdes and Somerset, Mail between..... 21

M

Mail between Bécancour Station and Ste. Julie de Somerset..... 21*a*
Mail between Lourdes and Somerset..... 21
Mail between Inverness and Ste. Julie de Somerset..... 21*a*
Mails between Campbellton and Gaspé Basin 21*d*
Mails in Prince Edward Island..... 21*b*
Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec... 48, 48*a*
Marine, Annual Report..... 16
Matane Branch Railway..... 90
Military District No. 1..... 92
Militia and Defence, Annual Report..... 11
Militia and Defence, Changes in Department of..... 92*a*
Miscellaneous Expenses..... 24
Montreal Court House..... 78

Mc

McGirr, William..... 61
McGregor's Creek, Chatham..... 79

N

New Brunswick Vice-Admiralty Court..... 47
New London Harbor..... 59*a*
North-West Mounted Police..... 13
North-West Territories :..... 33 to 33*o*
Resolutions of Legislative Assembly.... 33
Memorials for Legislative Assembly..... 33*a*
Separate Schools and French Language.. 33*b*
Half-breed Claims..... 33*c*
Resignation of Advisory Council 33*d*
Printing in French..... 33*e*
Second Homesteads..... 33*f*
Registry Offices..... 33*g*
Half-breeds at Fort la Corne..... 33*h*
Seed Grain..... 33*i*, 33*j*
Appropriation Accounts..... 33*k*
Eau Clair and Bow River Lumber Co... 33*l*
St. Albert Bridge..... 33*m*
Pasture Lands..... 33*n*
List of Schools..... 33*o*
Nova Scotia Vice-Admiralty Court. 47

O

Ontario and Quebec Governments..... 74
Ontario Manufacturers' Association..... 86
Ottawa City and the Government..... 69
Ottawa River Interprovincial Bridge..... 80

P

Pagans in Census Returns..... 98
Palmer Road Post Office..... 56*b*
Pasture Lands leased..... 33*n*
Petitions from Intercolonial Railway employees..... 41*b*
Picton Harbor and Public Buildings..... 59*e*
Pierreville Post Office 56*c*
Pinette Harbor..... 59*a*
Postmaster General, Annual Report..... 15
Post Office, Quebec... ..... 28*b*
Prince Edward Island, Dredging in..... 60
Prince Edward Island, Mails in..... 21*b*
Prince Edward Island, Wharves, etc., in.... 58*a*
Président et Sydics, Seigneurie d'Yamaska... 53
Prieur, Arthur..... 77
Printing Bureau 95
Public Accounts, Annual Report..... 3
Public Buildings..... 96
Public Printing and Stationery.... ..... 7*c*
Public Works, Annual Report..... 18

Q

Quarantine Regulations, Grosse Isle..... ... 62
Quebec and Ontario Governments..... 74
Quebec, Cullers' Office..... ..... 28*a*
Quebec Harbor Works..... ..... 59*g*
Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospital.... 48, 48*a*
Quebec Post Office..... .... 28*b*
Quebec Vice-Admiralty Court 47
"Quinté," Loss of steamer 87

R

Railways and Canals, Annual Report 19
Railways built by Dominion..... 42, 42*a*
Railway Statistics..... ..... 19*a*
Railway Subsidies 42*d*
Receipts and Expenditures 29, 75
Registered Letter sent to Dead Letter Office. 21*c*
Registry Offices, North-West Territories.... 33*g*
Regulations affecting Dominion Lands 26
Report on Social Economy..... 20
River Thames..... .... 54*a*
Rivière du Sud..... 53*b*
Rocky Mountains Park..... 27
"Rooth," Seizure of tug..... 99
Royal Military College..... 68

S

Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Co... 82, 82*a*
Saskatchewan Provisional District..... 71
Savings Banks..... 30, 30*a*
Sawdust in Ottawa River..... 65, 65*a*
Schools in the North-West..... 30*o*
Schreiber, Collingwood, Report of..... 84
Secretary of State, Annual Report..... 7
Seed-grain, Purchase and distribution of.. 33*i*, 33*j*
Seizure of the tug "Rooth"..... 99
Self-binders, Reapers and Mowers..... 81
Separate Schools, North-West Territories.... 33*b*
Shareholders in Banks..... 4
Ships, Losses of. 72
Short Line Railway..... 84
Social Economy, Report on..... 20
St. Albert Bridge 33*m*
Steamboat Inspection 16*a*
St. Jean Chrysostôme Station..... 41
St. Roch-des-Aulnets Wharf..... 57
Subsidies to Beauharnois Junction Railway.. 42*c*
Subsidies to Canada Atlantic Railway 42*b*
Subsidies to Railways..... ..... 42, 42*a*, 42*d*
Sud, Rivière du. 53*b*
Sultana Island..... ..... 49, 49*a*
Superannuation in Cullers' Office, Quebec... 28*a*
Superannuations, Civil Service..... 28
Supplementary Estimates..... 3

T

Telegraph Line along Cape Breton Railway.. 88
Temperance Colonization Co..... 82, 82*a*, 82*b*
Thames River..... .... 54*a*
Tignish Breakwater..... 58
Timber Limits..... 36*a*
Toronto Harbor Works..... 59*d*
Tracadie Harbor 59*b*
Trade and Navigation, Annual Report 2
Trent Valley Canal Commission..... 46*a*

V

Valiquette's Pension 51*a*, 51*c*
Vice-Admiralty Courts..... 47

W

Warrants, Governor General's..... 22
Weights, Measures and Gas..... 1*a*
Welland Canal, Report of A. F. Wood.... 46, 46*c*
Western Union Telegraph Co..... 88
West India Steam Service..... 85
Wharf at Kamouraska.... ..... 57*a*

W

Wharf at St. Roch-des-Aulnets..... 57
Wiggins, John... 101
Wood's Island 59*a*

Y

Yamaska River..... 53, 53*a*

See also Alphabetical Index, page 1.☞

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS,

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their Titles at full length; the Dates when Ordered and when Presented to both Houses of Parliament; the Name of the Member who moved for each Sessional Paper, and whether it is Ordered to be Printed or Not Printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

1. Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th January, 1890, by Hon. J. Costigan..... .....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

1*a*. Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being a Supplement to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue, 1889.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

1*b*. Report on Adulteration of Food, being a Supplement to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue, 1889..... .....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 2.

2. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th January, 1890, by Hon. M. Bowell—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

3. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889; presented to the House of Commons, 17th January, 1890, by Hon. G. E. Foster. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1891; presented 30th January, 1890. Supplementary Estimates of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1890; presented 27th March, 1890. Further Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1890; presented 25th April, 1890. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1891; presented 6th May, 1890—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

4. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th April, 1890, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

5. Report of the Auditor General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th January, 1890, by the Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.

6. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the calendar year, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1890, by Hon. J. Carling—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

6*. Canadian Immigration and Emigration. Annex to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

6*a*. Criminal Statistics for the year 1888.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

6*a**. Criminal Statistics for the year 1889..... ..*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 6.

6*b*. Report on Canadian Archives, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th February, 1890, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

6*c*. Reports of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th April, 1890, by Hon. J. Carling—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

6*d*. Report of the High Commissioner for Canada, with Reports from Agents in the United Kingdom, for the year 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th April, 1890, by Hon. J. Carling—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 7.

7. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th January, 1890, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

7*a*. The Civil Service List of Canada, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd February, 1890, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

7*b*. Report of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th January, 1890, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

7*c*. Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1889.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

8. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament on the state of the Library of Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th January, 1890, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 8.

9. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1889—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

9*a*. Preliminary Abstract of the business of Canadian Life Insurance Companies, for the year ended 31st December, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th February, 1890, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

9*b*. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ending 31st December, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th April, 1890, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 9.

10. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th March, 1890, by Sir John Thompson—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

11. Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th February, 1890, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 10.

12. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st December, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd January, 1890, by Hon. E. Dewdney—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

13. Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th March, 1890, by Sir John Macdonald—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 11.

14. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1890, by Hon. E. Dewdney—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

15. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd January, 1890, by Hon. J. Haggart—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

OMISSION.

The two following documents were not printed until the Index was issued, which accounts for their mission :

6*e*. Abstracts of the Returns of Mortuary Statistics for the year 1889. *(Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.)*

[The above paper has been inserted as the first of Volume No. 7, immediately preceding the Report of the Secretary of State.]

19*b*. Canal Statistics for Season of Navigation, 1889. *(Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.)*

[Inserted as last paper in Volume No. 13, immediately following Railway Statistics.]

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 12.

16. Twenty-second Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th February, 1890, by Hon. Mr. Colby—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

16*a*. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, for calendar year ended 31st December, 1889 ..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

17. Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, for the year 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th April, 1890, by Hon. Mr. Colby.... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

17*a*. Special Report of the delegates appointed in 1889, to enquire into the Herring Fishing Industry of Great Britain and Holland. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th February, 1890, by Hon. C. H. Tupper ..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

17*b*. Report on the Fisheries Protection Service of Canada, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, by Hon. Mr. Colby ..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 13.

18. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year 1888-89, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd February, 1890, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

19. Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1890, by Sir John A. Macdonald.... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

19*a*. Railway Statistics of Canada, and Capital, Traffic and Working Expenditure of the Railways of the Dominion, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1890, by Sir John A. Macdonald—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 14.

20. Report of the Social Economy Section of the Universal International Exhibition of 1889 at Paris, prepared by Jules Helbronner, member of the Royal Labor Commission. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th May, 1890, by Hon. M. Bowell.. *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

21. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th March, 1889, for copies of all correspondence respecting the establishment of a bi-weekly, in place of a weekly, postal service between Lourdes and Somerset, in the county of Megantic. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th January, 1890.—*Mr. Turcot* ..... *Not printed.*

21*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all correspondence respecting the awarding of the contract for carrying the mail between Becancour Station and Ste. Julie de Somerset, and between Inverness and Ste. Julie de Somerset, awarded in or about the month of April, 1888 ; also of all tenders connected therewith. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th January, 1890.—*Mr. Turcot* ..... *Not printed.*

21*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1888, for a return of all correspondence by letter or telegram, and all other papers, relative to the conveyance of extra provincial mails in Prince Edward Island since the 1st of September last. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th January, 1890.—*Mr. Davies* ..... *Not printed.*

21*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1890, for a return showing the number of registered letters sent to the Dead Letter Office during the years 1887, 1888 and 1889, up to the 31st December last. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th January, 1890.—*Mr. McMullen* ..... *Not printed.*

21*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1890, for copies of all letters, reports and other correspondence now in the possession of the Postmaster General respecting the carriage of the mails between Campbellton, in the province of New Brunswick, and Gaspé Basin, in the province of Quebec. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th February, 1890.—*Mr. Joncas* ..... *Not printed.*

22. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued and expenditure made under same since last session of Parliament, in accordance with Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, section 32, sub-section 2. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th January, 1890, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for Distribution only.

23. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, for the year 1889, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st January, 1890, by Sir John Thompson ..... *Not printed.*

24. Statement of expenditure on account of Miscellaneous Expenses from 12th July, 1889, to 4th January, 1890, authorized by Act 52 Victoria, chapter 1. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd January, 1890, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Not printed.*

25. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1889, for a return of the number of lobster factories round the coast of Prince Edward Island, the number of fines imposed during the season of 1888, the amount of each fine, the names of parties who have paid the fines, and the names of parties who have not paid the same; also the nature of offence in each case. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd January, 1890.—*Mr. Perry*.....*Not printed.*

26. Copies of the regulations affecting Dominion Lands which have been sanctioned by the Privy Council since the close of last session of Parliament, in compliance with section 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th January, 1890, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Not printed.*

27. Regulations for the control and management of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, sanctioned by Order in Council of the 27th November, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th January, 1890, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for Distribution only.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 15.

28. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the Civil Service, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated or retired, his salary, age and length of service, his allowance and cause of retirement, whether vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, etc., for year ended 31st December, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th January, 1890, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

28*a*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 22nd January, 1890, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence and documents respecting the superannuation of certain employees in the Cullers' Office at Quebec. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th January, 1890.—*Mr. Langelier (Quebec Centre)*.....*Not printed.*

28*b*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd January, 1890, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence and documents respecting the superannuation of certain employés in the Post Office at Quebec, and in the Post Office Inspector's Office at Quebec; and the filling up of the vacancies caused by their superannuation. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1890.—*Mr. Langelier (Quebec Centre)*.....*Not printed.*

29. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1890, for a return giving a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures to 1st January, 1890, together with statement of the same for the half year ending 1st January, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th January, 1890.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Printed for Distribution only.*

30. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1890, for a return showing the amounts of money deposited in the several savings banks in the Dominion, and in the several post office savings banks, the location of each, and the gross amount of deposits in each on the 30th of June and December last. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th January, 1890.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

30*a*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1890, for a return showing the amounts of money deposited in the several savings banks in the Dominion, and in the several post office savings banks, the location of each, and the gross amounts of deposits in each on the 30th of June and December last. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th February, 1890.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

30*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th February, 1890, for copies of the original charters of the Bank of British North America and of the Bank of British Columbia, and of all amendments thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st February, 1890.—*Mr. Edgar*—*Not printed.*

30*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1890, for a return giving the names of all the chartered banks in Canada that have suspended payment, gone into liquidation, or become insolvent since Confederation, showing the amount of capital stock authorized, the amount of stock subscribed, the amount of stock paid up, the assets and liabilities of said banks at the time of such suspension or failure, the nature of such assets and liabilities, the dates of said charters and the dates of forfeiture or relinquishment of such charters, and dividend paid to bill holders and depositors. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd April, 1890.—*Mr. Hesson*.....*Not printed.*

31. Correspondence with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company covering a copy of list of all lands sold by that company during the year ending 1st day of October last, in compliance with section 8 of 49 Victoria, chapter 9. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th January, 1890, by Hon. E. Dewdney.....*Not printed.*

31*a*. Return (*in part*) under resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. Selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th January, 1890, by Hon. E. Dewdney ..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

31*b*. Return to an address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 24th January, 1890, for copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Imperial Government, and between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in regard to the granting of a subsidy to the latter company for lines of steamships to run between Vancouver, B.C., and Japan and Australia. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th February, 1890.—*Mr. Prior* ..... *Not printed.*

31*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1890, for copies of all petitions, letters or other documents addressed to the Government, and complaining of the condition of the bridges on the branch lines of railway worked by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company within the county of Bagot and the neighboring counties. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th February, 1890.—*Mr. Dupont* ..... *Not printed.*

32. Detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd February, 1890, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau ..... *Not printed.*

33. Return to an address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th January, 1890, for copies of all resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories, respecting the application of moneys voted by this House for the use of the said territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th February, 1890.—*Hon. Mr. Laurier* ..... *Not printed.*

33*a*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd February, 1890, for copies of all memorials, petitions and resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories passed at its last session, whether addressed to His Excellency the Governor General or to the Parliament of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th February, 1890.—*Mr. Daly* ..... *Not printed.*

33*b*. Copies of the several petitions presented to Council against the abolition of separate schools and the French language in the North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th February, 1890, by Mr. Colby ..... *Not printed.*

33*c*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th January, 1890, for copies of all resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories, respecting the settlement of the Half-breed claims. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st February, 1890—*Hon. Mr. Laurier* ..... *Not printed.*

33*d*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th January, 1890, for copies of all Orders in Council, despatches, correspondence and documents relating to the resignation of the Advisory Council of the North-West Territories, and the appointment of their successors. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th February, 1890.—*Mr. White (Renfrew)* ..... *Not printed.*

33*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1890, for a return showing, by years, the cost of printing the Ordinances and other official papers and publications in the French language from the time of the passage of the North-West Territories Act of 1877. 2. The number of copies of the Ordinances from time to time printed in said language. 3. The number distributed and the number remaining in stock. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th February, 1890.—*Mr. Denison* ..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

33*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1890, for a copy of the memorials sent by Joseph Holden and John Shera to the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, respecting second homesteads in the Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th March, 1890.—*Mr. Davin* ..... *Not printed.*

33*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1890, for a return showing receipts and expenses of each North-West Territories Registry Office from 1887 to 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th March, 1890—*Mr. Davin* ..... *Not printed.*

33*h*. Correspondence in relation to certain assistance afforded to the Half-breeds at Fort la Corne and other places. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st May, 1890, by Hon. E. Dewdney—
Not printed.

33*i*. Statement respecting the purchase of seed grain (including a schedule of prices paid for wheat and oats). Presented to the House of Commons, 1st May, 1890, by Hon. E. Dewdney....*Not printed.*

33*j*. Statement respecting distribution of seed-grain and instructions as to the distribution thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st May, 1890, by Hon. E. Dewdney.....*Not printed.*

33*k*. Memorandum with reference to the appropriation accounts of 1889, for certain of the provinces and the North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st May, 1890, by Hon. E. Dewdney.....*Not printed.*

33*l*. Statement regarding the claim of the Eau Clair and Bow River Lumber Company against the Government for lumber alleged to have been taken off their limits. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st May, 1890, by Hon. E. Dewdney .....*Not printed.*

33*m*. Correspondence, etc., respecting the St. Albert Bridge. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st May, 1890, by the Hon. E. Dewdney .....*Not printed.*

33*n*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1890, for a return showing: 1. The number of acres of pasture land now under lease in the North-West Territories. 2. The amount paid the Government for rental of grazing leases during the past year. 3. The amount due the Government for arrears on pasture leases, and the names of the lessees in arrears for pasture lease rental. 4. The names of the lessees holding leases of territory upon which settlers are not allowed to take up land without the consent of the lease-holder, with the total area of such leases, and the location of each. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1890.—*Mr. Charlton*—
Not printed.

33*o*. List of schools under different denominations in the North-West Territories, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1890, by Hon. E. Dewdney.....*Not printed.*

34. *See Sessional Paper No. 17a.*

35. Certified copy of a report of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency in Council on the 17th August, 1889, on the subject of the Copyright Act of last session, together with correspondence and other papers referring to the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th February, 1890, by Sir John Thompson...*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

36. Copies of reports of a committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, with reference to the granting a timber license to Mr. John Adams. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th February, 1890, by Sir John Macdonald.....*Not printed.*

36*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1890, for a list of timber limits granted by the Dominion Government since March 1st, 1885; the names of the parties to whom granted, with date of grant; the area of each limit granted; whether granted to highest bidder at public competition, and the amount of bonus, if any, in each case received. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1890.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

37. Return to an address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th January, 1890, for copies of all Orders in Council or departmental orders prohibiting American vessels from carrying bonded freight from American ports to Victoria, British Columbia, or any other Canadian port; and copies of all Orders in Council or departmental orders revoking the same, and all correspondence connected therewith. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th February, 1890.—*Hon. Mr. Laurier* .....*Not printed.*

38. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1889, for a return giving the total cost of issuing the budget speech each year since 1867, together with a statement showing the number of copies issued during said period. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th February, 1890.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed.*

39. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1890, for a statement of all the expenses generally incurred to this day for the making of the electoral lists for the Dominion of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th February, 1890.—*Mr. Casgrain*—
Not printed.

40. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1890, for copies of all papers, correspondence and agreements between the Government and the proprietors of the extension of the Derby Branch Railway in relation to the said extension, the said extension having being built by the aid of Government subsidy, but never yet operated. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th February, 1890.—*Mr. Mitchell*.....*Not printed.*

41. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1890, for copies of all petitions and correspondence respecting the request for the construction of a siding, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, at the station of St. Jean Chrysostôme, in the county of Lévis. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th February, 1890.—*Mr. Guay*.....*Not printed.*

41*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1890, for a statement showing the names of all persons who sold to the Dominion Government since the 1st January, 1886, property located in St. Laurent and Lauzon Wards in the town of Lévis, with a view to widening the roadway of the Intercolonial Railway, and an extension of the station at Lévis; the amount paid to each proprietor; the amounts paid for commissions; the rate of percentage, and the persons to whom such amounts were paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th March, 1890.—*Mr. Guay*.....*Not printed.*

41*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th March, 1890, for copies of all petitions to the Minister of Railways since 1st January, 1889, from employees of the Intercolonial Railway workshops at Moncton and the Prince Edward Island Railway, asking for an increase of wages; and also for copies of all answers to the same from the Department of Railways or any official thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1890.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Not printed.*

41*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th March, 1890, for copies of all petitions forwarded to the Government by Messrs. Nazaire Ouellet, Geo. Voyer, Alfred Ouellet, F. Coté and others, in relation to damages caused to their properties by the Intercolonial Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1890.—*Mr. Fiset*.....*Not printed.*

41*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th March, 1890, for a return showing the past operation of the Intercolonial Railway employees insurance' scheme, and especially (*a*) the annual receipts and expenditure, including salaries of officials for each year the scheme has been in operation; (*b*) the amounts paid each year out of the fund to the employees or their representatives, and whether for death or injury; (*c*) the surplus (if any) now on hand of such fund. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1890.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Not printed.*

41*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1890, for a return of the casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway, arising from collision, broken rails or otherwise, for the calendar year 1889, the respective causes and dates, the amount of damage (if any) in each case to property, the amount of compensation paid to owners of property destroyed or damaged, as well as amount of claims for loss or damage to property (if any) unsettled. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1890.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*.....*Not printed.*

41*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th March, 1890, for a return showing (*a*) the names and number of officials' cars on the Intercolonial Railway and its branches; (*b*) the original cost, date and place of building of each car, or name of person or company from whom purchased; (*c*) the cost of repairs to, or expenditure in, each of such cars since acquired; (*d*) the names, salaries and expenses of each employee on such official cars; (*e*) the annual expenses of providing the supplies to each such car. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1890.—*Mr. Davies*—

Not printed.

41*g*. Return to an address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st May, 1890, for a return showing: 1. The rate per ton charged for carrying coal in car loads over the Intercolonial Railway from the mines of Nova Scotia to St. John, Moncton, Newcastle and Campbellton in New Brunswick, and to Rimouski, Rivière du Loup and Quebec, and by the same, with its connections, to Montreal and Toronto. 2. The rate per ton for carrying flour, wheat and other goods of the same class in car loads from Toronto, Montreal and Quebec to Campbellton, Newcastle, Moncton and St. John in New Brunswick, and to Amherst, Truro, Pictou and Halifax in Nova Scotia. 3. The number of freight trains which passed each way between Nova Scotia and Quebec and Ontario, and between New Brunswick and the same provinces, in the year 1889. 4. How many trains carried goods from the west to be shipped at Halifax and St. John, respectively, during 1889, and up to the present date in 1890. Presented to the Senate, 16th May, 1890.—*Hon. Mr. Wark*.....*Not printed.*

42. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1890, for a return showing the amount of money expended by the Dominion in each province since Confederation to the 30th of June, 1889, under the following heads: 1. Subsidies to railways in each province, excepting the Canada Pacific main line and Sault Branch. 2. The several railways built by the Dominion in each Province, including the Intercolonial branches and extensions, but not the main line as originally constructed. 3. The buildings erected or purchased in each province, their location and cost. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th February, 1890.—*Mr. McMullen*—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

42*a*. Amended return (in part) to a return presented to the House of Commons on the 26th February, 1890, showing the amount of money expended by the Dominion in each province since Confederation to the 30th June, 1889, under the following heads: 1. Subsidies to railways in each province, excepting the Canada Pacific main line and Sault Branch. 2. The several railways built by the Dominion in each province, including the Intercolonial branches and extensions, but not the main

line as originally constructed. 3. The buildings erected or purchased in each province, their location and cost. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1890.—*Mr. McMullen*

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

42*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1890, for a statement of the amount of subsidies voted to the Canada Atlantic Railway Company for the construction of their bridge over the St. Lawrence River, between Coteau and Valleyfield, the amount paid by the Government up to date, and the amount unearned or still to be paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd May, 1890.—*Mr. Bergeron*.... ..... *Not printed.*

42*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1890, for a statement of the amount of subsidies voted by Parliament to the Beauharnois Junction Railway Company, the amount paid by the Government up to date, and the amount still due or unearned. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd May, 1890.—*Mr. Bergeron*..... .....*Not printed.*

42*d*. Papers, correspondence, etc., respecting subsidies to certain railway companies, and towards the construction of certain railways, as follows: Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company (late Vaudreuil and Prescott Railway Company); Waterloo Junction Railway Company; Northern Pacific Junction Railway Company; Ottawa, Morrisburg and New York Railway Company; Erie and Huron Railway Company; Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company; Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company; Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company; Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway (formerly Amherstburg, Lake Shore and Blenheim Railway Company); Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company; Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company; Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway Company; Bay of Quinté and Lake Nipissing Railway Company; Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific Railway Company; St. Stephen and Milltown Railway Company; Woodstock and Centreville Railway Company; St. John River Railway Company, N.B.; Central Railway Company, N.B.; Shelburne and Liverpool to Annapolis Railway Company; Inverness and Richmond Railway Company; International Railway Company; Montreal and Sorel Railway Company; Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company; Montreal and Lake Maskinongé Railway Company; Great Eastern Railway Company; Drummond County Railway Company; Oxford Mountain Railway Company; Maskinongé and Nipissing Railway Company; Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company; Quebec Central Railway Company; Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company; Stewiacke Valley and Lansdowne Railway Company; Temiscouata Railway Company; Tobique Valley Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1890, by Sir John A. Macdonald ....*Not printed.*

43. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1890, for a list of Indian reserves within the Province of Manitoba, giving location and area of each one, number of Indians belonging to it at the time of location of such reserve, and number now actually living on same. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th February, 1890.—*Mr. LaRivière*—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

43*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1890, for a return giving the names of all persons who were tried before a magistrate for selling intoxicating liquors to Indians in the county of Grey or Bruce, in the year 1888-89; together with all papers, documents and letters on the subject; also the name of the party who laid the information, the name of the magistrate before whom it was tried, the name of the constable employed, and the name of the lawyer retained in each case, together with the decisions of the magistrate, stating the fines imposed, if any; also if any appeals were made from the decisions of the magistrate, stating before what judge the appeals were tried and what was the result: giving the cost of each trial before the magistrate, and of each appeal before the judge, together with the name, occupation and post office address of every person who received money for any service whatever, either at the trial at the magistrate's court or at the appeal before the judge; the total cost of all the trials, the total fines imposed and collected. If costs were refused at any trial, giving the reason for such refusal; also showing whether any of the Indians who received whiskey were electors of Bruce under the Electoral Franchise Act of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890.—*Mr. Landerkin* ....*Not printed.*

43*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th March, 1890, for a statement showing: 1. All moneys in the hands of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, belonging to the Indians of the Caughnawaga Reserve. 2. All the several sources from which the said moneys were derived. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th March, 1890.—*Mr. Doyon*.. ....*Not printed.*

43c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th March, 1890, for copies of all correspondence between the Indian Department and the agent or chiefs of the Caughnawaga Reserve, in relation to any indemnity obtained by the Indians of the reserve, on the ground that the extent of their reserve has been considerably diminished by encroachments. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1890.—*Mr. Doyon*.....*Not printed.*

44. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on 31st December, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1890, by Hon. Mr. Speaker...*Not printed.*

45. Return to an address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, for a return : 1. Giving the names and places of residence of the commissioners appointed in 1883 for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the fitness and eligibility of persons appearing before them for examination and qualification as inspectors of the hulls of freight and passenger steamers plying in Canadian waters. 2. Copies of the circular sent out inviting competitors to meet at Ottawa, and the date or dates so mentioned from time to time. 3. The names and places of residence of all persons who were so examined at each and every meeting of the said commissioners up to date. 4. Copies of the recommendation or recommendations of any of the said commissioners, or any one of them, respecting the said examination or the qualifications, or otherwise, of any or all who underwent such examination at the first or any subsequent meeting of the said commissioners, or either of them. 5. The name and place of residence of each and every inspector of freight and passenger steamer hulls appointed by the Government from 1882 to date ; indicating who were appointed after undergoing and passing the necessary examination, as well as giving the name and place of residence of each and every inspector of such hulls who was appointed without having successfully passed the said examination, together with the name and place of residence of any inspector so appointed, since 1882 to date, who had been dismissed or had resigned within the time specified, and the cause assigned for such dismissal or resignation. 6. The name and place of residence of any person appointed to fill any vacancy or addition as inspector of said hulls. 7. Copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Marine and any person respecting any of the questions enumerated herein. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd March, 1890.—*Mr. Wilson (Elgin)*.....*Not printed.*

46. Return to an address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General dated 20th February, 1890, for a copy of the report of Mr. A. F. Wood upon the investigation which he has made into affairs connected with the Welland Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th March, 1890.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Not printed.*

46a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1890, for a return showing the date of the creation of the Trent Valley Canal Commission, the time and place of the first sitting, the actual number of days it has actually been occupied in the work appertaining to the said Commission, and the number of days and of sittings held in taking and receiving evidence, and the places whereat thus far sittings of the commission have been held. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1890.—*Mr. Barron*.....*Not printed.*

46b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1890, for a statement showing, for each year since 1878 : 1. The number of vessels which have passed through the Chambly Canal, and their tonnage. 2. The amount of, and the description of freight carried by these vessels. 3. The amount of tolls collected in the said several years on the said canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th March, 1890.—*Mr. Préfontaine*.....*Not printed.*

46c. Supplementary Report of A. F. Wood, Esq., of the Welland Canal Investigation with suggestions as to changes in the present system of management. Presented to the Senate, 1st May, 1890, by Hon. Mr. Abbott.....*Not printed.*

47. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1890, for a return of the number of cases entered in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Quebec, during the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 ; the number of cases entered during the same years in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia ; and the number of cases entered during the same year in the Vice-Admiralty Court of New Brunswick. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1890.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*.....*Not printed.*

48. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1890, for a statement in detail showing the expenditure made in connection with the Marine and Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, since the 30th June, 1886, the said statement giving : 1. The sum voted each year by the Dominion Parliament. 2. The amount expended. 3. The number of sailors and emigrants taken in each year, and the total number of days that each one of these passed in the hospital. 4. The number of persons not being sailors or emigrants, taken into the said hospital, and the number of days that each one of this class passed there. 5. The total cost day by day of each patient. 6. The amount received by the Government for the patients who are neither emigrants nor sailors. 7. The amount

received from the Sick Mariners' Fund under the Act 49 Vic., chap. 76, section 16. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1890.—*Mr. Langelier (Quebec Centre)*—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

48*a*. Return to an address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd January, 1890, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence and documents respecting the establishment of the Marine Hospital at Quebec and respecting the closing of the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th March, 1890.—*Mr. Langelier (Quebec Centre)*.....*Not printed.*

49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1890, for a return showing whether or not the island known as Sultana Island, in the Lake of the Woods, has been sold, and if sold, showing by what right or title the Government of Canada claimed to have the power to sell the same; showing, also, all correspondence had between the Government of Canada and the purchaser or purchasers of said island, or the solicitors or other persons acting on behalf of such purchaser or purchasers (if any); showing, also, the area of land contained in said island, and the value and extent of the pine timber thereupon, and the price or amount for which the said island was sold, and the names and addresses of the purchaser or purchasers thereof. Also any map showing locality of island. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1890.—*Mr. Barron*—
Not printed.

49*a*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1890, for a return showing whether or not the island known as Sultana Island, in the Lake of the Woods, has been sold, and if so, showing by what right or title the Government of Canada claimed to have the power to sell the same; showing, also, all correspondence had between the Government of Canada and the purchaser or purchasers of said island, or the solicitors or other persons acting on behalf of such purchaser or purchasers (if any); showing, also, the area of land contained in said island, and the value and extent of the pine timber thereupon, and the price or amount for which the said island was sold, and the names and addresses of the purchaser or purchasers thereof. Also any map showing locality of island. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd April, 1890.—*Mr. Barron*.....*Not printed.*

50. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th April, 1889, for a return showing the number of permanent clerks employed by the Department of the Interior, including inside and outside service. And also the number of extra clerks at present in the employ of the said department in the same service. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1890.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*—
Not printed.

51. Official correspondence in the matter of Private C. J. Hurrell, applying for further compensation as a wounded volunteer. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th March, 1890, by Sir Apolphe Caron.....*Not printed.*

51*a*. Official correspondence in the matter of Valiquette's pension. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th March, 1890, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Not printed.*

51*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th March, 1890, for a statement showing: 1. The date when Private C. T. Hurrell was notified by the Government of the passing of the passing of the Order in Council of the 13th November, 1888, granting him a pension. 2. The amounts paid him by way of gratuity or pension, and the dates of such payments. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1890.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*

51*c*. Copy of a declaration made by Antoine Valiquette, father of the late Primat Valiquette, sergeant in the 65th Battalion. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1890, by Sir A. P. Caron.
Not printed.

52. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1890, for copies of all letters to the Government asking that engineers be sent to examine Kettle Creek, between St. Thomas and Port Stanley, with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of building a canal; and all reports, maps and other documents sent in by such engineers. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890.—*Mr. Wilson (Elgin)*.....*Not printed.*

53. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1890, for copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any of its departments, and the corporation known as the "Président et syndics de la commune de la seigneurie d'Yamaska," respecting damages occasioned to their lands by the dam erected in the Yamaska River. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890.—*Hon. Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

53*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1890, for copies of all claims made by Elphège Cardin, Jean Cardin, George Tonnancourt and Bruno St. Germain, to be compensated for damages occasioned to their lands by the dam erected in the Yamaska River; of all correspondence arising out of such claims; together with a statement of all sums allowed to each of them in settlement of their claims. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1890.—*Hon. Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

53*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1890, for copies of the late reports made by the Engineer of the Public Works Department respecting works to be carried out at Rivière du Sud, in the county of Montmagny. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th March, 1890.—*Mr. Choquette*..... *Not printed.*

54. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1890, for a return of all correspondence, petitions, reports or other papers respecting the sale, ownership or condition of the Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road, since the close of the session of 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890—*Mr. Bain (Wentworth)*..... ...*Not printed.*

54*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1890, for copies of all petitions, reports of engineers, and all correspondence in reference to the dredging of the bar at the mouth of the river Thames, in the county of Kent, Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890.—*Mr. Campbell*.....*Not printed.*

55. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1890, for copies of all correspondence and documents respecting the appointment of Mr. Joseph Garneau as Superintendent of Government works at Quebec ; and respecting his removal and the substitution of a person named L. P. Lépine. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890.—*Mr. Langelier (Quebec Centre)*..... ..*Not printed.*

56. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th February, 1890, for a return of a copy of the contract and specification for the erection of the Post Office and Custom House building at Annapolis, Nova Scotia ; the several tenders and amounts thereof ; also any order or orders altering the quality and nature of the stone used in the construction. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*.....*Not printed.*

56*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1889, for copies of all petitions and resolutions forwarded to the Government by the citizens or Corporation of the town of Lévis, in relation to the building of a post office in the said town. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890.—*Mr. Guay*.....*Not printed.*

56*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1890, for copies of all petitions, letters, etc., to the Department at Ottawa, praying for a post office at Palmer Road, Prince Edward Island ; also all correspondence to and from the Post Office Department at Ottawa and the Post Office Inspector at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1890.—*Mr. Perry*.....*Not printed.*

56*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1890, for copies of two enquiries made by Messrs. Bourgeois, King and Bolduc, respecting the post office at Pierreville, P.Q.—*Mr. Choquette*..... *Not printed.*

57. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1889, for copies of all correspondence, reports, etc., respecting the wharf at St. Roch des Aulnets, in the county of L'Islet, between the Department of Public Works and the late Charles Frs. Roy, surveyor, and the residents of the said municipality interested therein. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890.—*Mr. Casgrain*.....*Not printed.*

57*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th January, 1890, for copies of the accounts connected with the building of a wharf at Kamouraska, in the province of Quebec, made up in the course of the year 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890.—*Mr. Dessaint*—*Not printed.*

58. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th January, 1890, for a statement, in detail, showing the expenditure made in connection with repairs to Tignish Breakwater, Prince Edward Island, during 1889 ; the date of commencement of work, and when completed ; the name of party in charge of work. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890.—*Mr. Perry*—*Not printed.*

58*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1890, for a statement showing the number of Government wharves, piers and breakwaters repaired in Prince Edward Island during the year 1889, the amount expended on each of said wharves, piers and breakwaters. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1890.—*Mr. Perry*.. ....*Not printed.*

59. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1890, for copies of the reports made by the chief engineer relating to the survey of Cove Head Harbor, in Prince Edward Island, four or five years ago. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890.—*Mr. Davies*—*Not printed.*

59*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1890, for a copy of Government engineer's report of survey of Harbors of Pinette and Wood's Island, and also copy of report of survey of New London Harbor and Breakwater, in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890.—*Mr. Welsh*.....*Not printed.*

59*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1890, for copies of any reports made by the chief engineer relating to survey of Tracadie Harbor, Prince Edward Island, some years ago. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1890.—*Mr. Davies*....*Not printed*.

59*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th March, 1890, for a return showing the date of commencing the work of blasting the rock in Cascumpec Harbor, in Prince Edward Island, in the summer of 1889, the date at which the work stopped, the names of workmen employed, the amount of wages paid to each diver and to each laborer; also the whole amount expended in blasting said rock up to December, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1890.—*Mr. Perry*.....*Not printed*.

59*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commens, dated 10th March, 1890, for a return showing the number of tenders made or put in for the public work at the eastern gap of the Toronto Harbor works; the name or names of each person or company tendering for the work and the amount of each tender and the terms thereof, with a statement of the approximate quantities upon which each tender was calculated; and of all letters and correspondence, statements, documents and papers pertaining to the letting of the contract and to any and all of the tenders. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1890.—*Mr. Barron*.....*Not printed*.

59*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1890, for a return of all correspondence, petitions, memorials, reports of the chief engineer of the Department relative to the necessity and expediency of dredging and otherwise improving the harbor at Picton, Bay of Quinté, since 1st January, 1883; and also containing all correspondence, petitions, memorials and reports concerning the desirability or expediency of construction of public buildings at the said town of Picton for the accommodation of post office, customs and inland revenue offices in that town, since 1st January, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd April, 1890.—*Mr. Platt*—

Not printed.

59*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1890, for copies of all reports of the chief engineer on the pier at Hall's Harbor, Nova Scotia, since the year 1882; and for copies of all correspondence relating to said pier. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd April, 1890.—*Mr. Borden*.....*Not printed*.

59*g*. Statements and correspondence in reference to the Harbor Works at Quebec, Graving Dock at Esquimalt, etc. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1890, by Sir Hector Langevin—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1890, for a statement showing the amount of dredging done during the season of 1889 in Prince Edward Island by the dredge "Prince Edward;" the names of harbors and other places dredged during said season, and the amount of work done in each harbor. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890.—*Mr. Perry*.....*Not printed*.

61. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1890, for copies of all correspondence which has passed between the Auditor General and the Minister of the Interior, or any other person, in reference to the allowance for travelling expenses of William McGirr, private secretary to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890.—*Mr. Lister*.....*Not printed*.

62. Return to an address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th January, 1890, for a copy of the quarantine regulations of Grosse Isle, together with all Orders in Council and instructions given to the medical officers at said station. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed*.

63. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1890, for copies of correspondence in connection with a claim, made by the district of St. Peter's, in the county of Richmond, for medical attendance and board of Kenneth Chisholm, a sick mariner, belonging to the schooner "Jeanie." Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890.—*Mr. Flynn*—

Not printed.

64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th January, 1890, for a return showing: 1. The total number of Chinese immigrants who have arrived in the Dominion of Canada from the 31st March, 1887, to the 31st December, 1889, specifying the ports at which such immigrants have arrived. 2. The amount of fees or duties collected from Chinese immigrants during the same period. 3. The number of certificates of residence that have been issued to Chinese as provided for under section 13 of the Act to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration into Canada, since the passage of the Act. 4. The number of Chinese who have been detected in attempting to land in Canada upon fraudulent certificates and who were prevented by the courts from doing so. 5. Copies of all correspondence having reference to the removal from office of Mr. Vroman *alias* Mr. Gardner, and also all correspondence having reference to the appointment of a Chinaman to the

position of interpreter at the port of Vancouver, in the place of the said Mr. Gardner. 6. The number of Chinese who have passed through Canada in bond for passage from Vancouver by steamer to China, and the regulations that have been prescribed for placing them securely on board said steamers to prevent their disembarkation into Canada. 7. The total number of Chinese other than those in bond who have left Canada during the first mentioned period, and the number of return certificates that have been issued. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th March, 1890. —*Mr. Gordon*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

65. Return to an address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 21st January, 1890, for copies of all reports and other communications in reference to the deposit of sawdust, slabs, or other offensive material, in the Ottawa and other rivers of the Dominion. Presented to the Senate, 10th March, 1890.—*Hon. Mr. Clemow*—

Presented for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

65*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1890, for a copy of the report of Sandford Fleming, C.E., of the examination made by him as to sawdust, &c., put in the Ottawa by the saw mills at the Chaudière and other mills on the Ottawa River. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1890.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed.*

66. Return to an address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd January, 1890, for a detailed statement showing the settlement effected with the lessees of hydraulic lots at the Chaudière, city of Ottawa; as likewise copies of new leases entered into with the several lessees of the said hydraulic lots. Presented to the Senate, 10th March, 1890.—*Hon. Mr. Clemow.*

Not printed.

66*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1890, for return showing the names of all parties in arrears for hydraulic and other rents up to the 1st instant, and the amounts respectively due by such parties. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1890.—*Mr. Somerville*.....*Not printed.*

67. Return to an address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th January, 1890, for copies of all petitions, correspondence and documents of every nature respecting the Great Eastern Railway, or any other line of railway which it is proposed to lay between Lévis and Montreal, following the course of the river St. Lawrence. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1890.—*Mr. Rinfret*.....*Not printed.*

68. Report in relation to the appointment of non-commissioned officers in the Royal Military College. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1890, by Sir A. P. Caron.....*Not printed.*

69. Certified copy of a report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 11th January, 1885, in relation to matters between the Government and the city of Ottawa. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th March, 1890, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Not printed.*

70. Return to an address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th January, 1890, for copies of the reports or opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown relating to the Act passed by the Legislature of the province of Quebec intituled: "An Act for the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates," and also copies of the case or cases or other documents or reports submitted to the said Law Officers, or to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in relation to the said Act, and upon which the said opinions were obtained, and also all the despatches and correspondence in reference thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th March, 1890.—*Mr. O'Brien*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1890, for a statement showing, in detail, the population by origin, according to the census of 1885, of that part of the provisional district of Saskatchewan lying to the south of the line between townships 47 and 48, and bounded on the west by the line between ranges 11 and 12, west of the 3rd initial meridian, and on the east by the 3rd initial meridian, in the Dominion Lands system of survey, now the electoral district of Batoche. Also of that part of the same provisional district lying to the east of the 3rd initial meridian in the Dominion Land system of survey, and bounded on the north by the southern boundary of the electoral district of Prince Albert, now the electoral district of Kinistino. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th March, 1890.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

72. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1890, for a return showing the annual losses of ships since 1868 in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic coast and Bay of Fundy, owing to tides, currents and fogs, with the name and tonnage of each vessel, and such particulars in each case as to the causes and extent of damage, as may be in the possession of the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th March, 1890.—*Mr. Curran*—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1890, for a return showing the number of Reports of the Geological Survey published resp ectively for each year of the last ten years, the number sold each year, the number distributed gratuitously, and the number still on hand. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th March, 1890.—*Mr. Ferguson (Welland)*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

74. Correspondence of the Governments of Ontario and Quebec in reference to the ownership of the beds of harbors, rivers, etc. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1890, by Sir John Thompson.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

75. Statement, in detail, of Receipts and Payments of Canada, for the eight months ending 28th February, for the years 1889 and 1890 respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1890, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Not printed.*

76. Return to an address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor G eneral, dated 29th January, 1890, for: 1. Copies of all petitions addressed to his Excellency the Governor General by settlers in the districts of Cranberry, Cedar, Wellington, Nanoose and Nanaimo, British Columbia, asking the privilege of obtaining the lands on which they had squatted on the Island Railway reserve on ordinary terms allowed to settlers, viz., that their grant should include surface and minerals. 2. For copies of all Orders in Council passed to authorise a commission to enquire into the claims of said settlers. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th March, 1890.—*Hon. Mr. Laurier*..... *Not printed.*

77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1890, showing salary and remuneration paid to Mr. Arthur Prieur, employee of the House, as translator or otherwise, and the total amount received by him since his employment in any capacity. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st March, 1890, by Hon. Mr. Speaker.....*Not printed.*

78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1890, for a return showing: 1. The actual cost of first construction of the Montreal Court House, 1851-57. 2. The amount spent for repairs since each year down to Confederation. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1890.—*Mr. Curran*.....*Not printed.*

79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1890, for a return showing: 1. The total amount of money expended in dredging McGregor's Creek, in the town of Chatham, Ontario. 2. The amount expended for piling and planking the same. The name of each contractor, and amount of their several contracts. 3. The amount of money paid property owners for damage done to their property in consequence of such dredging, with the name and amount paid each property owner. 4. The name and amount of all claimants whose claims have been rejected, or which are still under the consideration of the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1890.—*Mr. Campbell*.....*Not printed.*

80. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1890, for the report and plans of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works employed to make a survey and examination, with a view to the construction of an inter-provincial bridge across the Ottawa River, between the village of La Passe, in the province of Ontario, and the village of Fort Coulonge, in the province of Quebec. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st April, 1890.—*Mr. Bryson*—
Not printed.

81. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th February, 1890, for a return showing the number of self-binders, reapers and mowers exported from the Dominion during the past three years; giving the names of the exporters, the countries to which exported, and the amount of drawback allowed on each of the articles so exported. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd April, 1890.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant)*.....*Not printed.*

82. Return to an address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd January, 1890, for copies of all correspondence between the officers of the Temperance Colonization Company, and the officers of the Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Company, and the Department of the Interior, or any member of the Government; and all correspondence between Rev. Alexander Sutherland and John T. Moore and the Department of the Interior, or any member of the Government, in relation to the location of lands and claims for placing immigrants on lands, and compensation for assisting immigration to the said lands, together with all Orders in Council relating to such claims. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1890.—*Mr. Somerville*—
Not printed.

82*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd January, 1890, for copies of all correspondence between the officers of the Temperance Colonization Company and the officers of the Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Company and the Department of the Interior, or any member of the Government; and all correspondence between the Rev. Alexander Sutherland and John T. Moore and the Department of the

Interior, or any member of the Government, in relation to the location of lands and claims for placing immigrants on lands, and compensation for assisting immigration to the said lands, together with all Orders in Council relating to such claims. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1890.—*Mr. Somerville* ..... *Not printed.*

82*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1890, for a return of all correspondence, memorials and agreements between the Government and the Temperance Colonization Company, together with correspondence of settlers, employees and members of the Company, relative to the operations of the said company. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1890.—*Mr. Wallace*..... *Not printed.*

83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th March, 1890, for copies of all petitions and correspondence respecting the placing of a floating light opposite Yamachiche, in Lake St. Peter, River St. Lawrence. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th April, 1890—*Mr. Rinfret.* *Not printed.*

83*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1890, for copies of all petitions, correspondence and documents whatsoever respecting the placing of a floating light on the St. Lawrence opposite the church of Ste. Croix, in the county of Lotbinière, in place of the buoy now located there. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1890.—*Mr. Rinfret* ..... *Not printed.*

84. Report of Collingwood Schreiber, Esq., Chief Engineer and General Manager of Government Railways, on the completion of the location survey of the proposed line of railway between Harvey Station on the New Brunswick Railway, and a point on the Intercolonial Railway near Moncton *viâ* Fredericton, known as the "Harvey-Moncton Section of the Short Line Railway." Presented to the House of Commons, 24th April, 1890, by Sir John Macdonald ..... *Not printed.*

85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th March, 1890, for copies of forms of advertisement and of tender, of tenders received of the contract entered into in connection with a steam service between any ports in the Maritime Provinces and any West India ports; also all correspondence connected therewith between any of the public departments and any persons interested in the establishment of the said service. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1890—*Mr. Trow*..... *Not printed.*

86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th January, 1890, for a return of all papers and correspondence between the Ontario Manufacturers' Association and the Dominion Government, during the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, on the subject of proposed legislation relating to factories. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st May, 1890.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*

87. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1890, for copy of report made and evidence taken by the court of enquiry ordered by the Department of Marine to investigate the loss of the steamer "Quinté," which was burned on Bay of Quinté in the autumn of 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd May, 1890.—*Mr. Platt*.... ..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

87*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1890, for a return of all claims made by the Government since Confederation against individuals, companies or corporations for damages done to Government property by steamers, vessels or other craft; giving the names of vessels, etc., their owners, dates and items of each claim, distinguishing those paid and unpaid. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd May, 1890.—*Mr. Cook*. ..... *Not printed.*

87*b*. Report of Lieut. Gordon, R.N., into the conduct of the master and mate of the steamship "Baltic," in connection with the outrage perpetrated on one Charles Hambly, a deck-hand of the said vessel, on the 26th August, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1890, by Hon. Mr. Colby..... .... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

87*c*. Return (*in part*) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1890, for a return of all claims made by the Government since Confederation against individuals, companies or corporations for damages done to Government property by steamers, vessels or other craft; giving the names of vessels, etc., their owners, dates and items of each claim, distinguishing those paid and unpaid. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1890.—*Mr. Cook*..... *Not printed.*

88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1890, for copies of all agreements made between the Government, or the Minister of Railways, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, respecting the construction and operation of a telegraph line along the Cape Breton Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd May, 1890.—*Mr. Macdonald (Victoria)*— *Not printed.*

89. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1890, for copies of the petitions, letters, and the plans and engineers' reports respecting the projected dam at Hungry Bay, in the county of Beauharnois. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd May, 1890.—*Mr. Bergeron*— *Not printed.*

90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1890, for copies of all petitions and other documents relating to the building of the proposed branch railway to Matane. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd May, 1890.—*Mr. Fiset*..... *Not printed.*

91. Liquor License Act, 1883, memorandum of claims for fines, costs, &c., imposed on holders of Dominion Licenses for violations of the Provincial License Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1890, by Hon. J. Costigan.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

91*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th March, 1890: 1. For a return, in detail, of all expenses attending the passage and enforcement of the Liquor License Act of 1883 up to date. 2. The amount of all law costs *re* its constitutionality. 3. The names of all the legal firm or firms employed by the Government, and the amount paid said firm or firms. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1890.—*Mr. Trow*.....*Not printed.*

92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1890, for copies of all correspondence between the Department of Militia and Defence and the officers of the staff of Military District No. 1 regarding the pay and allowances of said officers. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1890—*Mr. Scriver*.....*Not printed.*

92*a*. Return to an address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 21st April, 1890, for copies of all Orders in Council making appointments, promotions and changes in the Department of Militia and Defence, for the year ending 31st December, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1890.—*Mr. Lister*.....*Not printed.*

93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1890, for a return of the quantity and value of eggs imported into and exported from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec since 1st January last; also the countries they have been imported from and exported to. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1890—*Mr. Guillet*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

94. Correspondence respecting the surrender of the Anderson contract for the Atlantic Steamship Service. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1890, by Hon. G. E. Foster—

Printed for Sessional Papers only.

95. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th January, 1890, for a return showing the total amount of expenditure to date on the Government Printing Bureau building, the total expenditure to date on type, presses and all other printing and binding machinery and material placed in the bureau; also the total amount paid in salaries and wages to officers and employees in the bureau from the 1st July, 1889, to 1st January, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1890.—*Mr. Innes*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

96. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1890, for a return showing the amount of money expended by the Dominion in each province since Confederation to the 30th of June, 1889, under the following heads: 1. Subsidies to railways in each province, excepting the Canada Pacific main line and Sault branch; 2. The several railways built by the Dominion in each Province, including the Intercolonial branches and extensions, but not the main line as originally constructed; 3. The buildings erected or purchased in each province, their location and cost. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1890.—*Mr. McMullen*—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

97. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 31st March, 1890, for a statement showing the number of barrels of Canadian flour brought by sea or directly, or through the United States of America, into the several provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, during the year 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1890.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*.....*Not printed.*

98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1890, for a return showing the names of the six Pagans returned for the parish of Ste. Elizabeth, in the county of Joliette and province of Quebec, in the census returns of 1881, as appears from the original schedule of the enumerator for that parish. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1890.—*Mr. Charlton.*

Not printed.

99. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th March, 1890, for copies of all papers connected with the seizure of the tug "Rooth" at Amherstburg, in July or August last, having a raft in tow, and bound from French River to Fort Erie. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1890.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*

100. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Chicoutimi, Gaspé, Joliette and Montmagny, for the year 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1890, by Hon. Mr. Speaker.....*Not printed.*

101. Return to an address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd April, 1890, for copies of all correspondence between the Minister or Deputy Minister of Justice, Inspector Moylan, or any official in connection with the Department of Justice, and the Warden, Deputy Warden, or any other official of the British Columbia Penitentiary, relating to the dismissal of John Wiggins, lately a guard in the aforesaid penitentiary. Presented to the Senate, 16th May, 1890.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes (New Westminster)*.....*Not printed.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER

1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1890.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Report of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs	ix
Special Appendix A	xxxvi
do B	xlii

PART I.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

Ontario.

Grand River Superintendency –A. Dingman, Acting Agent and Inspector	157
Walpole Island Agency—Alex. McKelvey, Agent	1
Western Superintendency, 1st Division –A. English, Agent	2
do do 2nd do Thos. Gordon do	2
do do 3rd do John Beattie do	3
Northern do 1st do Jas. C. Phipps, Visiting Superintendent	4
do do 2nd do Thos. S. Walton, M.D., Superintendent	8
do do 3rd do Wm. Van Abbott, Indian Lands Agent	10
do do 4th do J. P. Donnelly, Agent	11
Golden Lake Agency—Edmund Bennett, Agent	13
Tyendinaga do Mathew Hill do	14
Lake Simcoe do J. R. Stevenson do	14
Cape Croker do J. W. Jermyn do	15
Saugeen do James Allen do	15
Alderville do John Thackeray do	16
Rice & Mud Lake do Edwin Harris do	17
Rama do D. J. McPhee do	18
Penetanguishene do H. H. Thompson do	18
Scugog do Geo. B. McDermot do	280
New Credit do P. E. Jones, M.D. do	147
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, Report on—Rev. W. W. Shepherd, Principal	19
Wikwemikong do do Rev. D. Duronquet do	19
Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes do Rev. E. F. Wilson do	20
Mohawk Institution and Normal School do Rev. R. Ashton do	27–30

Quebec.

Caughnawaga Agency—A. Brosseau, Agent	31
St. Regis do Geo. Long do	32
Viger do N. Label do	32
Maria do J. Gagné, Ptre. do	33
Lake St. John do L. E. Otis do	33
Restigouche do Simon Poirier do	34
River Desert do James Martin do	34
Lorette do A. O. Bastien do	36
North Temiscamingue Agency—A. McBride, Agent	36
St. Francis do P. E. Robillard, Agent	158
North Shore River St. Lawrence Superintendency—L. F. Boucher, Superintendent	40

New Brunswick.

North-Eastern Superintendency—Chas. Sargeant, Superintendent	174
South-Western do 1st Division—Jas. Farrell, Agent	36
Northern Division—Jas. Farrell, Agent	38

NOVA SCOTIA.

		PAGE
District No. 1*a*—George Wells, Agent		42
do 1*b*—F. McDormand do		121
do 1*c*—Geo. R. Smith do		42
do 2 —C. E. Beckwith do		126
do 3 and 4—Rev. Thos. J. Butler, Agent		43
do 5 —Rev. A. P. Desmond, Agent		175
do 6*a*—James Gass do		149
do 6*b*—D. H. Muir, M.D. do		122
do 7 —No report		....
do 8 — do		....
do 9 —W. C. Chisholm, Agent		43
do 10 —Rev. M. McKenzie do		300
do 11 —Rev. D. McIsaac do		44
do 12 —No report		....
do 13 —Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agent		44

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault, Superintendent		45

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Reports of the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West Territories, the Inspectors of Agencies and Farms, the Inspector of Schools and the Principals of Industrial Schools, &c.

Hayter Reed, Indian Commissioner, &c						158
Francis Ogletree	Agent—Treaty No. 1					45
A. M. Muckle	do	do	1			47
H. Martineau	do	do	2			49
R. J. N. Pither	do	do	3			50
James McCraken	do	do	3			51
John McIntyre	do	do	3			52
H. Keith	do	Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4				54
J. B. Lash	do	Muscowpetung's	do	do	4	56
J. A. Markle	do	Birtle	do	do	4	57
W. L. Reynolds	do	File Hills	do	do	4	59
W. S. Grant, Acting	do	Assiniboine Reserve	do	do	4	61
W. E. Jones	do	Fort Pelly	do	do	4	63
Lt.-Col. A. McDonald	do	Crooked Lakes	do	do	4	64
J. J. Campbell	do	Moose Mountains	do	do	4	65
Joseph Reader	do	Pas	do	do	5	122
A. Mackay	do	Beren's River	do	do	5	308
R. S. McKenzie	do	Duck Lake	do	do	6	67
P. J. Williams	do	Battleford	do	do	6	69
George G. Mann	do	Onion Lake	do	do	6	70
John A Mitchell	do	Saddle Lake	do	do	6	70
S. B. Lucas	do	Peace Hills	do	do	6	76
Wm. C. deBallinhard	do	Edmonton	do	do	6	78
J. Finlayson	do	Carlton	do	do	6	80
F. C. Cornish	do	Sarcee	do	do	7	81
Wm. Pocklington	do	Blood	do	do	7	82
Magnus Begg	do	Blackfoot	do	do	7	84
A. R. Springett, Act'g	do	Piegan	do	do	7	85
E. McColl,	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves in Treaties 1, 2, 3 and 5					176
T. P. Wadsworth	do	do		do	4, 6 and 7	280
Alex. McGibbon	do	do		do	4, 6 and 7	132
J. A. Macrae	do	Protestant Schools in Treaties 4, 6 and 7				91
Albert Betournay	do	Roman Catholic Schools, Manitoba and North-West Territories				126
Qu'Appelle Industrial School, Treaty 4—Report on—Rev. Father Hugonnard, Principal						131
Battleford	do	do	6	do	Rev. Thos. Clarke, Principal	87
St. Joseph's	do	do	7	do	Rev. E. Claude, Principal	89

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PAGE
H. Moffat, Acting Superintendent 149
W. H. Lomas, Agent, Cowichan Agency 99
Harry Guillod do West Coast do 101
R. H. Pidcock do Kwawkewlth do 102
P. McTiernan do Lower Fraser do 146
J. W. Mackay do Kamloops and Okanagan Agencies 103
Michael Phillips, Acting Agent, Kootenay Agency 111
W. L. Meason, Agent, William's Lake Agency 112
C. Todd, Acting do North-West Coast Agency 118
John R. Scott, Metlakahtla Industrial School—Report on 119

SURVEYORS' REPORTS.

John C. Nelson, D.L.S., in charge of Indian Reserve Surveys, N.-W.T 301
A. W. Ponton, D L.S., Man. and N.-W.T 297
E M. Skinner, D.L.S., B.C 299

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

No. 1.—Showing the number of acres of Indian lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1889, the total amount of Purchase Money, and quantity of surveyed surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date 242
Annual Report—Land Sales Branch 244
No. 2—School Statistics 245-246
No. 3—Census Returns 264
Statement showing quantities of Grain and Roots sown and harvested on Indian Reserves, &c., in the North-West 180-278
Statement showing the number of Indians in the North-West Territories and their whereabouts in 1889 234
Return showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in the North-West Territories, 1889 192-274

PART II.

PAGE

A. 1. Officers and employés at Headquarters 2
A. 2. do do Outposts 4
B. 1. Nova Scotia ..... } Statements of Expenditure
2. New Brunswick ..... }
3. Prince Edward Island ..... }
4. British Columbia ..... }
5. General Account—Indians of Manitoba and the North-West, with Statements A to N.
A. Annuities under Treaties.
B. Agricultural Implements, furnished under Treaties.
C. Seed Grain.
D. Cattle and Pigs.
E. Supplies for destitute Indians.
F. Clothing.
G. Day Schools.
H. Industrial Schools.
I. Surveys.
J. Wages of Farmers employed on Indian Reserves.
K. Supplies for Farmers and Laborers employed on Indian Reserves
L. Sioux.
M. General Expenses.
N. Agency Buildings.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

C. Balance Sheet of Indian Fund, with Subsidiary Statements, 1 to 107 151

1. Bachewana Indians.
2. Chippewas of Beausoleil.
3. Chippewas of Nawash.
4. Chippewas of Rama.
5. Chippewas of Sarnia.
6. Chippewas of Saugeen.
7. Chippewas of Snake Island.
8. Chippewas of Thames.
9. Chippewas of Walpole Island.
10. Fort William Band.
11. French River Indians.
12. Garden River Indians.
13. Henvy's Inlet Indians.
14. Lake Nipissing Indians.
15. Manitoulin (unceded).
16. Maganattwan Indians.
17. Mississaguas of Alnwick.
18. Mississaguas of Credit.
19. Mississaguas of Rice Lake.
20. Mississaguas of Mud Lake.
21. Mississaguas of Scugog.
22. Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.
23. Moravians of Thames.
24. Munsees of Thames.
25. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.
26. Ojibbewas and Ottawa, Lake Huron.
27. Ojibbewas and Ottawa, Lake Superior.
28. Mississagua River Band.
29. Oneida of Thames.
30. Parry Sound Indians.
31. Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
32. Serpent River Indians.
33. Six Nations.
34. Shawanaga Indians.
35. Spanish River Indians.
36. Thessalon River Indians.
37. Tootoomenai and his band.
38. Whitefish River Indians.
39. Wyandotts of Anderdon.
40. Abenakis of St. Francis.
41. Abenakis of Bécancour.
42. Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger.
43. Golden Lake Indians.
44. Hurons of Lorette.
45. Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
46. Iroquois of St. Régis.
47. Lake St. John Indians.
48. Lake of Two Mountains Indians.
49. Nipissingues, &c., of Upper Ottawa.
50. River Desert Indians.
51. Songhees Indians, British Columbia.
52. Cowichan Indians, British Columbia.
53. Musqueam Indians, British Columbia.
54. Squamish Indians, British Columbia.
55. Harrison River Indians, British Columbia.
56. Quamichan Indians, British Columbia.
57. Chemaines Indians, British Columbia.
58. Chilliheitza's Indians, British Columbia.
59. St. Peter's Band, Manitoba.
60. Broken Head River Band, Manitoba.
61. Portage la Prairie Band, Manitoba.
62. Rosseau River Band, Manitoba.
63. Fort Alexander Band, Manitoba.
64. Assabaskasing Band, Manitoba.
65. Indians of the Lake of the Woods.
66. Indians of Nova Scotia.
67. Indians of New Brunswick.
68. Tobique Indians, New Brunswick.
69. Indians of Prince Edward Island.
70. Clinch, J. P.
71. Maiville, Nancy.
72. Manace, James.
73. Wabbuck, William.
74. Province of Quebec Indian Fund.
75. Indian Land Management Fund.
76. Suspense Account.
77. Indian School Fund.
78. Survey Account.
79. Superannuation.
80. Point Grondine Indians.
81. Whitefish Bay Indians (Treaty 3).
82. Whitefish Lake Indians.
83. British Columbia General Account.
84. Hope Indians, British Columbia.

85. Paganakeshick, Reserve 38*b*, Ontario.
86. Ontario Relief Account.
87. Ontario and Quebec Blanket Account.
88. Oka Indians Removal Account.
89. L. F. Boucher, Travelling Expenses.
90. Eagle Lake Reserve.
91. Ebb and Flow Lake Indians.
92. Restigouche Indians.
93. St. Mary's, N.B., Indians.
94. John Thunder.
95. Wabigon Indians.
96. Anne Konwahentaken.
97. Chehalis Band, British Columbia.
98. Indians of Cumberland Co., N. S.
99. Heirs of late Chief Piknawatik.
100. One Arrows Band, Treaty No. 6.
101. Indians of Port Medway, N.S.
102. Indians of Reserve 38*a*, Treaty 3.
103. Heirs of J. Williams and Ann Kitsetsaroukwa.
104. Big Island Indians, Reserve 31*c*, Treaty 3.
105. Swan Lake Indians.
106. Spellumcheen Indians, B.C.
107. Riding Mountain Indians.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 1st January, 1890

To the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, G.C.B,, Baron Stanley of Preston, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honor to submit the following Report upon the Indian Affairs of Canada, for the year ended the 31st of December, A.D. 1889, being the twenty-ninth Annual Report on that subject which has been placed before Parliament.

It is gratifying when one examines these records of past transactions in connection with Indian management to observe the steady, though necessarily very gradual, progress which has marked the endeavors made from year to year to elevate the red man and place him on a social and intellectual level with his white brother.

That much has been done towards that end cannot be successfully disputed, and that much remains still to be accomplished in that direction is evident to any person at all acquainted with the condition of the Indians of the Dominion; the vast majority of whom have only within comparatively recent years been, and many remain yet to be, brought under civilizing influences.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

One of the most assuring indications of the growth of advanced ideas among the Indians recently taken in hand is the willingness, and in some cases preference, shown by many of them to accept of separate lots of land, over which they can exercise individual control as locatees.

The happy results which have attended the distribution in severalty of lands among the different members of some of the bands have been most encouraging. The ownership within recognized bounds of a location inspires the holder of it with a desire to improve his holding, and with a wholesome spirit of emulation, to which, under the prevailing system of community of ownership, he was previously a complete stranger.

Superior houses, better fences, larger fields, more carefully and more extensively cultivated areas are some of the advantages which almost invariably accom-

pany a change from ownership in community to the possession of land in severalty. On some of the reserves in the Province of Ontario this system has been in operation for some years past.

It is to be hoped that the wise provisions of the law in this respect, so conducive as they are to the welfare of the Indians, will meet with a readier acquiesence than they have in the past, on the part of some bands in the older Provinces, who have hitherto objected to the Department apportioning the lands upon their reserves in severalty, and that they will soon consent to that step being taken. It is greatly to be regretted that any Indians should be so lacking in intelligence as not to recognize the advantages which must accrue to their people by the introduction of such a manifestly correct system among them. Yet it is a fact that the proposition to introduce it is met with strong opposition from Indians who, from the length of time they have had the benefit of enlightened instruction, might be expected to advocate the change instead of opposing it. It is probable that men of influence in these bands, who have acquired possession of more land than they think they would be allowed to retain were a fair distribution of the land in the reserve to be made, use that influence with their unsuspecting kinsmen to cause them to object to the severalty principle being applied to them. The following arguments against the system are usually brought to bear upon the members of a band—that the Government will deprive them of the residue of their lands, should there be any, after the location titles have issued for the lots allocated to individual Indians, and that the latter will become subject to taxation, as are the lands of white people in municipalities. It should be apparent, however, to Indians of intelligence that not one acre of land in a reserve can, under the law, be taken possession of and sold by the Government without the formal consent of a majority of the voting members of the band interested therein, given in a council specially summoned for the purpose, in accordance with their own rules, after due notice has been given of the object for which the meeting is to be held; further, that all Indian lands in a reserve, whether held in common or in severalty, are specially exempted by statute from taxation.

If agents and others interested in the advancement of the Indians would explain fully to them in regard to the above or any similar objections raised by themselves or by self-interested parties to the application of the severalty principle to them, and would sedulously impress upon them the superior advantages which that system possesses over that of occupancy of lands in common, no doubt their apprehensions would be rapidly dissipated, and it would result in a more general adoption of the system. No effort to bring about this desirable consummation should be spared.

EDUCATION.

The increased facilities for the acquirement by Indian children of more thorough instruction in subjects both of an intellectual and of an industrial character which are afforded them by the establishment at various points of industrial, boarding, and day schools, should result in the advancement of those who are the recipients of such advantages to a degree of intelligence and usefulness not previously attained by members of their respective bands. Much, however, has still

to be done in the cause of education by the inauguration of a more perfect system and the extension of educational advantages to Indian communities that have not as yet been reached, or in regard to whom, if day schools have been established, they have proved inffectual in accomplishing the object in view. It is to be deplored that this is the case within very many of the Indian communities among whom day schools are conducted, and the importance of the establishment more generally of boarding schools at convenient points is greatly enhanced by this consideration.

The boarding school dissociates the Indian child from the deleterious home influences to which he would be otherwise subjected. It reclaims him from the uncivilized state in which he has been brought up. It brings him into contact from day to day with all that tends to effect a change in his views and habits of life. By precept and example he is taught to endeavour to excel in what will be most useful to him.

The value of time is practically exemplified to him in the class room, at recreation, or in any fatigue work which he may be required to perform, by the recurrence every day of the hour at which each duty has to commence and again of the time by which it should be completed. The importance to an Indian child of such instruction cannot be overestimated, as inate in him, inherited from his parents, is an utter disregard of time, and ignorance of its value.

The several institutions of the above type, as well as those of the semi-boarding school class, which, as mentioned in my report for 1888, were about to be established at certain points in Manitoba and in the North-West Territories, were brought into operation during the past year, and other similar institutions alluded to in the same report as being already open were also kept up.

The buildings for the industrial institutions which, as stated in my last report, were then about to be erected at St. Paul's parish, near Winnipeg, at Kamloops, at Kuper Island, in the Strait of Georgia, and near Fort Steele, in the Kootenay district, British Columbia, have recently been completed; and those schools will likewise be opened at an early date.

I am also pleased to be able to report that the buildings for a similar institution at Regina, the establishment of which was referred to in the same report as being in contemplation, are nearly ready for occupation.

The long-deferred project of placing an institution of the latter kind at some point convenient and yet not too close to the reserves of the Indians of the Peace *alias* Bear Hills, in the District of Alberta, will it is hoped, be given effect to at an early date: the difficulty in the way of its not having hitherto been carried out was the selection, and when that was settled the obtaining of a suitable site for the buildings.

The question of the establishment of a school of the same type in the southern portion of the District of Keewatin has been under consideration.

The lodging capacity of the industrial institutions in Ontario was tested to its utmost during the year 1888–89, and an enlargement of the buildings at Sault St. Marie, in the District of Algoma, and at Muncey Town, in the County of Middlesex, is in contemplation. The number of pupils in residence at the three institutions of this description in the North-West Territories increased during the past year within a fraction of 44 per cent. The indisposition on the part of some of

the Indians, which was especially noticeable in the Blackfeet, to allow their children to enter the institutions, has to a considerable extent diminished.

This modification, if not change, of sentiment, it is to be hoped is the precursor of an earnest interest in the intellectual advancement of their children being taken by Indian parents who were before indifferent, if not averse, to the same.

The following tabular statement will supply information in respect to the number of Indian children of an age to attend school in the various Indian agencies in the Dominion, the number enrolled as pupils at the various day, boarding and industrial schools, and the daily average attendance thereat :—

Number of children of school age.	Number enrolled as pupils at two hundred & fifteen Day Schools.	Daily average attendance at Day Schools.	Number of pupils enrolled at ten Industrial Schools.	Daily average attendance at Industrial Schools.	Number of pupils enrolled at six Boarding Schools.	Daily average attendance at Boarding Schools.
15,835	5,759	2,980	593	569	107	81

AGRICULTURE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The Indians of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories, experienced on the whole a successful season in 1888–89.

Their grain crops were of excellent quality, and as a rule abundant, and while, with the exception of British Columbia and Quebec, their root crops were not as heavy as usual, yet they gave a fair return.

In British Columbia crops of all descriptions were most abundant, excepting in some parts of the Kamloops Agency, where the grain was destroyed by grasshoppers and by drought, while in the Okanagan district, although the root crops were heavy, grain did not yield as bountifully as usual.

The value to the Indians of this Province of their numerous other industries was largely in excess of that of the previous year.

The same remark may be made, though in a modified form, in regard to the Indians of Ontario and New Brunswick. But as respects those of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, the District of Keewatin, and the North-West Territories, their profits from industries other than agriculture were not as large as were those of the year 1887, excepting at a few points.

In the new Provinces considerably more extensive areas were brought under cultivation during the year 1888–89, and the system of summer fallowing land seemed to be more generally practised than was formerly the case, and with beneficial results. The Indians are learning to appreciate the advantages to be gained from allowing land which has borne a succession of crops to rest for a season. They are also gradually coming to agree with their instructors that the best crops are not to be obtained by very thick sowing of grain. It is greatly to be regretted that the harvest of last season was so light on the reserves generally in Manitoba and in the North-West Territories.

ADHESION OF THE INDIANS OF MONTREAL OR GREEN LAKE TO TREATY No. 6.

It was considered advisable in the public interests that an extinguishment should be obtained of the Indian title to that portion of the provisional District of Saskatchewan, estimated to contain 11,066 square miles, which lies between the northern boundary of the territory covered by Treaty No. 6 and the northern boundary of the aforesaid district, and which is bounded on the east and west by the limits of the timber and land district of Prince Albert.

The section of country above described was included in the said timber and land district, and complications were not unlikely to occur, owing to the Indians not having surrendered the same.

Your Exellency was therefore pleased by Order in Council of 29th November to appoint Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Irvine and Mr. Roger Goulet commissioners to conduct negotiations on behalf of the Government with the Indians interested in the portion of country referred to, with a view to obtaining their adhesion to Treaty No. 6, and in connection therewith a surrender from them of the land above described.

The commissioners proceeded to the locality, and after a short conference with the Indians at Montreal Lake, the latter readily gave their adhesion to Treaty No. 6, thereby surrendering the tract of country above referred to, as well as their interest, if such they had, in any other lands.

The Indians treated with consist of two bands of Crees, numbering respectively 278 souls under Chief James Robert, and 98 souls with William Charles as their chief. They are designated the Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge Bands.

Attached as a special appendix to this report, and lettered B, will be found a copy of the report of the commission, dated 6th April 1889, also copies of notes taken during the negotiations, and of an account of Stanley Mission written by the Venerable Archdeacon McKay, likewise copies of the treaty made with the Indians on the date before named, and of the Order of Your Excellency in Council, dated the 20th April, 1889, accepting of the same.

INDIANS AS POLICE.

With a view to the prevention of the introduction of intoxicating liquor, and to diminish as much as possible breaches of the law in other respects on Indian Reserves so situated that they are specially exposed to the aggressions of evil-disposed white men, the Department obtained from its agents for those localities the names of reliable and intelligent Indians whom they could recommend for the positions of constables, and application was then made to the Department of Justice to appoint them to those positions under the Dominion Police Act.

That Department having consented, commissions were issued by it to the Indians recommended. It is thought that beneficial effects will attend the measure taken, not only in the repression of the vice of intemperance amongst the Indians, but by bringing to justice parties guilty of selling intoxicants to them, or of violating in other respects the provisions of the laws regulating Indian affairs.

The presence on an Indian reserve of an officer of the law cannot but have a good moral effect on an Indian band generally, and by one of the members of the

band filling that position the detection of crime will, it is considered, be rendered more certain, and proof of guilt will be more easily obtained than it could be were a white man to hold the office; besides, the expense is very much lessened by employing Indians as police.

The Indian constables receive badges of office to wear on the arm, of which they are very proud.

It may be stated in connection with this subject that Indians of the North-West Territories have done and are doing good service as scouts attached to the Mounted Police Force.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC

The repression of the sale to or barter of ardent spirits with the Indians, and of the use by them of the same, forms an important part of the duties of an Indian Agent, but the performance in an effective manner of that duty is unfortunately seriously impeded by the indifference too often shown by magistrates and other officers of the law, at points where breaches of the same occur, and owing to the disposition of many persons, frequently on personal or political grounds, to shield or favor the guilty party at the expense of the Indian.

Until the provisions of the law for the punishment of persons who give, sell, or barter intoxicants to Indians are made much more severe, and the chances of escape for the guilty party are lessened, the existing difficulties in the way of entirely suppressing the traffic will continue. The effect upon Indians generally of the immoderate use of ardent spirits is to render them frenzied-they completely lose their self-control. Two instances of this kind, attended with most lamentable consequences occurred not very long since. One was that of an Indian who had been drinking with another: they started in an open boat for their home on the Upper Ottawa River, and while *en route* one killed the other, and when he recovered from his debauch he had no recollection of having done so. The other case occurred on Manitoulin Island, in Lake Huron: an Indian woman was employed at a hotel, and having obtained possession of a bottle of whiskey, she shared it with two or three other Indians; a drunken brawl ensued, which resulted in the woman being killed by her companions and her body being mutilated in the most horrible manner. The use of liquor by an Indian appears to arouse in him his savage nature afresh, and to lead him to the commission of the most fiendish crimes.

The facilities with which some of our Indians residing on reserves near the boundry between Canada and the United States can obtain intoxicants has occasioned no little anxiety. It appears that the laws of the latter country, while prohibiting under heavy penalties the sale or gift of ardent spirits to Indians resident therein, do not apply to Indians of a foreign country. Inasmuch as the prohibitory liquor clauses of the Indian Act in force in this country apply to Indians generally, whether resident in Canada or elsewhere, Your Excellency was pleased, when the matter was brought to your attention, to address a despatch to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, requesting that application might be made to the Government of the United States, and its Parliament be moved to assimilate the law of that country to the law of Canada in the above respect. It is to be hoped that there will be a ready compliance at an early date with this reasonable request.

The condition of Indian matters generally in each Province and District is described in the following statement :—

ONTARIO.

The Mohawk Band of the County of Hastings succeeded, in the season of 1888, in raising abundant crops on the fertile tract on the Bay of Quinté which they occupy. That season's harvest was largely in excess of that of the previous year, and the yield of the past season was also above the average. These Indians depend exclusively on agriculture for a subsistence.

The population of the band has increased, there being 15 of an excess over that of 1888, making the number 1,069.

The educational interests of the young are intrusted to four schools on the reserve. They are regularly examined by the Public School Inspector, and his reports indicate efficiency in the teachers and progress in the pupils. The Church of England has a missionary stationed on the reserve.

The Mississagaus of the County of Northumberland were rewarded for their efforts to secure a livelihood. The crops, especially those on the reserve at Rice and Mud Lakes, were bountiful, and success attended their fishing and hunting enterprises.

The education of their children appears to be more a matter of interest with them then was formerly the case, and progress on the part of the former in their studies is the result. Indeed, the school on the reserve at Alnwick can boast of one of its pupils having carried off the prize for the County of Northumberland, in a competition with the best pupils from white schools, and other work from the same institution was highly commended.

The Methodist Church of Canada and the New England Company have the responsibility of the spiritual oversight of the three bands, and interest in religious matters is quite manifest on the reserves.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is satisfactory, and improvement in the style and appearance of their houses, and cleanliness in their domestic surroundings and personal habits are observable.

The three bands have an aggregate population of 480 souls, being an increase of one since the previous census was taken.

The Chippewas and the cognate band of Mississaguas of the County of Ontario have suffered a decrease of eight in their number. An unusual degree of sickness prevailed on the reserve at Rama, with fatal results in fourteen cases ; and the reserve occupied by the Mississaguas at Scugog is unfavorably situated for health, being subject to miasmatic influences. The population of the two bands, according to the last census, was 279. Commendable progress in agriculture appears to have been made on the Scugog Reserve.

The fisheries of these Indians yielded them large returns in 1888-89 from the sale of the products; they had besides an abundance of fish for home consumption.

The school on the Rama Reserve continues to maintain its good reputation.

The Algonquin Band of the County of Renfrew number 91, as against 98 in 1888.

Their crops were not a success last season, but those of 1888 were better. They have added to the number of their houses and barns, and increased the extent of their cultivated land.

The school is making fair progress.

The Chippewa Band of Georgina and Snake Islands, in Lake Simcoe, are making satisfactory advance. The possession by individuals of their land in severalty under location ticket has had the desired effect of imparting a fresh impetus to their industry, and as a consequence they are rapidly becoming a wealthy Indian community. The desire to improve their holdings and ambition to emulate one another in the production of good crops, erection of comfortable dwellings and commodious outbuildings is the natural result of the sense of proprietary rights which the possession of a title to their holdings engenders.

The crops harvested in 1888 were considerably in excess of those of 1887, and last season's yield was also excellent.

The general health of the band was good.

The moral tone was all that could be desired.

They have a well conducted school for the education of their children, which is regularly inspected by the Public School Inspector of the County of York.

The population of the band is 127, being two in excess of their number in 1887–88. The Methodist Church of Canada has the spiritual oversight of these Indians.

The Chippewas, Munceys, Ottawas, Oneidas and Delawares, whose reserves are situated in the Counties of Middlesex, Lambton and Kent, and on Walpole Island, at the mouth of the River St. Clair, enjoyed, as a rule, during the year 1888-89 excellent health.

The crops were abundant, and there was manifest progress made in agriculture. The societies established for the promotion of that industry on several of the reserves are in a flourishing condition ; their shows are well supported, and the exhibits displayed thereat in 1888 were creditable. Some of the Indian farmers do not, however, confine their competition to the reserve exhibition, but emulate successfully their white friends at fairs held in proximity to the reserves.

Fourteen schools on the seven reserves are using their best endeavors to secure to the young education and enlightenment. Each of the institutions is subjected to periodical examinations by the Public School Inspector for the county in which it is situated.

A new school has been recently opened on Walpole Island ; as it was found, as stated in my Report for 1888, that some of the children of that reserve reside at too remote a distance from the schools already in operation to attend at either of them. Besides the children who attend the day schools on the above reserves, a number of the Indian children belonging to the county are receiving education of a higher order, as well as industrial training at the Mount Elgin Institution, on the Carradoc Resesrve, and at the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, at Sault Ste. Marie.

Several of the religious denominations conduct Mission work among the above bands.

Notwithstanding the fair sanitary condition of the five bands referred to, a decrease in their number has occurred through the removal of several families of

Oneida Indians to Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin, which leaves their population 2,975, being two less than it was in 1887-88.

The Six Nations and the Mississaguas of the Counties of Brant and Haldimand were favored with excellent crops in the season of 1888. The return to the former was nine-fold, and to the latter eleven-fold, of the seed sown.

Both communities are entirely dependent upon agriculture, and the condition of prosperity in which they are found is indicative of the success which has attended their efforts in that line of industry.

They are essentially progressive and well-to-do.

It was with much satisfaction and pleasure that, on the occasion of a visit made by me last autumn to these Indians, in response to an invitation which was kindly extended to me by them, I observed so many manifest signs of thrift and prosperity among them. The Agricultural Exhibition of the Six Nations which I visited was a credit both to the society which managed it and to the exhibitors who displayed spicimens of the fruits of their industry thereat. The kind reception given and the hospitality extended to their Superintendent-General will not soon be forgotten.

Both communities have increased in population, the Six Nations by twenty-two, and the Mississaguas by eight souls, their numbers by the last census being 3,384 and 253 respectively. The sanitary condition of the Six Nations is fair, and that of the Mississaguas excellent.

Several of the religious bodies have adherents among these Indians, and some of the denominations are represented by missionaries.

There are, however, said to be still 684 heathens among the Six Nations.

The Chippewas of the County of Bruce had an augmentation of five in their number, making the population, according to their last census, 760. The health of the band at Cape Croker was quite satisfactory, while that of the Saugeen Band was considerably affected by malarial disease.

The crops of wheat and barley were short on both reserves, but peas and oats yielded fair returns. The number of theirl ive stock is augmenting on the Saugeen Reserve ; but many members of the Cape Croker Band were obliged to sell or kill not a few of their animals, owing to the very short hay crop of 1888.

These Indians have purchased additional agricultural implements. They have also erected more houses and barns.

The issue to the Saugeen Indians of location tickets covering their individual holdings has had the effect of stimulating them to renewed efforts to improve their several locations, and as a result their future prosperity seems to be assured.

Both bands have good fisheries, which are a source of great profit to them.

The six schools in operation on these Reserves are attended with a fair measure of success in the education of the young. The result of their inspection from time to time by the Public School Inspector indicates a favorable condition of matters as existing.

The continued over-indulgence by many of the Cape Croker Band in intoxicants, and the facility with which they are able to procure them in Wiarton and elsewhere, are greatly to be deplored.

The Saugeen Band have displayed greater continence in the above respect.

The Indians last referred to sustained a severe loss in the death of their aged and highly esteemed chief, John Kagadonce, after having filled that position for

seventy-four years in a most worthy manner. He was a loyal man, and possessed two medals presented to him by the Imperial Government for true and loyal services rendered the Crown.

The Chippewas and Ottawas occupying reserves at various points on the north shore of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, on Manitoulin and on other islands from the Christian Islands to Sault Ste. Marie, enjoyed for the most part a year of prosperity, and their general health was satisfactory. An epidemic of measles, however, occasioned the death of not a few, who were principally children, on Manitoulin Island.

The population, during the year 1888-89, increased to the extent of thirty-four souls, their number according to the census being 5,817.

Except on the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, and on Parry Island and the Gibson Reserve, the principal resource of these Indians for obtaining a subsistence is not agriculture. They hire out at remunerative wages in the open season to owners of vessels that are being loaded or unloaded. The fisheries and hunting also help to supply largely their wants.

At the three points above excepted, farming is carried on most successfully, and comfort and independence are manifest in the surroundings of the agriculturists.

The Indians of the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, with considerable enterprise, took out a license from the Department to cut the merchantable timber on their reserve, paying double dues on all that they cut. The amounts paid are placed to the credit of their band fund, and the interest upon the same will be distributed among them and their posterity semi-annually.

There are nineteen schools in operation on the twenty-seven reserves within the above described stretch of country; and another school is about to be opened on the reserve in the Township of Thessalon. An instance of the interest which some of these Indians take in education is afforded in the case of the unfortunate Temiscamingue Band, who have been so long kept out of a reserve by the Ontario Government, and who, on the occasion of a recent visit made to them expressed to their Superintendent much solicitation respecting the education of their children.

The prevention of the sale of intoxicants to the Indians of the northern portion of this district has been most difficult of accomplishment, but the prospects of success appear to be now better.

In the lower agencies of the district so much trouble on this account is not experienced: either the Indians are not as much addicted to the use of intoxicants, the facilities for obtaining them are not so great, or the authorities are more vigilant and successful in repressing the evil.

Mission work is conducted on a number of the reserves by the Churches of England and Rome, and on one or two of them by the Methodist Church.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior are making satisfactory progress. They have numerous lucrative resources for obtaining a livelihood. They all cultivate land to some extent, except the Long Lake Band, whose land is unsuitable for tillage.

Their richest returns, however, are derived from their fishing and hunting grounds. Tourists take advantage of their skill as boatmen to employ them, and from that branch of work they also obtain remunerative wages.

The erection of good houses of improved design, and the adoption of other modes of civilized life indicate growth in a desire for the comforts of life, as well as increased prosperity.

The health of these Indians has been fairly good, and though the increase in the population is limited to one soul it is satisfactory, at least, to know that they are not decreasing in number.

Five schools are conducted with more or less success on the seven reserves, and the orphanage at Fort William Reserve affords instruction intellectually and industrially to its inmates.

Applications have been received for the establishment of two additional schools. For one of these, that at Long Lake, if established, Mr. De LaRonde, a retired officer of the Hudson Bay Company, has offered to erect a building at his own expense, to be worth $600, and to pay one half of the teacher's salary.

The Churches of England and Rome engage in mission work among these Indians.

The Agent makes the followiug statement regarding the character of the Lake Superior Indians :—

"The Indians generally along the frontier are comparatively temperate in their habits ; and especially so considering the bad example of the whites around them, and I can safely say that among the same number of whites there is more drinking and a lower morality to be found than among the same number of Indians."

That such a satisfactory condition of matters does not as yet exist among their brethren in the district lying west of Lake Nipigon and in the Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods districts is not to be wondered at, those Indians having been for so comparatively short a period under civilizing influences ; in fact, the large majority of them are still heathens. They, however, resemble the Lake Superior Indians in this respect, that they are self-supporting, and if they have not so great a desire as the former possess to secure educational advantages for their children it is attributable to the cause already mentioned.

The general health of these Indians has greatly improved since the appointment of a regular medical attendant upon them. Diseases of a syphilitic and pulmonary character have been got under control. The Indian population of these districts numbers 2,796, being three in excess of that of 1887-88.

Nine schools are conducted on as many reserves, and two other bands have promised to erect school houses, and another band has recently completed one.

Three of their chiefs died during the year 1888-89—one of whom, Maw-in-too-pi-nesse, claimed the head chiefship of all the Indians interested in Treaty No. 3.

Most disasterous results attended the overflowage, in the season of 1888, of the lakes and rivers in the Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods districts. The Indians' crops were destroyed, the most important being that of wild rice, upon which the Indians of these regions mainly depend for farinaceous diet, that crop was totally ruined, and the quantity of hay obtainable was also reduced to a minimum. Fortunately, game was abundant, fur hunting successful, and as the autumn of 1888 was

a protracted season, the cattle were able to graze until the month of December. Nevertheless, the Department was obliged, in some instances, to afford assistance to a limited extent.

The Churches of England and Rome have missions at several points in the above districts.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Algonquins and Têtes des Boules of the County of Ottawa, whose principal place of habitation is in the Township of Maniwaki, move so frequently from point to point that it is impossible to correctly ascertain their number.

On their reserve in the above township much sickness prevailed last spring and winter. Measles became an epidemic, and to it and other diseases seventeen succumbed, reducing the population to 450 souls, being five less than it was in 1887-88. The new school, for which it was stated in last year's report a commodious building had been erected, was opened last autumn, after having been well furnished and fully equipped. It has not been in operation for sufficiently long a time to admit of an opinion being expressed as to the benefits which will be derived from it, but considerable expense has been incurred by the Indians in the establishment of the institution, and much is expected from it.

The liberality displayed by these Indians in their expenditure on the roads and other public works of the reserve is most commendable.

The crops of 1888 were much below the average, but with the exception of hay, which was light, last season's harvest was fairly good. Their live stock is increasing in number.

The principal resource, however, of the Indians of the Upper Ottawa country is trapping fur, and it will doubtlessly continue to be so until, owing to the scarcity of wild animals, it ceases to be profitable; and when that time arrives, which it must naturally in the course of events, the large majority of those who already regard the reserve in Maniwaki as their home, and of the others of the County of Ottawa who never visit it, but remain continually in the forest, will be obliged to resort to cultivating the soil thereon to sustain life. Many of them are expert in the use of the axe, and obtain employment in chopping from lumber men and surveyors.

Their brethren in the County of Pontiac follow similar avocations, but they have not as favorable opportunities. Last winter's hunt, however, was successful and their crops in the past season were above the average.

A survey into separate allotments of a portion of their reserve on Lake Temiscamingue was made recently, and it is proposed to issue location tickets to the individual occupants as soon as certain details have been arranged.

This will, no doubt, have the same beneficial effect in promoting emulation among them, with which the inauguration of a stimilar course on other reserves has been attended.

Many of the Indians of this county remain, like a large number of those of the County of Ottawa, almost entirely in the woods; but when game and fur-bearing animals become so rare that they can no longer subsist by capturing them, they will likewise be compelled to settle upon their reserve on Lake Temisca-

mangue, and to adopt civilized methods for obtaining a living, the principal of which must necessarily be agriculture.

Considerable progress was made during the year 1888-89 in adding to the improvements on this reserve; more land was brought under, and made ready for cultivation, and the number of their houses was increased from twenty-five to forty-one. The population of the band was also augmented by 11, making it 121 souls.

The Iroquois of the County of Huntingdon had a season of prosperity, judging from the increased quantity of produce raised by then in 1888 over that of 1887, but they suffered a diminution of seven souls in their population, their present number being 1,172. Consumption, which is so prevalent among the Indians, claimed many victims.

They have purchased an additional number of the larger farming implements, and have likewise enlarged their fields.

They own as many as ten threshing machines.

They have also added to the number of their houses, and erected more comfortable buildings.

The education of the young is being carried on by five schools established at different points on the reserve, but the usual barrier to success, viz., the irregular attendence of some and non-attendance of many others, of the children of an age to be admitted, is very noticeable in this band.

The Church of Rome has a missionary on the reserve.

The municipality of the Township of Dundee paid to the credit of these Indians' fund the sum agreed upon, in order to admit of the tenants of the land, upon receipt from them also of the arrears of rent, receiving titles in fee for their holdings. The amount received, viz., $50,000, was duly credited, and Letters Patent are put from time to time in course of preparation as claimants prove to the satisfaction of the Department that they are entitled to the same, and pay up the arrears of rent due on the lands. This matter will be found fully treated of in the Annual Reports of the Department for 1887 and 1888.

The Iroquois of the adjoining County of Laprairie experienced also a year of prosperity, but the crops of 1888 were, with the exception of oats and hay, inferior in their yield to those of the preceding season. The increase in the number of new houses and barns aud in their supply of farming implements and cattle indicates healthy progress. They own among them as many as twenty threshing machines,

The school on their reserve is numerously attended, and there appears to be now a good prospect of the early establishment of another for the instruction of the female children, a building for the purpose having recently been purchased and repaired.

The population has been augmented to the extent of nineteen. It consisted at the date of the last census of 1,692 souls.

The Indian Advancement Act was last year applied by Order of Your Excellency to this band, but owing to the obstructive conduct of some of the councillors, notoriously of one of them who acts as their ringleader, the beneficial effects of the same upon the community, which were so hopefully looked for, have not been as yet experienced.

The Abenakis of the County of Yamaska pursued during the past year their usual satisfactory course of good behavior and industry, and were rewarded with prosperity and comfort. The revenue derived by them from the various branches of employment in which they engage was considerably in excess of that of the previous year. The population of the band is 339, being nine more than it was at the date of the previous census. Two schools have been kept in operation on the Reserve during the year, but the attendance has been very irregular.

The Hurons of the County of Quebec can boast of an augmentation in their number, their population according to the last census having been 291, showing twelve of an increase over that of the previous year.

Very little is done by these Indians in the agricultural line, but their manufacture of snowshoes, mocassins, lacrosse sticks, and Indian handicraft generally, is quite extensive, and a large revenue is derived by them from the sale of those articles, and of furs captured by them, which it is estimated, amounted in the year 1888-89 to $60,015 ; and this was less by $13,095 than were their receipts from similar sources in the preceding season, as the demand for their manufactures was not so great. The school at the village was kept open during the year.

The Amalecites, who formerly occupied a reserve in the Township of Viger, in the County of Temiscouata, still continue their nomadic course of life, depending for subsistence upon the sale of their manufactures.

They number 122 souls, being a decrease of three since the date of the previous census.

The Micmacs of the County of Bonaventure have increased in number, which by the last census was 670, being ten more than they numbered in 1887-88. Notwithstanding the various opportunities they have of obtaining lucrative employment, these Indians do as little as they can, and only sufficient to keep themselves from starving. Those on the reserve at Maria are imbued with higher moral principles than the Indians at Ste. Anne de Restigouche possess. Very many of the latter are addicted to over-indulgence in intoxicants.

The education of the children is entrusted to two schools, one being upon each reserve. Tne Roman Catholic Church has resident missionaries upon both reserves.

The Montagnais, whose reserve is situated on Lake St. John, and those who frequent other parts of the District of Chicoutimi, notwithstanding the poor crops of 1888, were enabled to obtain sufficient to meet their needs from hunting, as game and fur-bearing animals were plentiful.

The statement received respecting the number of these Indians is not sufficiently reliable to be quoted authoritatively, but it may be roughly estimated at from 450 to 500 souls. The school on the reserve at Lake St. John continued its operations during the year.

The Montagnais of the Lower St. Lawrence returned to the coast from their hunting grounds in the interior with a large number of valuable pelts, for which they obtained good prices ; and they seem to have, for the most part, made with the proceeds judicious purchases of necessaries for their families. But it is much to be deplored that many of them are still able to procure intoxicants without difficulty, and that the parties who supply them are allowed to escape unpunished. It

certainly appears strange to read in the Indian Superintendent's Report that he was hindered through his inability to meet with a Justice of the Peace, before whom to prefer complaints from prosecuting traders at Natashquan who had sold liquor to Indians, when that officer is himself clothed with the powers of a Stipendiary Magistrate, with the special object of his adjudicating in any case of infraction of the provisions of the Indian Act, and the reason given by the Superintendent for the non-prosecution of such parties is all the more remarkable when in his report he states that even on the reserve at Betsiamits, where he is stationed, breaches of the law in the above respect occur. The indisposition which he alleges certain magistrates on the north shore manifest to sit in such cases would appear to be shared by himself. There has been so much supiness displayed in regard to this very serious affair for several years past that the time appears to have arrived for a change of management to be made, as the loss to the Indians, both morally and financially, is of too great importance to allow of personal considerations weighing in the matter.

These Indians are stated to have increased in number to the extent of thirty seven souls, and their present population to be 1,497. They are all professed adherents of the Church of Rome. The value of the skins and fish captured by them last season is reported to have been $56,600.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Micmacs of this Province have decreased in number, if we are to rely on the figures in the returns last obtained from the different agencies, which make the Indian population of the Province 2,059, being eighty-six less than it was in 1888; but as from two of the agencies no returns have been received since those sent for 1887-88, and from one agency that for 1886-87 was the last which reached the Departement, this est imate of the population must necessarily be unreliable.

As a rule, the Indians of Nova Scotia are well behaved and law abiding, and last year formed no exception to this order of things. In the northern counties, notably in those of Cap-Breton Island, they are more enterprising and thrifty than their brethren in the southern counties, where the tendency to roam about the country keeps them from becomming domestic in their habits, and improving their lands. The Indians of the southern counties are also more prone to the intemperate use of intoxicants, as the temptations to which they are exposed in their wandering life are greater than the Indians of Cape Breton have to encounter.

The principal sources from which the former derive their subsistence are coopering, basket-making, and the other manufactures in which Indians are especially skilled. On the other hand, the Indians of Cape Breton devote themselves for the most part to the cultivation of the soil, and to employments which necessitate their remaining more at home; and the superiority of the one mode of life over the other is proven by the far more comfortable circumstances inwhich the latter Indians are found than the former.

Indeed, where some of the Indians of the southern counties, for instance on the reserve at New Germany, in Lunenburg, have turned their attention in earnest to farming they are in a much better condition than those who continue to pursue the old Indian methods.

But when the Indians attempt to combine the occupation of farming with the manufacture and sale of Indian wares it must be greatly to the prejudice of the former, as the latter employment takes them from home, often to obtain the material for their manufactures, and always to dispose of them, and what they have done in the agricultural line is frequently lost through neglect to plant the land they prepared, or when the seed is soon to attend to the growing crops, keep up fences, and reap or gather the products, until they are spoiled by frost or from being too ripe.

The schools described in my report for 1888 as being then conducted on several of the reserves in this Province continued their operations during the past year with, in some instances, it is hoped, satisfactory results.

The large majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Micmacs and Amalacites of this Province have sustained a diminution of population, the former to the extent of nine and the latter by eleven souls. The decrease in the number of the Amelicites was occasioned by the emigration of some of them to the adjoining Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Sickness, and in some cases, it is feared, dissipation, were the causes of the diminution in the case of the Micmacs. Their Superintendent expresses regret in his report that intoxicants can be so easily obtained by them, entailing, as over-indulgence in them ever does, so much suffering on the Indians. It is to be hoped that earnest endeavors will be made to bring to justice the parties who violate the law by selling liquor to these Indians, and that vigilance will be exercised to prevent a repetition of the offence, and thus protect the Indians from ruin, and the public from scandal.

The population of the two tribes is 1,574, divided as follows ;–Amalacites, 671, Micmacs, 903.

Many of the Amalacites follow the mixed avocations of farming and manufacturing baskets and other Indian wares, with the usual result that they make but little at either, especially at the former. Those of them who combine cutting timber and running rafts with agriculture appear to succeed better ; but there can be little doubt that were those who possess sufficient land of good quality to devote their whole attention to cultivating it, they would be soon in more comfortable circumstances than they are at present.

The Micmacs' occupations of fishing and farming, which they generally combine, are less likely to interfere one with the other, and there seems to be no reason why these Indians should not do well, as the land on most of the reserves is arable, and the fisheries in the vicinity are all that could be desired ; but they, as a rule, appear satisfied to obtain barely sufficient to sustain life, when by no very extraordinary effort they might rapidly become quite independent, the means being ready to their hand. In two or three instances, however, bands have availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them, and have, for Indians, become very well off. For example, at Burnt Church and Ecl Cove, in the County of Northumberland, and at Big Cove, in the County of Kent, the Indians are doing well by pursuing zealously both of the lines of industry above referred to.

The schools mentioned in my report for 1888 as having been established on several Reserves for the instruction of the Indian children were maintained in operation during the past year, and the teachers, it is believed, did their utmost to fulfil their important mission.

The Indians of New Brunswick are adherents of the Church of Rome.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Micmacs of this Province, like their brethren of the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have diminished in number, the census last taken showing a decrease of five souls, their population being 314. These Indians, the majority of whom reside on Lennox Island, give too much of their attention to the manufacture of Indian goods, and too little of it to the cultivation of the soil. Some of them have, however, during the past year, shown more zeal in the latter branch of industry, and a greater desire to increase the number of their live stock. On the other reserve in this Province, namely, that in Township 39, considerable energy in both industries has been exhibited by one or two families.

Too many of the Indians from these reserves resort, as a practice, to the towns and villages, where their time is wasted and their morals are corrupted. Those who remain on the reserves and employ themselves industriously have surrounded their families with many of the comforts of life, while their more nomadic friends live in comparative misery ; and yet the latter are unable to recognize the superior advantages of a settled mode of life, or if they are conscious of its superiority, they have not the energy to make the change, which would soon result in their being in as good a condition as their neighbors.

The school on Lennox Island continued its work during the year.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Indian affairs have proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily in the various agencies into which the above Province and District are subdivided for Indian purposes. The only cause of discontent was owing to an apprehension on the part of the large majority of the Indians, which, it may be stated, is shared in by many others, that the lakes and other waters from which their food supply has always, for the most part, been derived, may, owing to the extensive operations of large fishing establishments which have obtained, and of others which may yet receive, fishing licenses, cease to furnish them and their children after them with a sufficient quantity of food to sustain life. It may be likewise stated that similar fears are entertained by the Indians of the western portion of the Province of Ontario in regard to the waters of the Lake of the Woods, Lac Seul and Rainy Lake, and their tributary streams, and in respect of the other lakes and waters in that region.

All of the Indians of the above districts are more or less dependent upon fish for their food supply ; those whose reserves border on or are in the vicinity of the lakes and waters referred to being mainly so. These waters are represented to be shallow, and consequently liable to be rapidly depleted of fish ; and the fact that the lower portion of Lake Winnipeg and portions of Lake Manitoba have ceased to be good fishing grounds, after having been operated upon by the large fishing establishments for a compariatively short period of time would seem to

support that view. The sterile character of the soil in most of the reserves inhabited by the Indians to whom fish are of the greatest importance forbids the thought that they can ever become so successful as agriculturists as to be able to wholly sustain life on the fruits of their labor as such.

It would be almost a hopeless task for skilled proficients in that occupation to undertake, and much more so is it for Indians, who, as a rule, have a natural aversion to farming, and who, as in the case of these Indians, have received no instructions therein. The latter are essentially fishermen and hunters, have always procured their living from the water and from the forest, and should these fail them there will be nothing left for them but to starve, or be fed and clothed at the expense of the country.

The only reserve in the Lake Winnipeg country which is adapted for successful cultivation is that at Fisher River; and notwithstanding that the Indians resident thereon have done remarkably well in the cultivation of root crops, the greater portion even of their earnings is derived from other occupations. It, moreover, should be stated that the Indians of Fisher River Reserve consist of the most enterprising and energetic Indians on Lake Winnipeg, who collected there with the intention of doing their utmost to cultivate the soil, having specially selected that tract at the date the treaty was made with them on account of the well known fertility of the soil, and on the understanding that they should be permitted to remove thereto from Norway House, as the soil in the vicinity of the latter point was not so good.

But there are few Indians it that region possessed of the energy and perseverance of those at Fisher River.

The number of Indians who are mainly dependent on fishing in the north-eastern part of Manitoba, in Keewatin, the east part of the North-West Territories, and in the western portion of Ontario, is 6,570 souls, and the number in Manitoba dependent to a large extent, but not mainly, on fish, is 2,391.

The great majority of the Indians in the Territory included in what is known as Treaty No. 5 which may be roughly described as extending from the foot of Lake Winnipeg to Norway House, and westward from the Grand Rapids of the Saskachewan to Cumberland House, are professedly christians. The Methodist Church and Church of England have for a number of years had missions among them. They number 3,036, being an increase of 59 over their population in 1888.

Fur-bearing animals in both agencies are reported to have been scarce last season, but the prices obtained for the pelts the Indians were able to secure were high; nevertheless the receipts of the Indians from this source and from others were considerably short of those of the year 1887-88, and the Department had to render more assistance last winter than it is called on usually to do, especially to the Indians of the eastern portion of the Saskatchewan District. The efforts of the few who attempted farming or rather gardening on the Lake Winnipeg reserves were in most cases not rewarded with success; on two or three of the reserves where the soil was somewhat better than on the others some of the Indians did fairly. In the eastern part of the Saskatchewan, with the exception of the reserve at the Pas, and perhaps those at the Pas Mountain, there would appear to be no prospect of the Indians ever being successful in gardening, not to speak of farming; the soil on their reserves is unsuitable, and they are indisposed

to adopt husbandry as a means of obtaining livelihood. Stock raising appears to be pursued with more success by them, as the number of their cattle has increased considerably since they were given to them under the stipulations of the treaty.

There are fifteen schools conducted on thirteen of the seventeen reserves in the territory covered by Treaty No. 5.

The circumstances in which the Indians whose reserves are situated on Lakes Manitoba, Winnipegosis and St. Martin are found, are similar to those of the Indians of Lake Winnipeg. The soil on these reserves is rendered for the most part uncultivatable through the inundations to which every spring these tracts are liable from the high waters of the lakes.

The population of the several bands occupying these reserves is 743, being an increase of three over that of 1887-88.

They also, like their brethren of Lake Winnipeg, experienced a loss on the year's operations, their receipts both in kind and money having been less than those of the previous year. Nine schools have been in operation on the several reserves in this agency during the past season.

The cattle given these Indians, in accordance with the terms of Treaty No. 2, which covers the country formerly claimed by them, have multiplied satisfactorily, and they are well taken care of by their owners.

The Swampy Cree and Saultaux or Ojibewa Indians of the St. Peter's, Broken Head River, and Fort Alexander Reserves, as well as those of the reserves on Rosseau River, Swan Lake and Long Plain, had a more successful season than the other Indians of the Province of Manitoba, regarding whom the preceding remarks have been made. The reserves occupied by them are composed of good agricultural land, and the crops raised, especially those on the St. Peter's Reserve, are generally abundant if the season is at all propitious.

The Long Plain, Rosseau River and Swan Lake Bands, though they were averse for a number of years to adopting agriculture as a means of sustenance, have recently displayed a much more willing spirit, and last season quite a number of them worked well on each reserve with satisfactory results; they also broke up a number of acres of new land to plant next season.

The Indians of the more eastern reserves at St. Peters, Fort Alexander, and Broken Head River did remarkably well, considering the dry season. Many of them are fair agriculturists, and besides tilling the rich soil on their reserves they can always obtain lucrative employment in the vicinity from employers of labor.

The population of the six bands above referred to is 2,446, being 55 in excess of their number in 1888.

There are ten schools in operation among them.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

A most satisfactory condition of matters generally has continued to obtain in the North-West Territories. As a consequence of the abundant yield on many reserves in the season of 1888, quite a number of the bands were enabled to contribute most materially towards their own support, and the Government was, in those cases, relieved of the expense of supporting them with farinacious food for

periods ranging from five to eight months, according to the quantity of produce raised on each reserve.

The harvest of the past season was not so bountiful; indeed, on many of the reserves the return was insufficient to supply seed for the ensuing Spring. The Indians appear in no instance to have been discouraged, as increased areas of land for planting were ploughed last Autumn, with the expectation of a more propitious season in 1890.

The importance of the education of the young appears to have taken a deeper hold upon the minds of many of the Indians of the North West, and many who previously were indifferent, if not actually opposed to the education of their children, appear to have changed their views, and this has been followed by their children being voluntarily sent to day schools, or entered at the boarding or industrial institutions.

This revolution of feeling is most noteworthy in the Blackfeet, for whose children the Industrial School at High River was specially instituted, but who until within the last year had evinced a strong disinclination to permit them to enter it; and when by dint of continued persuasion on the part of Missionaries, Indian agents, and others, any of their children were sent to the institution they were barely admitted before their parents or guardians would, on one pretext or another, remove them. Within the past year, however, as many as twenty one out of forty-nine children in residence at that school are Blackfeet.

The increased number of pupils enrolled on the Registers of the day schools on the various reserves, and the augmentation of the daily average attendance at those institutions indicate a healthy growth of sentiment in favour of education. The establishment of boarding schools at various points is calculated to have a beneficial effect on the minds of the Indians, as well as to insure the accomplishment more effectually of the object in view. The adoption more universally of the plan of giving a mid-day meal at day schools to the pupils would appear to be warranted by the success in securing a larger attendance which has resulted from the trial of the experiment at schools at which this inducement has been extended to the children. The meal, as in those instances, might consist of the share of the children's rations, which otherwise would be delivered to their parents. This plan has the double effect of inducing the children to go regularly to school for their dinners, and of making it an object with the parents to send them, for if the children remain at home their parents would have to feed them with their own rations, and with those of their children who are not of an age to attend school.

Digressing from intellectual to material subjects, that of stock raising by Indians appears to call for special remark; and it affords me pleasure to report that from all the agencies, except one, in the North West where cattle are raised most satisfactory reports of the increase in their number have been received.

This is a practical proof of the interest taken in and the care bestowed upon the cattle by their Indian owners. The system of "mixed farming" namely, raising live stock and cultivating the soil, pursued as it is by not a few bands in the North West with better-results every year, is calculated eventually to bring about the desired end of rendering them self-supporting.

Sheep raising has also been successful on several of the reserves; and the increase in the number of swine on some of them is encouraging. The herds of

young cattle which, as a tentative measure, it was deemed advisable to place in the Muscowpetung and Onion Lake Agencies, with a view to the beef and cattle requirements of the Indians being supplied from them when the herds should have so increased in number as to admit of this being done, have so far succeeded sufficiently well to encourage the belief that the experiment will prove a success, and in that case the expediency of a more general adoption of this policy at other points where beef forms part of the food supplied to Indians would appear to be beyond question.

The general health of the Indians of the territories was probably, on the whole, better during the past year than it had been for some time back. No epidemic prevailed on any reserve, excepting at Cold Lake in the district of Saskatchewan, where a virulent form of measles attacked many of the band, but owing to prompt and effective measures having been taken only four succumbed to the disease. In some of the bands the number of births was in excess of that of deaths.

The total number of Indians in the North West Territories is 17,664, and of this number about 15,000 are settlers upon reserves.

The reports of the Indian Commissioner, the Inspectors of agencies and reserves, Principals of Industrial Institutions, Inspectors of schools, and Indian Agents, which are published as Appendices herewith, contain such full information respecting the Indians and the tabular statement which, as a special Appendix, immediately follows this report, gives so many details in respect to the number in each agency, and regarding the real and personal property, crops raised, and other resources that on referring to them ample intelligence on Indian matters in each district can be obtained.

No additional remarks in regard to Indian Affairs in the North West ,therefore, appear to be called for, except it may be the statement that the largest decrease in the Indian population apppears to have been in the Blood, Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony bands, in the south part of the district of Alberta, they having suffered a diminution by death of 160 souls, their population having been thus reduced from 5,053 in 1888 to 4,893 in 1889. On the Blood Reserve, where the largest mortality prevailed, many of the children died from whoopingcough, which was very prevalent at that point last winter.

In the Battleford, Assiniboine, Birtle, and Edmonton Agencies there were also decreases of 24, 6, 28 and 14 respectively, in the aggregate population of each agency. But in the eleven other agencies in the districts of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Assiniboia, the following increases are observable :—Touchwood Hills 47, Muscowpetung's 17, File Hills 34, Crooked Lakes 15, Moose Mountains 23, Saddle Lake 201, Peace Hills 115, Piegans 1. Much of this augmentation is due to Indians who had hitherto supported themselves by hunting and fishing having settled upon the reserves of their respective bands ; it is, however, gratifying to learn from the report of the Indian Commissioner for the North West Territories that the birth rate in most of the bands has slightly exceeded that of the deaths, and the increase can therefore in some measure be attributed to that happy cause.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Indians of British Columbia were favoured last season with so large a run of salmon as to be unprecedented, from this source the majority of them derived

great benefit, and it was all the more acceptable from the fact that in some parts of the Province their crops of grain were destroyed by a plague of grasshoppers and by drought. More especially was this the case in the Nicola Valley, and it was but a repetition of a similar experience of the preceeding season, which was then further aggravated through a scarcity of salmon. Drought prevailed to a considerable extent in the Williams Lake district.

No other Indians in the Dominion have such a variety of resources from which to obtain a subsistence as the Indians of British Columbia, and as a rule full advantage is taken by them of the opportunities afforded. Last season was no exception to previous years in the display by them of their customary energy, industry, and enterprize, in pursuance of the various avocations which test those qualities. From the Kootenay country, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, to the borders of Alaska the same characteristics are discernible, as a rule, in all the bands, if we except the Kwaw-Kewlths of the south west coast of the main land, and of the northern part of Vancouver Island: and even in the case of these, who are probably the most degraded and least advanced Indians in the Dominion, there are hopeful indications of improvement.

Indians are to be found in this Province engaged in every branch of labor, in mining, agriculture, cattle herding, catching and canning fish, working as hands on steamboats, at railroad work, seal hunting, trapping furs, manufacturing oil, working at mills, picking hops. &c., &c.

The health of the Indians of this Province varied during the year 1888–89, according to the locality in which the reserves were situated. In four of the agencies, namely, the Cowichan, Kwawkewlth, Lower Fraser, and Williams Lake, the number of births exceeded that of deaths by 80 souls, while in the four agencies known as those of the west coast of Vancouver Island, Kamloops, Okanagan and Kootenay, the death rate was higher than the birth rate by 175, thus making a net decrease of 95 in the Indian population of the eight districts, and reducing the same from 17,922 in 1887–88, to 17,827 for the year 1888–89; to the latter number should be added the Indians of the North West Coast Agency on the mainland, who are estimated at 5,640 souls; there are also, approximately 2,000 Indians in the district of Babine, and in the unexplored territory outside of that district. These additions make the probable Indian population of the Province 25,467.

With the exception of a mountain fever which attacked some of the bands in the Kamloops Agency, and several cases of small pox at Squamish, Bute, and Jarvis Inlets, no diseases of an epidemic nature prevailed among the Indians of British Columbia during the year.

In the four agencies in the interior of the Province, namely, those of the Fraser, Kamloops, Okanagan, and Williams Lake, the Indians as a rule, are in a very satisfactory condition; as an example it may be stated that out of 48 Bands in the Kamloops and Okanagan Districts only two can be described as badly off, and of seven bands in the Williams Lake District, whose condition when contrasted with the residue of the 25 bands comprised in that Agency cannot be regarded as good, five of them are only prevented from making more progress owing to the insufficiency of arable land in their reserves.

The Indians of the Fraser River Agency are in a most prosperous condition, and are annually surrounding themselves with the comforts of civilized life, in fact many of their houses and premises now compare favourably with those of well to do white men.

In addition to the other acquisitions to their property, fruit production is a growing enterprise with them.

The dyking done by some of these Indians, with a view to reclaim land which had been previously liable to inundation would be creditable to any workmen; and large areas of most valuable soil have been thus recovered and turned to profitable account by them.

The tribes on the South and East Coast of Vancouver Island, and on the mainland, shared largely in the benefits arising from the bountiful supply of salmon last season; while those of the West Coast Agency of the Island succeeded in securing an ample return from the seal hunt in Behrings Sea.

The condition of the Kwawkewlths appears to have slightly improved.

It is proposed to establish a school at Alert Bay for the instruction of the young men of this Tribe in useful trades, if Parliament will make an appropriation of money for the purpose, a suitable site for the institution having been obtained.

The Industrial School which was established at Metlakahtla in 1888 has been successfully conducted during the past year. The pupils are quite contented and are making satisfactory progress in their studies. Up to the present time the Department has been unable to secure the services of a suitable person as Instructor in Industries, but no doubt this will be accomplished.

The institution of a similar type on Kuper Island, in the Strait of Georgia, elsewhere alluded to in this Report, will, it is hoped, be opened at an early date; as before stated the work of construction has been recently completed, as has also that of the buildings for similar establishments at Kamloops, and near Fort Steele in the Kootenay Agency, both of which institutions will likewise, probably, be soon brought into operation.

The feeling among the Indians of the North West Coast Agency in regard to their land claims has, it is hoped, become more modified, and when an entire change takes place the relations between them and the Department will be less strained, and there will then be more hope of these Indians becoming, like all the others of the Province, respecters of the laws regulating Indian Affairs, instead of rejecters of them. Much will depend upon the course taken in the future by those who in the past undertook, only too successfully, to give these Indians counsel in such matters.

The value to the Indians of this Agency of the furs, fish, and fish oil obtained during the year 1888-89 amounted to the enormous sum of $354,137.

From the three sources alone of fish, fish oil, and furs, they realized $180,000, $66,265, and $50,545 respectively. The other employments from which the Indians of the North West Coast derive a revenue are: manufacturing native jewelry, canoe, boat, and house building, mining, freighting, and working at saw mills, and as hands on steamboats.

Their agricultural operations are confined to the cultivation of roots, the soil being unsuitable for the growth of grain. Their crop of berries of different varieties is estimated to have aggregated about 14,360 gallons.

The Indians of this Coast number 5,640, distributed among 35 bands, which belong to the following Tribes: Hydahs of Queen Charlotte Islands 730 souls, Nish-gah of Naas River 802, Tsimpsean of Lower Skeena and the Coast 1,201, Kit-ix-shaw of Upper Skeena 1,460, Tan-nay 178, O-wee-kay-no 845, Tallum 378, Kwawkewlth 44.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

The amount at the credit of the various Indian Bands or of individual Indians, for whom the Government hold moneys in trust, aggregated in Principal and Interest on the 30th June 1889 $3,428,790.50, shewing an increase since the same date the previous year of $104,555.94.

The amount disbursed during the same period, and which for the most part was charged against Interest, was $289,765.53, being $5,498.61 more than the expenditure for the year ended the 30th June 1888 amounted to.

The appropriations made by Parliament to meet the expenses of Indian management in Manitoba, Keewatin, the North West Territories, British Columbia, and the Maritime Provinces, were drawn on during the same period to the following extent:—

Manitoba, Keewatin, & N. W. Territories	$978,254 68
Nova Scotia	5,043 81
New Brunswick	5,887 13
Prince Edward Island	2,127 06
British Columbia	82,923 18
	$1,074,235.86

The work of the Accountant's Branch is annually augmenting. There are now 253 Accounts kept and balanced daily, being 21 more than the number in 1888. There were 11,671 pay cheques issued last year, being 1,268 in excess of the issue of 1888.

Certificates for credit 80.

Statements with corresponding vouchers prepared for the Auditor General amounted to 60.

Full details of revenue and expenditure in connection with the trust funds will be found on referring to Statement B—and to subsidiary statements 1 to 107, and the amounts of and expenditure from the several Parliamentary appropriations can be ascertained by turning to Statement C, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and the fourteen subsidiary Statements from A to N; all of which documents are attached to this Report.

LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

The lands sold during the year for the benefit of the Indian Bands interested therein aggregated fifteen thousand three hundred and twenty-two acres; they sold for $22,345.35.

The quantity of surrendered Indian land remaining unsold is 468,774 acres.

The amount paid on account of old and new sales of land and timber was $89,570.23, and on account of leased lands there was received the sum of $20,450.53.

The arrears of purchase money and of interest thereon remaining unpaid on the 30th June amounted to $278,035.00.

Particulars in respect to the quantity of land sold, as well as regarding the area remaining unsold in each Township will be found in Statement No. 1 placed herewith.

The principal work done by this branch during the year consisted of :—

Agents' returns examined and entered	382
New Sales entered	251
Number of Sales cancelled	30
Cancellations of Sales revoked	3
Number of Leases issued and entered	44
" Payments on Leases entered	757
" " on Old Sales	485
" Notices to purchasers in Arrears	2184
" Assignments examined and entered	405
" " Registered	386
" Descriptions for Patents	340
" Patents Engrossed	339
" " Registered	334
" " Despatched	334
" " Cancelled	3
" Location Tickets issued and entered	67

STATISTICAL, SUPPLY, AND SCHOOL BRANCH.

The number of files dealt with by this Branch was 2,600, being 225 in excess of the number which received attention in 1888.

Numerous reports and much other work resulted from the references of these files to the Officer in charge.

The opening of new schools increased the number of returns which passed through this Branch each quarter from 88 to 103.

There were 616 requisitions for school teachers' salaries received, being 45 over the number forwarded in 1888; these were carefully checked and scheduled for payment.

The quantity of school material, books, &c., required by the various schools, as well as the amount of stationery and printed matter supplied to the different Superintendencies and Agencies of the Department were considerably in excess of the previous year's issue. This all involved much work in the checking of requisitions and preparation of orders.

The different Agents in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were supplied with blankets for aged and sick Indians to the number of 449 pairs.

Special Appendix No. 1 attached to this report and tabular Statements Nos. 2 and 3, which will be also found herewith, were prepared by this Branch.

All statistical returns, diaries, and statements in respect of matters relating generally to the Branch were duly examined and reported upon.

The number of requisitions on the Queens Printer's and Stationery Department increased from 450 in 1888 to 478. All of the supplies furnished on these orders were carefully checked and duly acknowledged.

TECHNICAL BRANCH.

The work in this Branch, under the head of Engineering, comprises the following:—

Drawing of Plans and Specifications of bridges, wharfs, roads, drains, culverts, &c, &c., and examination of similar work when prepared by others and sent to the Department.

Under the head of Architecture is included the following:—The preparation of plans, sections, detailed drawings and specifications of buildings for schools, for Indian Council Houses, for residences, and offices for Agents and for farm and other employés, also for store houses, barns, blacksmiths' shops, root houses, &c.; and examinations of similar work when prepared by others and sent to the Department.

Under the head of surveying the work consists of compiling, drawing, and copying plans, reducing or enlarging the same, as may be required; the examination of returns of surveys, also the preparation of instructions for surveys and giving descriptions of lands, computing areas, &c.

Under accounts is embraced the examination, checking, &c., of accounts for work done in any of the above lines.

Under the heading miscellaneous is embraced the examinations of contracts, reports, estimates, and calculations in connection with tenders sent in.

Engineering.

Plans and Tracings	15
Reports	56
Examinations	218
Specifications	2
Estimates and Calculations	45

Architecture.

Estimates	1
Specifications	5
Drawings and Tracings	23
Reports	42
Examinations	52

Surveying.

Maps or Drawings	9
Copies	41
Sketchings or Tracings	215
Reports	289
Examinations	693
Copies of Field Notes and Descriptions	42

Accounts (Survey).

Instructions	20
Reports	6
Examinations	9

Miscellaneous.

Calculations, &c	275
Descriptions	4
Reports	23
Examinations	73
Plottings	82

CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.

The work of this branch consisted of the greater share of the drafting and transcribing of 18,100 letters, being 579 in excess of those written in the previous year. These letters were also entered *in extenso* in a book, with the aid of a press, and they covered 23,108 folios, shewing an increase of 1,439 folios over those of 1888.

A considerable number of the above letters were written and entered by the stenographers, who also wrote out reports, memoranda, &c., for the Deputy Minister covering about 2,300 folios.

REGISTRY BRANCH.

The number of letters received and registered by the officers of this branch during the past year was 20,512, being an increase of 1,799 over the number received in 1888.

In addition to the foregoing statements of the work of the different branches there was, as usual, a large quantity of work of that kind of which it is impossible to keep a record; but fuller particulars in respect to the same may be ascertained on reference to the previous annual reports of the Department.

Reports from the various Officers of the outside service of the Department and tabular statements containing detailed information in regard to Indian matters in the numerous superintendencies and agencies, as well as reports from the principals of the various industrial institutions, will be found attached to this report.

All respectfully submitted.

E. DEWDNEY,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

SPECIAL

Provinces, Agency or Band.	Resident Indian Population.	Immovable Property, and Land Cultivated and Fresh Land Ploughed.				Personal							
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land Cultivated.	Land newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons and Carts.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Implements.	Cows.	Bulls.
Ontario.				Acres.	Acres.								
Grand River Superintendency—													
Six Nations	3384	653	306	19010	.....	398	305	277	181	4	496	729	....
Mississaguas, N. C	253	89	90	3250	172	85	65	160	41	1	120	150	....
Walpole Island Agency	831	198	98	2539	137	83	41	77	21	3	50	211	....
Western Superintendency—													
1st Division	498	105	66	2029	178	72	59	104	32	2	49	105	....
2nd do	1331	269	96	8320	90	156	112	112	55	2	132	183	....
3rd do	292	75	40	1070	19	38	29	49	14	....	78	65	....
Northern Superintendency—													
1st Division	3519	877	632	6938	463	279	231	126	43	10	1915	287	...
2nd do	860	150	51	1380	68	25	40	7	2	....	.....	107	....
3rd do	1097	178	75	1675	440	50	30	9	3	1	1	76	...
4th do	1743	162	43	377	12	8	7	3	1	1	268	27	....
Golden Lake Agency	91	19	15	76	9	2	4	....	....	....	.....	11	....
Tyendinaga do	1069	198	180	9000	.....	115	100	100	50	2	120	140	....
Lake Simcoe do	127	33	19	330	5	14	12	6	5	1	14	20	....
Cape Croker do	397	95	86	1160	66	68	39	80	12	3	700	60	....
Saugeen do	363	66	56	600	100	25	20	29	20	1	26	30	....
Alnwick do	236	61	33	2465	.....	14	13	20	7	....	21	13	....
Mud and Rice Lake Agency	244	61	35	798	7	11	8	14	2	1	54	17	....
Rama Agency	231	70	20	795	2	10	9	9	4	....	60	15	....
Penetanguishene Agency	341	33	18	560	28	13	9	11	2	1	135	33	....
Scugog Agency	48	13	10	300	25	10	5	9	4	....	27	5	....
Totals	16955	3405	1969	62672	1821	1476	1138	1202	499	33	4266	2284	....
Quebec.													
Caughnawaga Agency	1692	406	346	4200	20	228	176	365	20	20	167	345	....
St. Regis do	1172	157	99	2452	47	74	53	45	6	10	70	167	....
Viger do	122	16	3	14	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....
St. Francis do	339	70	30	300	.....	3	3	5	....	....	85	33	....
Lake St. John do	384	62	29	190	.....	12	11	10	1	1	.....	32	....
Maria do	108	19	16	225	2	7	4	15	4	....	1	10	...
Restigouche do	562	97	40	660	5	20	20	31	6	....	4	30	....
River Desert do	450	68	30	705	15	9	15	10	2	....	131	42	....
Jeune Lorette do	291	61	6	86	6	3	2	6	....	....	.....	8	....
North Shore River St. Lawrence Superintendency, (1888)	1460	139	8	21	2	1	1	4	....	....	...	10	....
Temiscamingue Agency	121	41	15	80	28	2	4	1	1	....	40	12	....
Totals	6701	1136	622	8933	125	359	289	492	40	31	499	691	....
New Brunswick.													
North-Eastern Superintendency	903	192	70	381	.. ..	20	29	13	1	....	2	37	....
S-Western Superintendency—													
1st Division	454	65	9	163	100	7	6	4	1	....	175	5	....
2nd do	217	39	15	285	2	4	3	6	1	....	90	6	....
Totals	1574	296	94	829	102	31	38	23	3	....	267	48	....

APPENDIX A.

Property.					Grain and Roots Harvested.									Other Industries.
Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	Value.
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	$
104	1268	724	151	996	21682	50621	12845	8714	15628	11149	.....	.....	1622	3,000
6	275	158	80	175	4083	16516	3676	7623	1900	1310	.....	.....	270	2,000
43	402	350	132	771	3198	4302	600	.....	8106	4560	.....	.....	986	8,239
2	165	157	5	185	4611	11773	869	758	3949	5435	.....	.....	632	2,987
....	290	244	56	480	9350	15299	875	100	12930	4262	.....	.....	678	430
4	89	70	43	284	2918	3190	1160	50	3558	2495	.....	.....	94	.....
359	198	517	166	938	3602	6118	5043	.....	2424	23247	.....	.....	1949	45,285
18	145	32	15	29	.....	1510	50	.....	165	4563	.....	.....	200	7,815
41	83	79	21	75	.....	1527	288	.....	60	6859	.....	.....	475	14,653
14	50	2	.....	.....	.....	200	30	.....	.....	9200	.....	.....	174	25,200
2	10	5	3	2	.....	200	30	.....	400	800	.....	.....	15	397
4	100	160	150	180	1900	10200	4000	11200	4100	2000	.....	.....	300	.....
2	20	29	15	75	832	1318	288	216	10	500	.....	.....	20	2,650
25	225	80	220	230	650	790	1550	25	.....	3000	.....	.....	60	4,845
18	65	73	8	127	500	2200	750	250	525	1200	.....	.....	200	6,100
2	16	25	.....	44	597	815	280	410	323	1432	.....	.....	20½	6,384
2	22	20	5	29	1040	2290	290	200	58	1585	.....	.....	33	9,861
....	30	8	.....	60	350	2000	250	425	125	3000	.....	.....	140	4,750
33	53	35	.....	92	210	325	82	.....	70	1000	.....	.....	45	830
....	3	12	.....	10	510	450	95	720	31	300	.....	.....	5	2,730
679	3509	2780	1070	4782	56033	130644	33051	30691	54362	83897	.....	.....	7918½	155,156
30	405	455	12	356	.....	26400	300	3000	432	2000	.....	.....	600	27,700
4	116	146	.....	213	2397	8535	1116	620	2314	3422	.....	.....	794	7,425
....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	10	2,681
2	22	5	.....	39	.....	600	8	.....	130	2500	.....	.....	42	18,000
15	32	14	15	25	.....	325	.....	.....	110	200	.....	.....	35	14,849
2	7	12	4	22	.....	797	.....	.....	135	971	.....	.....	.....	3,500
18	30	21	40	70	.....	1000	25	60	300	2500	.....	.....	175	1,100
....	45	16	50	35	15	1250	185	.....	65	3550	.....	.....	250	13,330
....	1	6	...	9	.....	310	52	.....	.....	1055	.....	.....	32	60,015
....	.....	3	5	9	.....	16	6	26	.....	475	.....	.....	15	56,600
5	17	3	16	2	.....	26	2	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	26	3,060
76	675	681	144	782	2416	39259	1694	3706	3486	17453	.....	.....	1979	208,260
13	60	19	42	69	54	1398	.....	.....	251	4456	.....	.....	125	2,803
....	20	6	.....	8	.....	735	8	15	387	1240	.....	.....	40	11,000
....	18	6	.....	17	30	675	.....	.....	1150	1250	.....	.....	105	9,150
13	98	31	42	94	84	2808	8	15	1788	6946	.....	.....	270	22,953

SPECIAL APPENDIX A

PROVINCES, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian Population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, AND LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.				PERSONAL							
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land Cultivated	Land newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons and Carts.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Implements.	Cows.	Bulls.
Nova Scotia.				Acres.	Acres.								
Annapolis and Shelburne	120	30	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	8	.....	....
Digby	175	49	4	260	6	1	1	7	....	....	420	3	....
Yarmouth	70	5	....	1½	¾	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
Kings	62	12	1	13	3	4	2	1	....	....	18	1	...
Queens and Lunenburg	161	50	8	240	2	3	5	5	....	10	27	9	....
Halifax	110	20	....	30	.....	11	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....
Hants	164	17	8	275	.. .	4	1	4	....	....	.....	6	....
Colchester	100	23	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
Cumberland (1888)	102	28	5	25	4	1	1	2	....	....	15	1	....
Pictou (1888)	174	41	2	30	3	....	....	3	....	....	10	1	....
Antigonish and Guysboro'	168	52	6	325	3	2	1	1	....	...	.....	5	....
Richmond	248	40	10	320	20	2	2	....	....	....	40	12	....
Inverness	125	22	6	270	10	4	4	4	....	....	1	8	....
Victoria (1887)	121	5	5	68	3	....	....	....	....	...	48	30	....
Cape Breton County	159	18	13	750	30	5	5	8	....	...	1	40	....
Totals	2059	412	68	2611½	86¾	37	22	35	....	10	588	117	....
Prince Edward Island.													
Superintendency	314	65	18	186	9	8	7	4	....	....	70	6	....
Manitoba and N.-W. Territories.													
F. Ogletree, Agent, Treaty No. 1	545	32	16	253	109	16	13	4	1	....	220	21	....
A. M. Muckle do 1	1901	454	289	745	9	108	104	54	6	....	1442	362	....
H. Martineau do 2	743	329	160	104¼	9½	22	21½	41	2	....	2	163	....
R. J. N. Pither do 3	1030	120	37	101	.....	11	5	....	....	....	622	38	11
Jas. McCracken do 3	865	254	31	61½	.....	18	11½	....	3	....	784	22	....
John McIntyre do 3	901	264	11	106	.....	15	15	....	....	....	577	15	4
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	850	191	62	774	259	83	17	64	1	...	2426	120	....
Muscowpetung's Agency, Treaty No. 4	798	276	83	648	140	88	42	72	5	....	1360	81	3
Birtle Agency, Treaty No 4	977	113	85	929	15	83	63	57	8	....	2758	85	6
Fort Pelly do do 4	651	47	37	191	.....	37	33	32	3	....	723	58	...
File Hills do do 4	305	43	33	233¾	37¾	37	17	25	....	....	608	78	....
Assiniboine Res. Ag. do 4	237	139	32	332	65	25	5	16	....	....	44	17	...
Crooked Lakes do do 4	664	118	82	1032	316	84	35	35	2	....	1237	75	....
Moose Mountn's do do 4	301	105	35	456	90	29	14½	22	....	....	1639	37	....
A. Mackay, Agent, Treaty No. 5	2091	639	122	139¼	¾	38	38	....	....	....	2563	102	....
Joseph Reader, Agent do 5	945	248	52	59¼	2⅓	21	36	1	2	....	670	47	....
Saddle Lake Agency do 6	697	117	73	375¾	29¾	62	43	53	5	....	1944	91	7
Peace Hills do do 6	608	55	44	353	29	76	40	59	2	1	2073	62	....
Battleford do do 6	951	304	103	935	152	172	38	58	1	...	982	186	....
Onion Lake do do 6	663	101	41	516	.....	28	14	20	1	....	771	71	4
Duck Lake do do 6	681	135	68	896	126	47	21	35	3	....	970	86	....
Edmonton do do 6	670	204	52	524	18	42	28	23	3	1	285	42	....
Carlton do do 6	723	88	67	740	10	46	41	40	3	....	1633	131	7
Sarcee do do 7	893	243	28	358½	.. ...	11	6	7	....	....	644	97	....
Blood do do 7	2084	227	13	252	12	1	2	18	....	....	2822	.....	....
Blackfoot do do 7	1816	447	....	293	26	2	3	7	....	....	789	.....	....
Peigan do do 7	932	72	3	158¾	28¾	14	1	13	1	....	194	71	....
Totals	24522	5365	1659	12067	1484⅚	1216	707½	756	52	2	30782	2158	42

—*Continued.*

Property.					Grain and Roots Harvested.									Other Industries.
Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	Value.
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	$
....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	....	415
....	3	1	7	2	.....	40	.....	.....	15	500	....	.....	.....	10,484
....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	695
4	18	5	9	5	20	70	58	10	41	280	.....	.....	68	237
5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	10	5	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	8	10
2	4	2	.....	...	.....	55	3	25	.....	130	.....	.....	40½	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	600
....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	75	.....	.....	4	300	.....	.....	2	600
....	.....	2	.....	2	90	50	.....	.....	4	800	.....	.....	2	444
3	5	.....	7	1	.....	165	.....	25	.....	850	.....	.....	54	3,540
....	10	6	30	10	.....	120	4	8	14	220	.....	.....	40	210
3	10	5	.....	5	...	100	10	.....	35	800	.....	.....	150	3,328
6	22	.....	12	15	.....	200	8	.....	5	400	.....	.....	50	80
....	25	6	25	20	.....	250	.....	100	38	3250	.....	.....	750	6,800
24	102	29	90	67	110	1095	88	168	156	7750	.....	....	1164½	27,443
4	26	10	3	3	284	860	.....	.....	.....	3040	.....	.....	38	5,905
20	38	35	.....	....	980	.....	.....	326	.....	1025	.....	.....	140	2,200
267	492	55	.....	104	1944	1040	12	1255	230	13120	.....	.....	4680	32,850
141	177	88	3	20	20	15	.....	30	24	3859	.....	10	926½	14,636
38	31	23	.....	....	8	.....	15	.....	38	1698	.....	.....	134	26,870
33	50	20	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	10,201
8	7	.....	.....	....	12	.....	.....	10	.....	3557	.....	.....	73	21,810
81	235	100	.....	....	1480	55	10	185	.....	2490	55	.....	930	9,350
118	191	194	.....	....	3061	.....	8	42	.....	5757	2060	90	1190	7,450
164	210	.....	104	6	7795	2520	.....	365	50	9595	....	.....	1055	25,200
45	146	.....	.....	....	.....	65	.....	145	.....	1590	.....	.....	600	8,192
43	163	53	.....	....	2112	652	.....	301	.....	500	506	.....	450	1,287
21	56	50	40	11	1676	800	109	115	.....	4423	.....	.....	230	564
94	149	.....	.....	14	3112	170	29	194	54	2358	.....	.....	1025	3,886
41	67	30	4	28	1646	318	5	.....	.....	1038	766	68	239	1,795
67	127	2	.....	....	350	.....	.....	50	5	10365	.....	.....	640	44,550
27	53	.....	.....	....	28	.....	2	66	.....	5271	.....	.....	95½	5,898
81	118	163	.....	....	69	324	3½	906	.....	1779	.....	.....	959	9,041
57	116	.....	.....	55	40	1093	49	2382	.....	2292	.....	.....	600	4,110
208	338	138	188	2	5739	5240	75	3559	.....	9908	.....	.....	1230	1,850
67	118	46	.....	31	110	200	.....	4600	.....	1500	550	.....	800	7,450
69	145	.....	.....	44	2207	920	.....	1563	.....	1782	.....	.....	622	7,150
41	85	1	.....	8	650	950	.....	3670	.....	1790	.....	.....	858	3,500
103	222	97	73	18	2783	678	.....	1622½	.....	6024	.....	.....	310	3,250
10	108	340	.....	....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	3130	.....	.....	85	1,900
....	.....	1500	.....	....	287	2386	.....	22	4	986	.....	.....	80	300
....	405	1037	.....	....	.....	1035	10	.....	.....	5401	1095	457	.....	.....
....	57	510	.....	....	.....	1600	212	.....	.....	1875	.....	.....	71	1,404
1844	3904	4482	412	356	36109	20861	539½	21308½	405	102613	5032	625	18155	256,694

SPECIAL APPENDIX A

PROVINCES, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian Population.	IMMOVABLE PQOPERTY, AND LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.				PERSONAL							
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land Cultivated.	Land newly Broken up	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons and Carts.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Implements.	Cows.	Bulls.
British Columbia.				Acres.	Acres.								
Cowichan Agency	1910	495	242	2673	81	92	52	104	1	2	3	282	....
West Coast do	3093	336	....	12	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Knawkewlth do	1900	217	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lower Fraser do	5001	1256	299	2612	205	102	54	66	2	....	1349	420	....
Williams Lake do	1925	382	116	1007	29	52	41	5	5	1	124	190	....
Kamloops do	2560	410	143	562	55	76	76	18	1	....	1564	212	....
Okanagan do	941	169	108	1208	44	74	77	14	....	....	550	667	....
Kootenay do	499	142	16	177	35	26	4	3	....	....	....	420	....
N.-W. Coast do	5640	910	....	333	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	23469	4317	925	8587	450	423	304	210	9	3	3590	2191	...

NOTE.—The 1st division of the Western Superintendency of Ontario includes the Chippewas of Chippewas and Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames ; and the 3rd division of the same superintendency

The 1st division of the Northern Superintendency of that Province includes the Ojibewas, Ottawas Huron ; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the Ojibewas of Parry Island, Shawanaga, division of the same superintendency comprehends the Ojibewas of Garden River, Batchewana Bay Superior.

The North-Eastern Superintendency of New Brunswick includes the Micmacs of the counties on Province embraces the Amalecites of all the counties on the south and west sides of the Province,

—*Concluded.*

Property.					Grain and Roots Harvested.									Other Industries.
Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	Value.
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	$
142	446	396	207	41	250	1500	50	800	.....	600	.....	.....	400	.....
....	....	21	....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	.....	.....	....	44,150
1	3	2	.....	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	2	15,280
138	622	780	298	1781	6235	18055	19170	1670	7671	41290	.....	.....	1199	105,850
....	169	2649	.....	465	10510	3055	1297	100	65	5500	.....	.....	653	23,350
27	411	2840	17	152	725	585	293	.....	922	13669	.....	.....	310	49,050
96	484	4251	.....	221	3210	860	421	.....	1342	9340	.....	.....	659	10,380
....	511	3681	.....	23	520	500	130	.....	....	1200	.....	.....	55	1,000
....	.....	31	.....	....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	16960	2371	669	....	354,137
404	2646	14651	522	2733	21450	24555	21441	2570	10000	91129	2371	669	3278	603,197

Sarnia, Kettle Point and Rivière aux Sables ; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the comprehends the Moravians or Delawares of the Thames.
and Nipissingas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands and the Ojibewas of the north shore of Lake Henvey Inlet, Lake Nipissing, French River, Lake Temiscamingue and the Iroquois of Gibson ; the 3rd and Michepicoten ; and the 4th division of the said superintendency takes in all the Ojibewas of Lake

the north-east of that Province. The 1st division of the South-Western Superintendency of that except Victoria and Madawaska, which form the 2nd division of that superintendency.

SPECIAL APPENDIX B.

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council. on the 20th April*, 1889.

On a memorandum dated 13th April 1889, from the Superintendant General of Indian Affairs submitting herewith for acceptance the treaty negotiated on the 11th February, 1889, at Montreal Lake in the District of Saskatchewan, in the North West Territories, by Lieut. Colonel A. G. Irvine and Mr. R. Goulet, who were appointed by the Governor In Council under date 29th November, 1888 to negotiate the same with the Indians generally known as the Green Lake Indians, whose hunting gronnds are situated in that portion of country lying between the northern boundary of treaty No. 6 and the northern boundary of the Provisional District of Saskatchewan,and which are bounded on the East and West by the limits of the Timber and Land District of Prince Albert, the territory ceded will be found more fully described in the Treaty now submitted.

The Minister states that the treaty under consideration is supplementary to the one known as Treaty No. 6. The Indians who claim the country described therein belong to the Wood Cree Tribe and number 377 souls and are divided into two Bands, which number respectively 278 and 99 souls. They are described by Col. Irvine in his report dated the 6th April instant forwarding the treaty, a copy of which report as well as copies of the reports which accompanied it will be found herewith, as a very intelligent respectable and religious class of Indians. They expressed themselves as generally satisfied with the terms of the Treaty, which, as directed by the Order in Council above quoted, were identical with those of Treaty No. 6, with the exception that one of the Chiefs of the two bands into which the Indians treated with are divided, claimed that they should be paid arrears of annuity from the date at which Treaty No. 6, was negotiated with the Indians at Forts Pitt and Carlton. Col Irvine informed them, however, that he was not authorized to pay them any arrears, but that he would make a note of what they said and refer the question to the Government.

The Minister states further in connection with the claim made to arrears of annuity, that inasmuch as the country covered by the treaty now submitted for acceptance was not ceded at the date of Treaty No. 6, but that the Indians have remained in possession of the same up to the date of this treaty, they have no claim to arrears of annuity, and he cannot recommend therefore that the request for the same be complied with.

The Minister further states that the Indians also, it will be observed from Col. Irvine's report, request the substitution of certain other articles in lieu of those specified in Treaty No. 6, as the articles to be given as presents to the Indians.

The Minister sees no objection to their request in this particular being complied with, provided that the cost of the articles, substituted be not much in excess of that of the articles mentioned in Treaty No. 6 as those to be given to the Indians.

The committee recommend that the treaty as submitted be accepted.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian affairs.

OTTAWA, April 6th, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd December last informing me that His Excellency in Council had been pleased to appoint me together with Mr Roger Goulet a Commissioner for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with the Indians whose hunting grounds are situated in that portion in the North West Territories which lies within the Northern boundary of

Treaty No. 6, and the Northern boundary of the Provisional District of Saskatchewan and which is bounded on the East and West by the limits of the Timber and Land Districts of Prince Albert, and requesting me to proceed at my earliest convenience to the locality above described and summon the Indians to meet me in Council at some central and convenient point.

I have now to report as follows :

1. I left Ottawa at midnight on the 4th December for the West, stopping a few days at Winnipeg and Regina to purchase camp equippage and transact other business connected with the Treaty negotiations.

2. I left Qu'Appelle Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway on the 22nd December for Prince Albert, the Mounted Police furnishing the transport, I arrived there on the evening of the 27th I was joined by Mr Goulet at Prince Albert on the evening of the 31st December.

3. Mr Goulet and I proceeded at once to collect all the information we possibly could about the Indians we were going to meet and to ascertain the most convenient and central place to meet them. From information gathered from the Hudson's Bay Company's Officers and others we came to the conclusion that the most central place for the Indians to meet us was the North end of Montréal Lake.

4. Chief Trader McAuley and Mr. Garson, a H. B. Company's Officer, who had lived among these Indians for years and knew them all personally were fortunately in Prince Albert when I got there. Mr. Lawrence Clarke, Chief Factor, knowing I was coming had detained them until I arrived. I employed these two officers and sent them out at once to the region inhabited by the Indians interested to summon them to meet me at a Council to be held at the point selected.

5. These H. B. Officers told me they thought it would be the end of January or the first week in February before they could get word to all the Indians and have them assembled. I told them to make all haste and if possible to have them assembled on the 31st January. About two weeks after the messengers left I received word from Mr. McAuley that he had met some of the Indians and they had appointed the 10th of February to meet me.

6. The H. B. Company's Officers and others informed me that there were no Indians at Green Lake who had not been treated with : that the Indians interested were all in the neighborhood of Montreal Lake and Lac La Ronge. However, when the messengers were out warning the Indians I sent Mr. McNeill of the Indian Department to Green Lake to enquire if there were any Indians there who would come within the treaty and I enclose his report.

7. I believe that every Indian interested has been treated with and paid.

8. Mr. Goulet and I, left Prince Albert on the morning of the 4th Eebruary for the North end of Montreal Lake, Mr. McNeill, Clerk in the Indian Department, accompanied us. The Mounted Police furnished the transport. There was a severe snow storm the day before we started which made travelling very heavy.

9. I was fortunate in securing the services of the Venerable Archdeacon John A. Mackay, who was good enough to consent to accompany me and act as Interpreter. Archdeacon Mackay had labored most successfully as a Missionary for years among these very Indians and he had also interpreted for the Commissioners when making Treaty No. 6 at Forts Carlton and Pitt, the treaty to which these Indians where to be asked to give their adhesion.

10. Archdeacon Mackay accompanied us driving his own horse and sleigh. We went via Sturgeon Lake, Red Dear Lake, Beaver Dam Lake, Trout Lake, down Trout River and across to North end of Montréal Lake where we arrived on the afternoon of Saturday, the 9th February, having travelled about 150 miles North of Prince Albert.

11. The Indians came out on the edge of the Lake to meet us and according to their custom fired their rifles in honor of our arrival: after that they all filed past taking off their hats and shaking hands with the Commissioners.

12. The spot selected was prettily situated in a grove and proved a most convenient and central place for the Indians to meet.

13. I told the Indians I would meet them on Monday and talk business with them. The remainder of the afternoon and evening Archdeacon Mackay spent amongst their lodges explaining to them the terms of the treaty. These Indians are all Christians and belong to the Church of England. On Sunday Archdeacon Mackay held morning and afternoon service, the whole service being conducted in the Cree language, both services were attended by all the Indians. Nearly all these Indians can read and write their own language in the Syllabic character. I was astonished at the hearty manner in which they answered the responses and joined in the singing.

14. On Monday morning the 11th February, the Indians sent for Archdeacon Mackay to give them some further explanation regarding the treaty. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon they sent me word that they were ready to go on with the negotiations.

15. As soon as the Indians were all assembled in front of my tent I explained to them the object of our visit and asked them to select two Chiefs with whom we could confer in the negotiations. An Indian named William Charles was brought forward and introduced as Chief of the Montreal Lake Band and an Indian named James Roberts was brought forward as Chief of the Lac La Ronge Band.

The Chiefs then introduced their Councillors. Those of Chief William Charles are Benjamin Bird, Isaac Bird, Patrick Bird and Moses Bird. The Councillors of James Roberts are Amos Charles, Joseph Charles, Elias Roberts and John Cook. On the Indians being asked if they were satisfied with the selection made for their Chiefs and Headmen they all expressed their approval.

16. I then got the Venerable Archdeacon Mackay to read and explain to them in the Cree language Treaty No. 6 made at Forts Carlton and Pitt.

17. When this was done they were asked if they had anything to say, Chief James Roberts asked to have a day to think it over. This request I was sure was simply the Indian fashion an excuse, to prolong the proceedings. I was sure they understood the terms of the treaty, as Archdeacon Mackay had spent all his time since we arrived in explaining it to them. I told them that I did not want them to sign anything that they did not thoroughly understand and therefore if they had any questions to ask, or wanted anything explained I would be glad to give every information in my power at once and so save delay.

18. Chief James Roberts said they had heard of other treaties having been made and they were anxious to join in a similar one : but they had already represented their case and no attention was given to them. They now ask to be paid arrears, by which they meant arrears from 1876, the date of the treaty they were about to join. I told him I was prepared to pay each man, woman and child, $12 . this was all I was authorised to pay them : but would report to Ottawa what they now asked for.

19. I explained to them that a reserve would be given to each band and a Surveyor would be sent to lay it out. They have not quite decided where they will have their reserves.

20. When their reserves are laid out they are anxious to have a school on each. On this subject I received the following letter from Archdeacon Mackay :—

MONTREAL LAKE, February 14th, 1889.

SIR,—I beg respectfully to draw your attention to the fact that the Church Missionary Society has for some years maintained a school at Big Stone, near Lac La Ronge among the Indians now formed into a band under Chief James Roberts, and I would ask you kindly to recommend this school to the recognition and support of the Indian Department.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. A. MACKAY,

Secretary, C.M.S.

21. Chief William Charles expressed his pleasure at being present and hearing the terms of the Treaty.

22. Councillor Benjamin Bird said he would accept the terms of the treaty but expects his arrears.

23. Chief James Roberts said he saw nothing objectionable in the treaty but wished to retire and have a talk with his men about various matters. He said there were some things offered to them by the Government such as cattle which would be of no use to them and they would like some other articles instead.

24. Chief William Charles would not like to receive any cattle just now as they had no means of looking after them.

25. Councillor Benjamin Bird of Montreal Lake asks for an instructor to look after them and teach the mode of farming.

26. The Indians then all retired to their lodges to have a consultation.

27. They returned in about twenty minutes and when they had again all taken their seats in front of our tent chief James Roberts spoke, regarding the cattle they would like to receive one bull, three cows, one ox, and they would be glad to take the pigs mentioned in the Treaty. Three ploughs for the whole Band (small light ones that can be carried in canoes) instead of one plough for three families. Instead of two scythes for each family one for each. They would like the value of the articles they do not receive under treaty stipulations in ammunition and twine for nets. A horse, harness and waggon which is promised in the treaty chief James Roberts says would be of no use to him he would like in lieu thereof, one tent, one stove and four sets of dog harness.

28. These Indians never use horses: their mode of transport is by canoes in summer and with dogs in winter. Our horses were the first horses that had ever been in that part of the country, it was the first time many of these Indians had ever seen one.

29. The Chiefs asked for seed potatoes to be sent them in the Spring and they appeared very anxious that some one should be sent to look after them. I told them that some suitable person would be sent up to advise and instruct them as soon as possible.

30. The terms of surrender were then read and explained to the Indians in the Cree language by the Venerable Archdeacon Mackay and the boundaries and extent of country they were about to relinguish their title to, which is estimated to be about 11,066 square miles fully described.

31. The Chiefs and Headmen then came forward and signed the treaty, Chief James Roberts signing his own name.

32. I then presented each Chief with a medal and flag. The Indians then gave three hearty cheers for the Queen and the Commissioners.

33. As soon as the treaty was signed Mr. Goulet commenced to issue scrip to the Half-breeds present.

34. The following day, February 12th, I commenced to pay the Indians, assisted by Mr. McNeill of the Indian Department and by Archdeacon Mackay who wrote down the name and ages of every man, woman and child belonging to each band. I enclose the list. By having this nominal roll of every one in both bands it will be easy to trace them in the future.

35. The following is the number of Indians paid and the amount:

Chief James Roberts' Band:

273	Indians at $12	$3,276.00
1	Chief at $32	32.00
4	Headmen at $22	88.00
278		$3,396.00

Chief William Charles' Band :

94 Indians at $12	$1,128.00
1 Chief at $32	32.00
4 Headmen at $22	88.00
99	$1,248.00
Total nmber of Indians	377
Total amount paid	$4,644.00

36. Both bands would like to have their annuities paid about the middle of September so that their hunting will not be interfered with.

37. James Roberts' Band would like to be paid at Little Hills which is South of Lac La Ronge, and William Charles' Band at Red Deer Lake, South end, at end of cart road.

38. It was estimated that the provision required during the period of making the treaty would be in the neighborhood of 75 sacks of flour, 3,500 lbs. of bacon, 230 lbs. of tea, and 150 lbs. of tobacco. I arranged with the H. B. Company to have these supplies delivered on the ground. The following provisions were issued to the Indians during the negotiations and to take them back to their homes :—

To James Roberts' Band :

Flour, 30 sacks.
Bacon, 1,000 lbs.
Tea, 80 lbs.
Tobacco, 75 lbs.

To William Charles' Band :

Flour, 23 sacks.
Bacon, 736 lbs.
Tea, 50 lbs.
Tobacco, 46 lbs.

Owing to the short time it took to negotiate the treaty we had more provisions than we required and the following supplies were left for future use in charge of the H. B. Company at Montreal Lake :

22 sacks of flour.
1764 lbs. of bacon.
129 lbs. of tea.
63 lbs of tobacco.

39. I would here wish to state that these two bands of Wood Cree Indians are most intelligent men and I am convinced that they are all animated with a desire to adhere strictly to the Treaty and to satisfy the Government in every way. It is therefore very desirable that a carefnl selection should be made of an Agent to be sent to them.

40. I enclose a short account written by Archdeacon Mackay of Stanley Mission with which are connected all the Indians who gave their adhesion to the treaty.

41. The Chiefs and Headmen were measured for their clothing and I enclose the size roll.

42. As soon as Mr. Goulet had finished issuing scrip we started on our return journey leaving our camping ground at five o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th February. The Indians all shook hands and bid us good-by and fired off their rifles as a parting salute.

43. On our return journey we had to make long drives as we were short of forage. There was no forage for horses to be had where we made the treaty or along the route; we had to carry all the hay and oats we required with us. We arrived back in Prince Albert on Monday afternoon the 18th February.

44. The Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police was exceedingly kind and attentive and assisted me in every way in his power.

45. I take this opportunity of expressing my warm thanks to Major A. Bowen Perry Commanding the Mounted Police in the Prince Albert District, for the assistance he rendered me. The whole of the transport was furnished by him and could not have been better managed, and I have to thank the Non. Com. Officers and Constables of Major Perry's troop, who where always ready to assist me in every way.

46. I left Prince Albert on the morning of the 20th February arriving at Qu'Appelle Station on the evening of the 26th. When nearing Qu'Appelle I commenced to feel unwell and was so ill when I reached Winnipeg that I was obliged to remain there and go to Hospital where I was laid up for some time with fever. I am only now just recovering. This is the cause of the delay in sending in the present report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. G. IRVINE.

L. VANKOUGHNET, ESQ.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

STANLEY MISSION.

The work of this Mission was commenced by the voluntary, efforts of an Indian named "Ka-you-way" otherwise Beardy about 1848. He received instruction at the Pas Mission, then recently commenced and afterwards carried the "Good News" to his fellow countrymen on the English River and Lac La Ronge. His son, Peter Beardy, is now Chief at Grand Rapids, Lake Winnipeg.

In 1850, Mr. Settee, now Rev. Jas. Settee, then a Lay Agent of the Church Missionary Society, was sent to take up the work, and he commenced by establishing a Mission Station at the South end of Lac La Ronge.

In 1854, the Rev. R. Hunt an English Missionary, took charge of the Mission, and in the following year removed the Headquaters to Stanley on the English River in order to be on the line of water communication, as all the Northern Districts, at that time received their supplies by way of English River. In any other respect the move was a mistake, as the former location was far more advantageous for all purposes of a Mission Settlement. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt however labored with great zeal and success. The Mission was named from 'Stanley Park' the home of Mrs. Hunt's childhood.

In 1862, Rev. T. T. Smith, also an English Missionary, succeeded Mr. Hunt and remained two years.

In 1864, I was appointed to the charge, being then stationed at the Pas, and for the first year only visited Stanley, taking up my residence there in 1865.

In 1876, I removed to Saskatchewan but continued in charge of Stanley, visiting from time to time until 1878, when the Rev. S. Trivett, now at Blood Reserve, Fort MacLeod, was appointed. He remained two years, and in 1880, a native of Stanley the Rev. John Sinclair, trained at Emanuel College, was appointed. Besides Mr. Sinclair we had two others of the Stanley Indians at Emanuel College for a time, one of whom, Joseph Hunt, is still school teacher at Big Stone near Lac La Ronge, and the other is James Roberts, who was elected Chief.

Last year Mr. Sinclair being unequal to the work on account of ill—health was moved to Grand Rapids, Lake Winnipeg, and Rev. R. McLennan. B. A. B. D. of St. John's College is now in charge.

Since the commencement of the Mission there have been five Episcopal visits—two by the late Bishop Anderson, first Bishop of Rupert's Land, one by the present Metropolitan, before the division of the Diocese. and two by the late Bishop of Saskatchewan, Bishop Maclean.

Very few of the Stanley Indians are acquainted with English, but nearly all can read and write their own language with facility in the syllabic character.

They have the Bible and Prayer Book, a Hymn Book, Manual of family prayer, Oxendon's Pathway of Safety and various leaflets in their own language. During my residence at Stanley I had a small printing press in operation.

J. A. MACKAY,

EML. COLLEGE,
Prince Albert 2nd of March, 1889.

Notes taken by Mr. McNeill, of the Indian Department at the treaty made at the North end of Montreal Lake on the 11th February, 1889.

On the assembling of the Indians at 2 P. M., Lt. Col. Irvine explained to them the object of his visit, that he and Mr. Goulet had been sent by the Dominion Government to get their adhesion to treaty No. 6.

The first thing he wished them to do was to select one Chief for each Band with whom he could confer in the negotiations; when they had selected their Chiefs, the terms of the Treaty would be read and explained to them.

William Charles was brought forward and introduced by the Rev. Mr. Mackay as Chief of the Montreal Lake Band, and James Roberts was brought forward as Chief of the Lac La Ronge band.

The Councillors for the Montreal Lake Band were then brought forward and introduced. They were Benjamin Bird, Isaac Bird, Patrick Bird, Moses Bird. These from Lac La Ronge were then introduced. Their names are as follows; Amos Charles, Joseph Charles, Elias Roberts, John Cook.

Lt. Col. Irvine said he was very much surprised and pleased to meet such a fine and intelligent lot of Indians.

If they were ready the Treaty would now be read and interpreted by the Rev. Mr. Mackay and fully explained to them, but before going further he wanted to know if all the Indians were satisfied with the selection of the Chiefs and Headmen, to which they all expressed their satisfaction. Treaty No. 6 made at Forts Carlton and Pitt, was then read and fully explained to them in the Cree language by the Rev. Mr. Mackay. They were then asked if they had anything to say. Chief James Roberts asked to be allowed to have a day to think over it.

Colonel Irvine said he did not wish to hurry them nor did he want them to sign anything that they did not thoroughly understand but he could not help thinking that they must understand the terms of the Treaty by this time as Mr. Mackay had spent all Saturday afternoon and evening and this morning with them explaining it to them; any questions they wish to ask could be answered and explained at once and it would give him great pleasure to explain fully anything they did not understand.

Chief James Roberts said that they had heard of the Queen for a long time and have always prayed for her in their Church service and they are loyal and as they heard other Treaties had been made they felt desirous of joining and they had represented their case but it was not attended to, and now they wish that they may be paid arrears.

Colonel Irvine said he had come to get their adhesion to Treaty No. 6 and was prepared to pay each man, woman, and child, $12, this was all he was authorized to pay them. He would however, make a note of what they said, and refer it to Ottawa. A reserve would be given them, and a Surveyor sent to lay it out.

Chief Charles expressed his pleasure at being present and hearing the terms of the Treaty.

Councillor Benjamin Bird will accept the terms of Treaty but expects his arrears. He went to Carlton in 1881 and saw the Marquis of Lorne there, but as he did not know what steps to take, did nothing.

Chief James Roberts says so far as he is concerned he sees nothing objectionable in the Treaty, but would like to retire and have a talk with his men about various matters.

There are some things offered to them by the Government such as cattle which would be no use to them and they would like something instead.

William Charles would not like to receive any cattle just now as they have no means of looking after them at present.

Councillor Benjamin Bird of Montreal Lake would like to have an instructor to look after them and teach them the mode of farming.

Chief James Roberts, Councillors and all the Indians retired to their tents to have a consultation.

On their return in about twenty minutes Chief Roberts said regarding the cattle they would like to receive one bull, three cows, one ox, and will take pigs, three ploughs for the whole band (small light ones that can be carried in canoes) instead of one plough for three families.

Instead of two scythes for each family one for each. The value for the articles that they wont receive under Treaty stipulations in ammunition and twine for nets.

In regard to a horse, harness and waggon, which would be of no use to him, he would like to get something as an equivalent. Does not know at present what he would like.

In regard to farming, being far away from an agency would like to know when they will get assistance in accordance with the Treaty. Will any one be sent to look after them to assist them in farming, and look after them generally.

Colonel Irvine said some one would be sent up to look after them as soon as possible. Next Spring they will plant their potatoes where they have been accustomed to.

They want next Spring seed potatoes to plant, about twenty bushels would be sufficient to supply those who have none.

The Chiefs also want some one to supply them with medicines.

Col. Irvine said that he would recommend to the Government that they should be supplied with the things they have asked for.

The terms of surrender were then read and explained by the Rev. Mr. Mackay.

Councillor Bird asked that the old and helpless people may get some clothing.

The Chiefs and Headmen then came forward and signed the Treaty. Chief James Roberts signing his own name, all the others making their mark.

After the signing of the Treaty, Col. Irvine presented each Chief with a medal and a flag (Union Jack) placing the ribbon with which the medal was attached over the Chief's neck, the medal hanging on the breast. Col. Irvine then gave the Chiefs some good advice, telling them he hoped as Chiefs they would show a good example, not only by their conduct but by working hard and to try to be independent of assistance from the Government.

Three cheers were given by the Indians for the Queen and the Commissioners.

In regard to their Reserves the Indians have not yet decided where they want them.

They also want schools when the Reserves are laid out.

Chief James Roberts wants in lieu of waggon, horse and harness, one tent, one stove, and four sets of dog harness.

Both Bands want the annuity payments made about the middle of September so as it will not interfere with their hunting.

James Roberts' Band want to be paid at Little Hills which is South of Lac La Ronge and William Charles' Band at Red Deer Lake, South end of end of Cart road.

WOOD CREE INDIANS

ACCEPTANCE OF THE

CARLTON AND FORT PITT TREATY OF 1876.

COPY OF THE TREATY

REFERRED TO IN THE ORDER IN COUNCIL ON PAGE XLII, "SPECIAL APPENDIX B," OF THIS REPORT.

We, the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen, on behalf of ourselves and the other members of the Wood Cree tribe of Indians, having had explained to us the terms of the Treaty made and concluded near Carlton on the 23rd day of August and on the 28th day of said month respectively, and near Fort Pitt on the 9th day of September, 1876, between Her Majesty the Queen, by the Commissioners duly appointed to negotiate the said Treaty, and the Plain and Wood Cree and other tribes of Indians inhabiting the country within the limits defined in said Treaty; but not having been present at the Councils at which the articles of the said Treaty were agreed upon, do now hereby, for ourselves and the bands which we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said Treaty being extended to us, and the bands which we represent, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and interest whatsoever, which we and the said bands which we represent, hold and enjoy, or have held and enjoyed of, in and to the territory included within the following limits:—All and singular that portion or tract of land being the north part of the land district of Prince Albert as shewn on the maps published by the Honorable the Minister of the Interior, dated at Ottawa, on the 31st day of August, 1885,—the same tract being north of the northerly limit of Treaty No. 6, North-West Territory, containing 11·066 square miles, be the same more or less, and more particularly described as follows:—Commencing at a point being the north-west corner of projected Township No. 70, Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian; thence easterly along the northern boundaries of projected Townships Nos. 70, to the north-east corner of projected Township No. 70, Range 13, west of the Second Initial Meridian, thence southerly, following the east boundary of said 13th Range of the projected townships to the northern limits of Treaty No. 6, into the projected Township No. 60; thence westerly following the northerly limit of Treaty No. 6 to the south-eastern shore of Green Lake, being at the north-easterly part of the projected Township No. 58, Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian; thence following the westerly shore of Green Lake to the main inlet thereof, known as Beaver River; thence up the right bank of Beaver River to its intersection with the west boundary of projected Township No. 62, Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian; thence northerly following the west boundary of projected Townships of Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian, to the point of commencement;

Also all our right, title and interest whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limits of any other Treaty heretofore made or hereafter to be made with Indians, and whether the said lands are situated in the North-West Territories or elsewhere in Her Majesty's Dominions, to have and to hold the same unto and for the use of Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several benefits, payments and reserves promised to the Indians adhering to the said Treaty at Fort Pitt or Carlton; with the proviso as regards the amount to be expended annually for ammunition and twine, and as respects the amount to be expended for three years annually in provisions for the use of such Indians as are settled on reserves and are engaged in cultivating

the soil, to assist them in such cultivation, that the expenditure on both of these items shall bear the same proportion to the number of Indians now treated with as the amounts for those two items as mentioned in Treaty No. 6 bore to the number of Indians then treated with; and we solemnly engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained, on the part of the Chiefs and Indians therein named, to be observed and performed, and we agree in all things to conform to the articles of the said Treaty, as if we ourselves and the Bands which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto and had been present at the Council held near Fort Pitt or near Carlton, and had there attached our signatures to the said Treaty.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's Special Commissioners and the Chiefs and Councillors of the Bands hereby giving their adhesion to the said Treaty have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Montreal Lake this eleventh day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

A. G. IRVINE,
Lt. Colonel,
Commissioner.
A. GOULET,
Commissioner.

JAMES ROBERTS,	his + mark.	*Chiefs.*
WILLIAM CHARLES,	his + mark.	
AMOS CHARLES,	his × mark	*Councillors of James Roberts' Band.*
JOSEPH CHARLES,	his × mark	
ELIAS ROBERTS,	his × mark	
JOHN COOK,	his × mark	
BENJAMIN BIRD,	his × mark	*Councillors of William Charles' Band.*
ISAAC BIRD,	his + mark	
PATRICK BIRD,	his × mark	
MOSES BIRD,	his × mark	

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by the Venerable Archdeacon Mackay.

A. J. McNEILL, Indian Department.
H. J. MOBERLY, C. S., H. B. Co.
H. H. ALEXANDER, Sergt. N. W. M. P.
C. V. ALLOWAY,
J. A. MACKAY, Archdeacon of Saskatchewan.

PART I

OF THE

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALLACEBURG, ONT., 30th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The general health of the people of this reserve during the year has been very good; there has been no epidemic and very little sickness of any kind.

There has been (since my last report) among the Chippewas twenty deaths and among the Pottawattamies only one and very few of them children, mostly consumptives and old people.

The births during the same time have been:—Chippewas, twenty-five; Pottawattamies, five.

The crops in 1888 were very good, and as you will see by the accompanying statement, were much in advance of those of 1887.

The crop of this year, 1889, except the corn, will be above the average; the corn will be light, owing to very wet weather just after planting time in the spring. A good many are now making preparations to sow fall wheat, and I hope to see a greater acreage than usual of this grain sown this fall.

The people of this reserve are slowly but surely getting to be an agricultural community every year showing a larger quantity of grain and roots, and a greater number of animals of better breeds.

The schools have been regularly kept during the year, with a fair attendance of children at each of them.

I mentioned in my report last year that I hoped to have another school established during the then coming year, and I have the consent of the people for the building of another school house, a building committee, consisting of the chief and council of the Chippewas appointed, the location decided on, and figures in my hands from two firms giving cost of building, and I hope to receive instructions from the department very soon to proceed with it.

The churches are well attended and the missionaries are regular in their attendance on Sunday, the Revds "I. Jacobs" Church of England, and "Wm. Elias" Methodist, preach to the people in their own language.

The pupils attending the "Shingwauk" Mount Elgin and Brantford Institutions have been home during the holidays, and (except the Mount Elgin pupils) have gone back again. They all seem to be improving and have behaved exceedingly

well while at home. I have much pleasure in being able to report that no complaints were made of improper conduct against any of the boys and girls who are attending these institutions.

I inclose herewith a comparative statement of products of the reserve for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89, which may be of interest, as showing progress in agriculture and industries.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. McKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1st DIVISION,
SARNIA, 3rd September, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The band of Chippewas under my care numbers 471, beside 27 Pottowattamies on the Aux Sauble Reserve. There are also 30 young Indians of various ages living on the reserves, of Chippewa parentage, making a total of 528.

I am able to report considerable progress in the way of improvements in farming during the year. They are clearing up their land and fencing in large portions of it for grazing purposes; pasture stock belonging to the farmers around the reserve, and by so doing make considerable money. They are also improving in the way of agricultural implements. Many of them have reapers and mowers for taking off their grain and seed drills for putting it in. The Indians on the Sarnia Reserve have this season purchased a steam threshing machine.

In the matter of houses they are much more comfortable than they were formerly. I find on my rounds sixteen parlor organs on the Sarnia Reserve.

Many of the women keep their houses very clean and tidy. Last fall a number of them exhibited needle work. Our Indians also exhibited grain and roots at the Western Fair, London, and carried off twenty-five prizes.

The schools on each of the reserves are pretty well attended, but not so well as should be. The crops are very fair, with the exception of the root crop, which the dry weather hurt. Some of them have planted roots, such as carrots, &c., for their stock.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,
STRATHROY, 26th August, 1889.

The Honorable,
The Superintent General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my annual report and tabular statement of the Muncey, Chippewa and Oneida Indians of the Thames for the year ended 30th June last.

These bands live within the County of Middlesex, two within the Township of Caradoc, and one within the Township of Delaware, and number as follows :—

The Muncey Band numbers..... 131
(The same as at last census).
The Chippewa Band numbers..... 454
(One less than at last census).
The Oneida Band numbers..... 745
(Or 33 less than at last census).

The cause of the decrease in the Oneida Band was the removal of a few families to Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin.

I am pleased to state that the sanitary condition of the Indians is very satisfactory, there having been no epidemic on either of the reserves under my care during the past year.

The importance of attention to sanitary matters has been impressed upon the Indians whenever practicable.

We have three schools on the Oneida Reserve, two of them taught by Indians teachers, and one by a white teacher. There are four schools on the Chippewa and Muncey Reserve, two of them taught by Indian teachers and two by whites.

The pupils upon the whole are making fair progress. The Public School Inspectors for the county have made their usual semi-annual visits and have reported favorably of their condition.

The Mount Elgin Industrial School is situated on the Caradoc Reserve, and is under the management of the Revd. W. W. Shepherd, who spares no pains in looking after the comfort of the Indians committed to his care.

The Church of England and the Methodist Church of Canada have each a mission, on the Delaware and Caradoc Reserves, and are doing good work.

The crops of 1888 have been very good, especially in roots, but owing to a wet spring and dry summer those of this year are below the usual average.

Each of the bands has an agricultural society, which appears to be a benefit to them. I have advised them to try and unite together and have one good society instead of three small ones, but for some reason or other they prefer to be separate.

The usual supply of blankets for the Muncey and Chippewa Band has been distributed as directed by the Department.

The Indians are steadily improving, not only in agriculture, but in industrious habits generally. A very considerable number of them work for farmers, and are fast learning the habits of the whites. With very few exceptions indeed, they are a very quiet and peaceable people, and quite a number of them very intelligent.

The number of letters written from this office during the past year was nine hundred and thirty-six; miles travelled, twenty-five hundred and fifty-six, and hours away on Indian business ten hundred and twenty-three. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS GORDON,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,
HIGHGATE, ONT., 28th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report on the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended the 30th June, 1889, together with the usual tabular statement relating to that band of Indians.

This band now numbers 292, being an increase of 4 since my last report.

I have to report another good harvest, all grain crops being very good indeed with roots and vegetables excellent in every respect.

Only two new dwelling houses have been erected during the past year, one being a good frame house, the other built of logs.

We have two schools on the reserve, and I am pleased to report that the attendance is better than at any time during my incumbency. The Moraviantown school is taught by an Indian; he is doing good work and is fully qualified as a teacher. The attendance of pupils is so much better than heretofore that we find the schoolhouse (built only five years ago) is not large enough for the pupils, and it will have to be enlarged. The Indian Council has the matter under consideration and will attend to it at once.

We have four denominations of Christian workers on the reserve, viz., Church of England, Methodist, Moravian, Brethren and Salvation Army. All are doing good work and are a great benefit morally to the Indians.

This is purely an agricultural reserve—no industry is carried on by the Indians but farming—and I am pleased to report that they are improving in farming every year. But they have one great drawback in the want of rail timber for fencing purposes.

In my last report I stated that the agricultural society had been of great benefit to the Indians, and I am pleased to report that the society is stronger and better supported than ever before. The fair held last October was the most successful yet held on the reserve. The increased accommodation in the new shed they were building gave ample room, every part of which was well filled. The shed is 20 by 40 feet, and cost nearly two hundred dollars; this amount has been paid by the society out of surplus gate receipts.

As mentioned in my last report, the Indians of this reserve sent an exhibit to the Western Fair, held in the city of London in September last. The Indians took a large number of individual prizes, and the silver medal for the best Indian exhibit as a reserve at the Fair.

The roads and bridges are only in a fair state of repair. Owing to so much heavy rain storms having occurred during the months of May and June a great many washouts occurred; but the chief and council are now making repairs as fast as possible, and we expect soon to have all in as good order as heretofore.

The sanitary condition of the reserve is good, all of the houses and premises have been well cleaned and whitewashed.

There is no disease of a contagious nature on the reserve and very little sickness of any kind.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BEATTIE,
Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, ONTARIO—1st DIVISION.
INDIAN OFFICE MANITOWANING, 31st August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles, more or less general, the after effects of which have resulted in the deaths of fifteen children, the health of the

Indians has been satisfactory; the medical officer reports at present but little sickness and the general health of the Indians as very favorable.

The bands within this superintendency are the Ojibbewaos of Lake Huron, the Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island and the Manitoulin Island Indians, unceded, occupying the following reserves.

Thessalon River, Maganettawan, Spanish River, White Fish Lake, Mississagua. Point Grondine, Serpent River, French River, and White Fish River, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and Shesheguaning, West Bay, Sucker Creek, Sheguiandah Sucker Lake and Obidgewong on Manitoulin Island, also Cockburn Island, and on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island at South Bay.

The Thessalon Band numbers one hundred and seventy nine, a decrease of seven, principally by emigration.—Under the treaty made with this band in 1859 the Indians surrendered their land, to be sold for their benefit; it was agreed that they were to remove to and settle upon the Garden River Reserve; this they did not do; the band then became scattered, some living at Thessalon, others at Bruce Mines and St. Joseph Island. A portion of their old reserve was set apart for them in 1878, and over twenty families have returned and settled, and more are coming. They are proud of their reserve, and having been for so many years detached and scattered they appreciate the advantages and opportunities of good fellowship and of good neighborhood afforded by being brought together in their village.

Aided by the Departement the band have almost completed a fine new frame school house which it is hoped will soon be in operation, as there are a number of bright, intelligent children ready to avail themselves of its advantages. The agricultural operations of the band are small as yet, fishing being the avocation followed by most, but they display a desire to increase their clearings and I fully expect ere long their crops will make a more favorable exhibit. The band are in a fairly prosperous condition.

The Maganettawan Band numbers one hundred and seventy-one, a decrease of three by emigration and death. This band is much scattered; they settled at West Bay upon this Island under the treaty of 1836, where one hundred and thirteen of the band live; twelve live on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, seventeen at Obidgowong and twenty-nine upon the reserve at Maganettawan. They form part of the West Bay Band of Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island, having been parties to the MacDougall-Spragge Treaty of 1862. They cultivate some of the excellentl and on the West Bay Indian Reserve, raise good crops and are prosperous and contented.

The Spanish River Band numbers five hundred and forty-one, an increase of five over last year. This band is divided into three portions, number one occupying the Village of Sagamook, on the reserve; number two are settled on the left bank of Spanish River and some at Pogumasing and Biscotasing; number three live upon Manitoulin Island, at West Bay, Sheshegwaning and the unceded part of Manitoulin Island. Last season the first and second divisions suffered rather severely by failure of their crops owing to drouth, and some being in need of winter supplies were tempted to fish in the close season, which resulted in their boats, nets and fish being seized. The boats and nets were subsequently restored to them, but their misfortune rendered some assistance from the department necessary and an advance on account of their annuity under the Robinson Treaty was made to them, with which assistance they got satisfactorily through the winter. Their prospects of good crops this season are very favorable.

There is one school in operation at Sagamook and another building on the reserve some few miles up the river.

The White Fish Lake Band numbers one hundred and forty-one, a decrease of seven by deaths. The death rate of this band has been high. They raised last year seven hundred and sixty bushels of potatoes. The most intelligent and energetic man of the band (Joseph Faille) died this spring, of consumption, which is much to be regretted, as he set a good example and will be missed. The Department presented

the band with seed potatoes, grain and garden seeds this spring, which, if properly utilized, should make the agricultural statistics of the band wear an improved aspect next year.

This band was badly off last winter, and some families had to be assisted by the Department through the Hudson's Bay Company, who have acted most kindly and liberally to the Indians.

The Ojibewas of Mississauga River are a band of hunters; hunting, fishing and berry picking seem the modes followed of earning a livelihood; but few of these Indians remain on their reserve all the year; the majority live inland and only come out in June or July, and return inland when the payement has been made; they number one hundred and forty-four, an increase of one; they have a school on their reserve, but it is not appreciated by the Indians and is not well attended.

Oneweigance and band numbers fifty-nine, an increase of one; they occupy a reserve situated at Point Grondine; fishing, bark work and berry picking are their principal means of livelihood; agriculture is not carried on to so great an extent as it should be; seventeen of this band live on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island. They are good boat builders and fishermen, and are prosperous and well-to-do.

The Serpent River Band numbers ninety-five, an increase of one; these Indians have considerably enlarged their clearings during the past year, and are paying more attention to agriculture; they suffer occasionally from the unfenced condition of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which crosses their reserve. They are very prosperous; employment is easily obtained at the saw mill near by. There is a school on the Reserve; they are hunters, farmers and fishermen, pick berries in summer, and the women earn money by manufacturing mats and barkwork.

The French River Band live at Sheguiandah and form part of the Sheguiandah Band of Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island; they number eighty-nine, an increase of four during the year. They are a well-to-do band, usually well supplied with provisions and necessaries, although their farming is but on a moderate scale, yet some generally have seed potatoes to sell in spring.

The White Fish River Band number seventy-eight, an increase of four during the year; their reserve contains some good land and valuable timber; it is surrounded by productive fisheries and is admirably suited for a place of residence for an Indian band; they have small clearings which they cultivate.

With the aid of the Department this band are building a church and school-house combined; they are prosperous.

The Tahgaminini Band own a reserve near Lake Wanapitac, which is unoccupied; they live on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, and claim to be entitled to share in that reserve; they number one hundred and fifty-one, an increase of one from last year; the children attend school at Wikwemikong, they are prosperous and contented.

The Indians living on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island number eleven hundred and ninety-two, of whom one thousand and fifty-two claim to be entitled to share in the reserve. This reserve was exempted from the operation of the McDougall-Spragge Treaty, but was thrown open for the occupation of any Indians "entitled to reside thereon as formerly."

They are industrious, intelligent, orderly and well conducted, and enjoy a high degree of prosperity; they have comfortable dwellings, good churches and schools, large clearings, are well supplied with live stock and agricultural implements, have barns and stables, and their clearings aggregate three thousand two hundred and sixty-seven acres. This band cut last winter timber under license of the value of six thousand dollars.

The West Bay Band (Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island) including the principal part of the Maganettawan Band (Ojibewas of Lake Huron), have a fine reserve in the neighborhood of Lake Mindemoya; they raise excellent crops; the band numbers two hundred and fifty three, a decrease of seven by emigration. The reserve is held in common, which the majority of the band prefer to holding their land in severalty; some have very small clearings, two or three acres not being uncom-

mon, in which the only crop raised is potatoes, the Indians relying for a living mainly upon the work they obtain loading vessels, for which their services are generally in demand; the most properous of the band pay greater attention to agriculture, have larger clearings and raise good crops.

The sugar making industry, which has languished for some years, was during the past spring the best known for several years, as much as ten thousand pounds having been made by the band.

They have a commodious church and a large school house, are Catholics, and are a decidedly prosperous community.

The Sheguiandah Band (which includes also the French River Band) numbers one hundred and forty five, an increase of two over last year by births; they have some excellent land; there is a handsome church and comfortable school house at the reserve; they are principally members of the Church of England, are orderly, contented and fairly prosperous.

The Sucker Lake Band consist of six families, who occupy a small reservation three miles from Manitowaning; they number twenty-four, a reduction of ten by emigration; they are farmers, are industrious and prosperous.

The Sheshegwaning Band numbers one hundred and seventy, an increase of eleven principally by immigration; in common with other bands, their crops suffered from drouth last year, they are industrious, intelligent and self reliant; for some reason difficult to explain, they refused to receive a teacher sent them by the Department and the school is temporarily closed.

The band are at present occupied in building a new church, the old one having fallen into a delapidated condition. They are a prosperous community.

The Obiagonong Band numbers twenty-two, an increase of one from last year, (seventeen of these Indians belong also to the Maganettawan Band, Ojibewas of Lake Huron). During the past year they have enlarged their clearing by breaking un twenty acres of new land; last fall they were supplied with a yoke of oxen, plough &c., by the Department, and appear to have made good use of them. On my first visit to this band in May this spring I found them well off for provisions and having plenty of seed potatoes for sale, indicating a considerable degree of prosperity; they were again visited in July, at which time they were elated over the excellent appearance of their crops and the promise of an abundant harvest. The band are all pagans

The South Bay Band occupy the Village of Atchitawaganing, on the eastern side of South Bay on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island; they belong to the Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island, and formerly lived on the opposite side of South Bay, from whence they removed about eighteen years since; they are Catholics, possess a church and a school, are orderly and industrious; they are good fishermen, and have an excellent fishery near their village; the band numbers sixty-two an increase of two from last year.

The Cockburn Island Indians number thirty-three a decrease of one by death; during the last two years this band has lost ten of its numbers by emigration to the United States; they are farmers and fishermen, and are a well-to-do community.

The different bands have been visited at their reserves and their annuities and interest money paid to them, amounting in all to $12,423.13.

The health of the Indians has been carefully looked after by the medical officer, Dr. R. M. Stephen, who with myself has impressed upon them on all suitable occasions the importance of attention being paid to sanitary matters.

The roads and bridges in the various reserves have been maintained in order.

Cases of destitution amongst the sick, old and feeble, must naturally occur in a large population; while such have not been frequent, when they have occurred, they have been brought to the notice of the Department and relieved.

The usual supply of blankets has been distributed to the sick and infirm.

The sale of intoxicants to Indians has been suppressed wherever practicable and heavy fines imposed where convictions could be obtained.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. C. PHIPPS,
Visiting Superintendent.

NOTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY 2ND DIVISION,
PARRY SOUND, ONT., 26th August 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and enclosed tabular statement showing the condition and progress of the various Indian bands within my superintendency for the year ended 30th of June last.

Parry Island Band.

This band is pursuing a steady course of improvement. An intelligent and zealous interest is taken by the head men of the band in all those matters that tend to elevate themselves and their children. As usual, abundant labor, at good wages, has always been ready for any Indian of this band who was willing to grasp it. Agricultural matters are yearly receiving increased attention, and privation or distress is a condition almost unknown.

Education is well looked after, and marked progress has, during the past year, been made by the pupils of the two schools on the reserve. Both schoolhouses are now plastered inside and clapboarded outside, and compare favorably with the best rural school buildings in the district.

Shawanaga Band.

As has been frequently reported, this band is the most backward in point of energy and desire for progress of any in this superintendency. Fortunately, even here an increased attendance of pupils at school is a sign of improvement, and is the result of a change in teachers. At present the educational affairs of the band are advancing as well as could be expected.

No complaints of any kind were made, and everything seemed, from an Indian's standpoint, to be in a satisfactory condition. I am sorry to have to report that this band seems to indulge in habits of indolence and thriftlessness to too great an extent; and, as a consequence, advancement is slight.

Health has been fair, and an increase in the band has taken place.

Henvey Inlet Band.

Notwithstanding the recent death of their chief, this band seemed happy, comfortable and prosperous. The condition of the crops promises a plentiful harvest, and there is not much probability of want or privation making an appearance during the coming winter.

An election to the office of chief, rendered necessary by the death of their late chief, was held, and though there were three aspirants for the office it was carried on with an amount of quietness and good feeling that might well furnish an example to white communities.

The change in teachers made a year ago has not, I regret to say, made much improvement in the school. Another change has been made, and we must continue to hope for better results in the future. The isolated position of the reserve renders it very

difficult to obtain suitable teachers, and the same cause prevents that thorough supervision which might, perhaps, aid in promoting the educational interests of the children of the band.

Nipissing Band.

This band is in a flourishing condition. All seemed happy and contended. With an increased number, farm and other kinds of labor had taken the place of hunting. I spent three days among them, and had an unusually good opportunity of observing their character. They live for the most part at considerable distances from each other, so that the meeting on pay-day of the families at one time in one place causes an amount of pleasure and enjoyment which to me seems only second to that caused by the receipt of their annuities. If pay-day is fine it will be difficult to find a happier lot of people than the Indians of the Nipissing Band when they assemble.

The new schoolhouse, referred to in my last report, was completed last fall and opened last January. A young, active energetic white teacher was secured; and, taking into consideration the fact that none of the children could speak English, the progress of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Dokis Band.

This band still continues to follow its commercial avocations. Little can be said about this band, except that its members, as a rule, conducted themselves in such a respectful and dignified manner that one was apt to consider them rather as members of a commercial firm in good standing than as a band of annuity Indians.

Temogamingue Band.

This band, as it met me on the announced pay-day, presented a hardy and vigorous appearance. The chief, who had received a position from the Hudson's Bay Company, was absent, but his place was ably filled by his subordinates in office, and through these the wants and needs of the band were expressed. More than ever before they are turning their attention to courses which will tend to promote advancement in civilization. Hitherto their support has been derived from hunting and occupations connected therewith, and they have seemed to turn a somewhat indifferent ear to my advice to seek sustenance from the cultivation of the soil. First in their estimation now is the cultivation of the soil, and to assist their endeavor they solicited aid from your Department, which will in due course be brought before you.

Another matter on which the band expressed what to me appeared a commendable solicitude was the education of their children. We spent a long time in discussing ways and means.

The past year has not been characterized by any exceptional circumstance. No complaints were made, nor were any cases of individual distress brought under my notice, except those of two families—one of a murdered man, the other that of the murderer now in prison.

Gibson Reserve.

Everything of an agricultural nature on this reserve is prosperous. Crops are flourishing, especially those on the higher lands. All were reported to me to be happy and contented. Abundant and profitable labor at road work, at saw mill and in the harvest field is at hand, and with a Government road running through their reserve this portion of the Oka band has every reason to congratulate itself on its pleasant and fertile location.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. S. WALTON,
Indian Superintendent.

NOTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,
SAULT STE-MARIE, 24th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you my report for the year ended 30th June 1889, of the Indian bands under my charge, together with tabular statement and census.

The bands are the Garden River, under Chief Augustin, the Batchewana, under Chief Nubenagooching, and the Michipicotin and Big Head Indians, under Chiefs Sansonhaguard and Gros Jambette. I have very little to add to former reports.

Garden River Band.

The greater part of this band reside on their own reserve at Garden River, and mostly earn their living in the summer by boating and berry picking and in the winter by working in lumber camps, and taking out cordwood, and saw logs and in sugar making. During the past winter there was plenty of employment for those willing to work, a large quantity of saw logs were taken out by them and good wages obtained; they also took out several hundred cords of spruce wood, for which they got good prices. The crops were hardly so good as in former years, the season having been late. A new industry is, I understand, to be opened at the Marble Mountain this year, in the shape of cement works. This will give, employment to a good many of the Indians able to work at it.

The schools have been better attended and more progress has been made than heretofore. The teachers still complain that the parents will not insist on sending their children regularly, and also of the time taken up during the sugar making and the berry season, but on the whole the attendance is better than formerly.

A great deal of trouble was caused last summer and winter by the sale of liquor by men occupying two boats anchored on the American side, on the shore opposite the reserve. I tried to have it stopped by the American authorities, but failed for want of proof. This spring the Americans themselves made out a case against them and the boats have disappeared. During the fall and winter traffic was carried on by a whiskey peddler of the name of Lemieux, and for months he managed, in spite of summonses to evade capture,however, he was at last arrested under a warrant and convicted in four cases, fined four hundred and fifty dollars and costs, and was sentenced to the Central Prison for twelve months.

There was considerable sickness during the year, but nothing of a serious nature.

Batchewana Band.

The greater part of this band reside on the Garden River Reserve, part at Goulais Bay, where they have another reserve, and about thirteen families at Agawa River, Lake Superior. Those on the Garden River Reserve farm in a small way, go boating and berry picking in the summer and work for the Garden River Band and in the lumber camps during the winter. The women have about fourteen sewing machines, which they work, and they make barkwork and mats, by which they manage to live. They have a school on the reserve, which is very well attended. It is under the management of the Revd. Thos. Ouellette, S. J. (Catholic), and the children I am informed are getting on well. Those of the members of this band who live at Goulais Bay have little farms of their own (patented), which they cultivate in a small way and live principally by fishing and hunting. One poor old woman was burned to death in her wigwam last Christmas Day, while all the rest of the Indians were at church. This portion of the band are very healthy; they have a Roman Catholic Church, but no school. The third portion of the band live at Agawa River and get their living by fishing and hunting. The latter was very poor last winter. The catch of fur was only one-quarter of former

years. They had a great deal of sickness and eight deaths, and I am informed by a member of the band who is in charge of the Hudson Bay Post there that had it not been for the kindness and attention of some American gentlemen (among whom was a doctor) who were there fishing about the end of August, when the measles and a fever broke out among them, the most of the Indians would have died, but these gentlemen stayed there for about a fortnight and attended them. There is no church or school at this station. This year, as usual, I gave a dinner to twenty-seven of them, which was highly appreciated.

The Michipicotin and Big Head Band.

The Michipicotin and Big Head Band live at Michipicotin, Missinabie and Chapleau. They have a small reserve at the former place of about fifteen families. They have a church and a schoolhouse; they raise a few potatoes, fish, hunt, and sell their furs to the Hudson Bay Company and other traders. There was a great deal of sickness at Chapleau and Missinabie,—measles and fever,—and several deaths took place. The Indian is a difficult man to treat in an illness; he no sooner gets better than he exposes himself, and brings on a relapse, which in many cases terminates in death.

I have the honor to be. Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

NOTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,—4TH DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, 14th September 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report upon Indian affairs within my agency, together with the annual tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The Fort William Band.

I am pleased to be able to report that the Indians of this band are prospering, each year improving upon their previous year; they have broken up several acres of land; their spring work was done early and their oats, peas and potatoes put in in good time, and their crop returns will be considerably in excess of those of last year. They put in altogether over 800 bushels of seed; their statute labor was well done, their roads and bridges are in good order, and culverts and ditches kept clean. They will have this year a quantity of produce to sell, and sufficient for their own use until the next year's crop is harvested. Their oxen and other cattle are well cared for, and enough hay and fodder has been secured to keep them over winter. The number in the band is 378; there are a boys' and girls' school and St. Joseph Convent Orphanage on the reserve, all kept in good order; the average daily attendance is about 45. They had scarlet fever among them this past summer, but by careful attention and good medical attendance there was only one death. The Indians generally along the frontier are comparatively temperate in their habits, and especially so considering the bad example of whites around them; and I can safely say that among the same number of whites there is more drinking and a lower morality to be found than among the same number of Indians. They have a Roman Catholic church on the reserve. About fifty of this band have intermarried with Savanne and Lac des Milles Lac Indians.

Red Rock Band.

The Indians of this band have been for some years scattered about the country, but are yearly coming together on their reserve upon the Nipigon River, near Lake Helen, making homes for themselves there. The land is good and productive. During the last year they increased their settlement, built several neat houses, cleared new land and planted potatoes. They have a good bull, well broken in to work; a plough, harrow and other farming implements. They are employed with their canoes by tourists from different parts of the United States and Canada, who visit this river every summer for trout fishing. They get good wages, and in this way make money. In the winter season they go inland to their hunting grounds. They have a schoolhouse and teacher, but the school is not so well attended as it ought to be. It was built about fifteen years ago, on the side of Lake Helen, at the Roman Catholic mission, about four miles from where the majority of the children live. They expect next year to build a schoolhouse on the reserve, if they can raise the money to buy building material. This band numbers about 210, and is generally in a healthy condition. They have a Roman Catholic church near their schoolhouse.

Pays Plat River Band.

The Indians of this band have prospered more for the past year than ever before, have built several new houses, and with their bull and plough have broken up new land and fenced it in. Their crops of potatoes, turnips and other vegetables are wonderfully good, and the most of them will have potatoes to sell. They have a fair market for surplus produce. They have built a good stable, and have purchased lumber and tar paper to finish it with. This reserve was for the past few years unhealthy, but has changed for the better by the clearing up of their land. Their farms face upon the river, which is about 200 feet wide, deep and navigable for small vessels for two miles up. The Canadian Pacific Railway road bridge runs through their settlement and trains stop for their accommodation at this bridge. The river is noted for fine whitefish and trout, and is the only place on the Lake Superior coast where pink flesh salmon trout are found. In the fall they make money filling private orders for these fresh-water salmon; in the winter season they go inland to hunt, the locality being noted for fine otter and beaver. They are anxious for a school, which, in another year, they will try to obtain.

The Pic River Band.

These Indians are making good progress in the way of agriculture; they have added several acres of new land and have built four new houses. Their crop of potatoes and other vegetables was good; they will have a quantity to sell, for which they get the highest market price. Their farms face the river, which is about 250 feet wide for three miles from its mouth. They get plenty of whitefish and common lake trout, and have a good supply put up every fall for use during the winter.

They devote the winter season to hunting and trapping, leaving their families at home comfortably provided for; they have a good school, which is well atteuded and children make fair progress. They have a yoke of oxen, plough, harrow and other implements, a good warm stable and plenty of hay, and they keep their cattle in good order. The band numbers about 270; they have a Roman Catholic church on their reserve.

The Long Lake Band.

This band is prosperous; they are altogether hunters, as their land is cold and unproductive; the men are employed in summer transporting goods inland from the frontier for the Hudson Bay Company; their inland lakes and rivers abound with fish, upon which they principally subsist; in the winter they locate themselves upon their different hunting grounds, and return in the spring to Long Lake, with their fur to the value of about $12,000. They number about 340 Indians; they have a Roman Catholic church near their reserve.

The Nepigon Band.

This band is the most numerous of any within my agency, numbering about 500. They are industrious and cleanly in their habits the greater number of them work during the summer, portaging goods inland for the Hudson Bay Company; many have houses and gardens on Jackfish Island and along the Lake Nepigon shore; they raise good crops of potatoes and manage to have their seed in the spring; other families live in wigwams along the rivers and lakes, and they subsist on fish and animals they trap or shoot, principally rabbits and occasionally bear; in the winter they hunt and return in the spring with their furs, amounting in value to $13,000 or $14,000. Otter and beaver are their principal skins, for which they get a fair market price. Some members of the band have established themselves on the Gull River Reserve, and others promise to join them next year. On Jackfish Island they have a school house, which is not in operation; they have also a Roman Catholic church near the Nepigon Hudson Bay house.

English Church Mission Reserve.

The Indians upon this reserve are a portion of the Red Rock Band; they are located on Lake Nipigon, about ten miles from the mouth of the river; their reserve is on Grand Bay, the farms fronting the lake; their land is rich and prolific; their houses are well built and confortable, each having a good cellar; they have abundance of fine fish the year around, whitefish and trout; they have a good school and teacher. They rebuilt their church last winter; it is neatly built of square hewn logs; the lumber to finish it they whipsawed, and the workmanship is of the best kind; the shingled roof is painted. The Indians of this place engage during the summer with Nipigon fisherman tourists, and in the winter they hunt fur-bearing animals.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
SOUTH ALGONA, 3rd October, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement ended 30th of June last.

The Golden Lake Band now numbers sixty-one.

I am sory to have to state that the crops on the reserve were not good; the root crop was a failure.

The land is not good for farming as it is both stoney and sandy; it is better adapted for raising rye, which does well; some of the band sowed it last fall, and had a fair return.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. BENNETT,
Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, TYENDINAGA AGENCY,
SHANNONVILLE, ONT., 31st August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889. This band now numbers 1,069, being an increase of nineteen during the past year.

There have been fourteen deaths, thirty-one births, and two persons were admitted into the band.

The crops are good this season, and provisions are plentiful.

The four schools on this reserve are in operation, and are progressing favorably. They are under the tuition of efficient teachers, selected by John Johnston, Esq., Public School Inspector.

The Rev. G. A. Anderson is very attentive to the moral and spiritual wants of the Indians under his care. We have an efficient council, composed of five shrewd business men, who conduct the business of the band in a satisfactory manner.

The interest money distributed during the last year amounted to $4,343.46, and the usual supply of blankets has been distributed among the aged and infirm Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MATTHEW HILL,
Indian Agent.

SIMCOE AGENCY, GEORGINA, ONT., 20th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The population is now one hundred and twenty-seven, an increase of two since last census, the result of three births and one death.

The health of the band, with few exceptions, has been remarkably good, and, generally speaking, the band is very prosperous, earning a comfortable living; adding materially to their stock of worldly goods, and surrounding themselves with many comforts unknown to them in former days.

The sobriety and morality of the band continues excellent. More attention is paid every year to neatness and cleanliness of premises and person.

The crop harvested was abundant, and in excess of those of many former years. More attention is paid to gardening, and many are very successful in this respeet. Live stock is kept in most excellent condition and is well wintered.

The new organ purchased for the church at a cost of $100 was paid for during the year by a voluntary contribution in baskets which were sold in Toronto.

The teacher who succeeded Mr. Mayes (Mr. Henry, an Indian) gave satisfaction, and it is likely he will be re-engaged.

As is my custom, I provided seed grain this spring for nearly all, and a good deal was sown. The crop promises to be a good one and is now being harvested.

By the kindness of the management of the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto I was allowed to take the Chief, Councillor McCue and Wm. Bigsail, and camp on the grounds last fall for a week. This was a great boon to the Indians, they having seen and learnt much, and carried home with them many new ideas.

Councillor James Osheynot renders assistance in conducting religious service on the island, and the Methodist Mission Board recognizes his usefulness and rewards him handsomely.

I consider the band, on the whole, has made wonderful progress, and is remarkably prosperous.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. R. STEVENSON,
Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY, 31st August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

This band now numbers 397 persons, being an increase of two since last year.

There were several deaths during the year, but mostly of young children, and all from natural causes, as there was no epidemic or contagious disease existing on this reserve. The sanitary condition of the band is very favorable. There was very little want or suffering felt by those people. Many of them devoted their attention to taking out dead timber, for which they found a ready market, and received remunerative prices. The fishing reserve allotted by the Government is of great value to them, there being a plentiful supply of good marketable fish, which commanded high prices. Consequently, a number of them engaged in the business and realized considerable money. The crops were far below the average, especially hay, which was very scarce. This forced many to part with most of their stock.

There have been considerable improvements made in the way of new buildings, &c., &c , and the purchase of many useful agricultural implements, such as ploughs, harrows and horse rakes, besides a number of waggons and buggies.

The three schools are doing good work; the attendance of pupils is fairly good, many of them being pretty well advanced in the English language.

It is a fact that is much to be deplored that a large number of the members of this band are very much given to intemperate habits, which is one of the greatest evils I have to contend with. However. it is with a certain degree of satisfaction that after costly litigation I have secured two convictions against some of the guilty parties, and I trust it will produce a wholesome effect, by stopping the sale of intoxicants to Indians. It is to be regretted that some of those who traffic in the liquor business do not observe the law and thereby diminish the greatest evil that can befall the Indians.

The crops, so far this season, are looking well, and there is a prospect of a bountiful harvest; this, along with what they can realize out of other resources, will, I trust, enable them to live very comfortably during the coming winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
J. W. JERMYN,
Indian Agent.

SAUGEEN RESERVE,
CHIPPEWA HILL, ONT., 29th August 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement of the Chippewa Indians of the Saugeen Reserve for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The band now numbers 363, being an increase of three since last year—there having been eleven births and eight deaths.

There are three schools in operation on this reserve, and under the instruction of good and efficient teachers they are progressing favorably.

The agricultural interest has received an impetus by the locating of the land to individual Indians, many of whom commenced clearing up their land early in the spring and put in their crops in good time. The energy displayed in this regard is unprecedented on this reserve.

The fishing interest improved within the last year. A new industry has sprung up here, viz., the gathering of "gentian root," which causes an increase to their income, bringing two dollars and twenty-five cents per pound in cash.

However I am of opinion that those who stay at home and attend to their farms will realize more profit in the end.

The hay crop is better this season than it has been for many years affording an ample supply for the stock where ordinary care is practised.

All other crops are looking fairly well, so that it may be said that if the same amount of industry is practised in the future that has prevailed in the present season, this band will soon be in a prosperous condition.

I am pleased to be able to report that there is a great improvement in the condition of the Indians regarding the use of strong drink.

With reference to their sanitary condition there has been considerable malaria or typhoid fever amongst them, and it has not entirely abated yet.

I cannot close my report without refering to the late Chief John Kadahgegwon, who departed this life at Saugeen Village in the eighty-third year of his age, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was born on this reserve, and held the position of Chief for seventy-four years, having received it at the age of nine years. He had two large silver medals presented to him by the British Crown in token of his loyalty and service to the mother country. In fact, he was in every respect a noble specimen of a man.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. ALLEN,
Indian Agent.

ALDERVILLE AGENCY,
ROSENEATH, ONT., 13th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I enclose herewith tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last, which I have endeavored to make as accurate as possible. The day school here is taught by the resident missionary, Rev. John Lawrence, and is making very good progress, the average attendance being a fraction over 31 : 46 names are on the school roll. One of the pupils of this school, Miss Kate Franklin, obtained the prize for the County of Northumberland in the Dominion competition. Mr. John Dougall, of Montreal, the promotor of the competition, in a note to the teacher says that the essays sent from the school are both very superior and of the greatest credit to the school. The Sunday school is also largely attended, there being some Sundays over 50 scholars present. The attendance at church is also very good. There is a new imitation pipe organ in the church and a very efficient organist. On the whole, the morality of the band is, I think, improving. There have been no convictions lately for the sale of liquor to Indians. I think public morals are improving, and on the whole I am under the impression that idleness is not largely indulged in ; the sanitary conditon of the band is most excellent, owing, I think, to cleanliness in and around their houses and to the situation of the reserve, it being generally dry and free from

stagnant pools. The population has increased by four during the last year there having been had eleven births and seven deaths. The Indians on the whole are progressing slowly, they have six new house in course of construction, making nineteen good, frame two good block houses and three good frame barns during these last six years, besides paying neary nine thousand dollars of old debts during that time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient and humble servant,
JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY,
GORE'S LANDING, 31st August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge for the year ended the 30th June 1889.

Rice Lake.

The Indians have had a very successful year. Those who farm have excellent crops, so abundant that it ought to encourage them to pursue farming to a much greater extent.

Those who devote part of their time to fishing, hunting and trapping have also been very fortunate.

There has been no distress during the year and very little sickness.

The school, under the management of Miss Frank Cragg has been fairly-well attended, and the children have made some progress.

The church, the prayer meetings and the Sundayschool have been attended with considerable regularity.

Mud Lake.

The Mud Lake Band of Indians shows considerable improvement as compared with former years. This is to be attributed to the fact that they are becoming more self-reliant; they are assisted to procure seed, canoes, &c., to enable them to pursue their various avocations, and they have no excuse for spending their time in idleness, yet assistance is only given on the principle that we "help a man to help himself."

The Indians are giving their attention more to farming, and almost every available spot is under crop of some kind, and promises a good return for their labor.

Much improvement has been made in and around the mission building, with a view to placing an example before them.

Some improvement has been made in the appearance of their homes and also in the cleanliness of their persons, a poorly dressed Indian is rather an exception now.

Nearly all of them attend church once, and often twice every Sunday.

Sunday school is held every Sunday at 2 p. m., and prayer meeting every Tuesday evening.

A. E. Kennedy, Esq., the New England Company's Agent, has charge of the school, and the children have made considerable progress.

The Indians have had very little sickness, and the year has been a satisfactory one to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN HARRIS,
Indian Agent.

RAMA AGENCY,
UPTERGROVE, 10th September, 1889.

The Honorable,
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th of June, 1889.

This band numbers two hundred and thirty-one, having decreased six since my last report. There were nine births, fourteen deaths and one emigration.

They have been visited with more sickness than usual during the past year. Of the fourteen deaths that occurred, many of them were adults in the prime of life, some heads of families. Consumption is the prevalent disease to which they are subject, and it is slowly but surely decreasing their numbers. The general health of the Indians at the present time is good.

In agriculture they are not making such rapid progress as I would like to see; however, those who are turning their attention to it are doing well.

During the summer months a number of the Indians are constantly employed as guides to tourists and pleasure-seekers, by whom they are well paid, some of them earning as much as $60 per month. The liquor evil still exists, I regret to say, notwithstanding the efforts made for its suppression; during the year eleven Indians have been fined for intoxication, and for supplying intoxicants to Indians, and one hotel keeper was fined $50 and costs.

The school, I am glad to report, is doing a good work and still continues to improve. It has been taught up to this time by Miss Staples, who has manifested a great interest in the progress made by the children who attend.

The Indians have manifested a great interest in road making this year, their statute labor having been done in good time and the roads decidedly improved.

Their church has been thoroughly repaired and it is now a respectable looking and comfortable edifice.

I have the the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

PENETANGUISHENE AGENCY,
PENETANGUISHENE, 24th September, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement of the Chippewa Indians of Beausoleil for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

This band now members 341, being an increase of 4 since last year.

The Christian Island, where the greatest number of the band reside, is a very healthy situation and the sanitary condition is very good. I have urged upon them the necessity of cleanliness about their homes. I find a marked improvement during the past year, and they have had very little sickness among them.

I find it very difficult to get them all to pay attention to farming, a few of them do, and the crops they grow are equal to any in the Province,which should encourage them to greater effort, but they seem to prefer working at the mills loading lumber, where they get well paid in cash.

There were no cases of suffering for the want of provisions during the last winter; they all seemed to have a supply of potatoes, meat and fish, towards spring I found it necessary to make advances to a few of them only.

The man Cane Assance, who was sent to the asylum, has returned to his family, and appears to be quite well.

The Indians built a small wharf this year, which is found very convenient for them in landing and shipping their goods.

The band generally appears quite happy and comfortable, and I am glad to say there have been very few instances of intoxication during the past year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
H. H. THOMPSON,
Indian Agent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION MUNCEY.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a brief report of the condition and prospects of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The different branches of husbandery on the industrial (in many respects model) farm has been maintained at a high state of efficiency, and has yielded very satisfactory results, both in regard to furnishing excellent training for the boys and yielding profitable financial results.

The different branches of mechanism have been well managed by skilful foremen, who know well how to communicate instructions, so as to secure the best results for the apprentice boys and, with many modern appliances and a skilful arrangement of all duties work is reduced to a pleasant employment.

The loss by fire during the year, of our commodious play house, including lavatory for the boys and junior division school room, left us in crowded quarters for a portion of the year, but by a judicious management of time and space all the departments of the school work were maintained in full efficiency to the close of the year.

We acknowledge our great indebtedness to the Department for a timely and generous grant to rebuild on a large scale —a play house, lavatory, reading room, and junior division school room, all in one building; and we hope to have the work so far advanced as to be able to occupy the new quarters after the summer holidays.

The decision of the Department to enlarge the main building here, at an early date, to accommodate 120 pupils, is anticipated with much pleasure. The plans for enlargement, which have been approved by the Department, promise greatly to add to the beauty and attractiveness of the building.

Our average attendance during the year has been slighty in excess of the number authorized by the Department, which is 65; and the moral conduct of the pupils has been highly commendable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

WIKWEMIKONG, ONT., August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this year's report on the condition of the Wikwemikong Industrial School.

After the midsummer vacation we had the pleasure of seeing our pupils come back from many quarters and cheerfully re-enter the college life. New ones came

who at first were a little surprised and bewildered to find themselves under school discipline and restrictions to which they were not used; but they soon fell into the ranks.

The number has been about the same in both branches of the institution, nearly sixty in all.

The time of vacation for the apprentices was much shorter. The work in the various shops has been constanlty kept up. The apprentices are: blacksmiths and tinsmiths, 3; shoemakers, 3; carpenter, 1.

Two of the bootmakers have very nearly finished their apprenticeship. They will soon realize that skill in their trade is good capital.

An epidemic, the measles, prevailing for a time all over the island, made its first appearence at Wikwemikong in the winter, when the severity of the weather added much to the casualities. All our boarders, two excepted, fell sick almost at the same time, and the sickness was all over the village. We were fortunate enough to see them all recover. In this case we owe much to the diligent attendance of Dr. Stephen. After two weeks of interruption the ordinary exercises at school were resumed. The disease lingered longer in the village, so that the attendance of the day scholars, which had been pretty good for a time, remained very poor for the rest of the winter and the spring.

The teachers, who have thrown their whole soul into their work, found themselves richly rewarded by the progress of their pupils. In reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, a great advance was made. We notice particularly among the larger boys the use of the English language in recreation hours. It has required great and constant efforts to obtain this result; it had seemed almost imposible to break their obstinacy or conquer their natural shyness. At a public examination all present, parents and visitors, were greatly pleased to hear them answer with ease and readiness, questions on catechism, history, grammar, geography and arithmetic. In this last branch some of our boys show remarkable ability. An old English school teacher visiting the school expressed his surprise at their answers in mental arithmetic.

The copybooks are kept very clean, and the improvement in writing is noticeable from leaf to leaf; some write very well.

Owing to their very irregular attendance and the want of the advantages of society, the day scholars are far behind the boarders.

In the other branch of the institution, that is in the girls' department, we are happy to state that the attendance has been very regular. With respect to the work done, we have only to call in as witnesses those who have heard these children speaking remarkably pure English and singing in a pleasing English accent. With great panistaking, the devoted mistresses continue teaching them works of household utility, such as sewing, knitting, etc. The happy results are evidenced in the tidiness and comfort of almost every Indian home. I cannot omit to mention the politeness exhibited generally by these children.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

D. DuRONQUET,

Principal.

SHINGWAUK HOME,

SAULT STE. MARIE, 1st July, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—In presenting you my annual report for the past year I may say that I feel more satisfaction in doing so than I have on any former occasion, for the reason that the Department has rendered me such assistance as will enable me, at any rate, to commence the carrying out of my scheme for extending our work and receiving

alarger number of pupils. I trust that with the continuation and gradual augmentation of these grants for maintenance and building purposes I may be enabled, in the near future, to establish a large central Protestant intitution at Sault Ste. Marie and another home, besides the Elkhorn, in the North-West.

We have had on the whole a good deal to encourage us during the past year. It was a cause for much satisfaction that David Osahgee passed the C.S. examination so creditably and has been received as a clerk at the Indian Department. Another of our boys, David Minominee, is now teaching school at Henvey's Inlet. John Maggrat is at present junior teacher at Elkhorn. Joseph Loney we hope to send in September to Trinity College School, Port Hope; Dr. Bethune having consented to receive him as a pupil.

With the grant of $2,500 made us this year for building purposes at the Shingwauk Home we are accomplishing the following improvements: (1) The erection of a sash and door factory, with facilities for manufacture of furniture, etc. (2) Purchase of engine and boiler for ditto; (shafting and machinery being for the most part already on hand). (3) Erection of cottage (stone veneered) for foreman of factory. (4) Renewing and laying down iron rails to tramway from river (near factory) up to the Institution. Things coming by boat and all the water used in the institution is brought up on the tramway. (5) Grading and levelling the front ground between the public roadway and the river; this was what had long required to be done, but was laid over from year to year for want of funds. It forms now an excellent recreation ground for baseball, etc., and a band stand for our brass band will be erected on it. (6) The enlargement, alteration, and stone veneering of our workshops. This building, when completed, will have large comfortable rooms for bootmaking, tailoring, weaving, and perhaps harnessmaking. Until the institution is enlarged or new buildings erected a part of this workshop building will be used temporarily as a dormitory for additional pupils.

Next year I hope a sufficient appropriation may be made to enable us to put up a large building east of the present Shingwauk Home, the lower part of which will be dining hall and kitchens and upper floor schoolrooms. The present Shingwauk Home can then be fitted up entirely with dormitories, lavatories, and recreation rooms, and a larger number of pupils can be received. For this however, to be accomplished, it is very desirable that additional land should be secured on the east side of our present property. Any buildings that are erected in the future can be put up mainly by our pupils, and the flooring, wainscots, sashes, doors, furniture, etc., will all be made at our factory.

With the additional grant of $2,220 towards annual maintenance of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes I shall be able to retain the services of Mr. Thomas Devlin, Assistant Superintendent, whom, depending on this expected grant, I engaged on the 8th of February last, and we expect to increase the number of our pupils to 26 girls and 64 boys, 90 pupils in all, which is the outside limit that we can find accommodation for. This will be 13 above the number for which the Government grant provides, at $60 *per capita*.

Our present staff at the Shingwauk consists of Assistant Superintendent, schoolmaster, matron, foreman of factory, bootmaker, farm man, weaver and gardener, tailoress; at the Wawanosh, Lady Superintendent, matron, laundress, gardener and teamster. At present we have in readiness 53 boys and 27 girls. Additional new pupils are expected in a week or two.

School hours are unchanged, viz., 7.30-8 a.m., preparation; 9 to 12 school; 2 to 2.30 p.m., preparation; 2.30 to 5.30 p.m., school; 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., preparation. Half the pupils are at school in the morning, half in the afternoon, and all, except juniors, in the evening.

We have had several severe cases of sickness in our hospital during the winter. One boy Thomas Johnson, was sent to his home on account of continued illness early in the spring, and one little boy, who had long been a victim of scrofula, died. We have been much indebted to the kind and gratuitous services of Miss Pigot, in caring with a motherly care for our patients.

Our chapel services are well joined in by all the boys and the singing and chaning are both musical and hearty. Our "Onward and Upward Club," of which mention was made in my last report, continues to prosper, and I enclose a printed list of our rules and regulations. We would like other Protestant institutions to join us in this movement as we believe it may be produtcive of great good to the rising generation of Indians.

I presume it is intended that our Elkhorn school should be included in this report.

The buildings at Elkhorn, are now nearly completed. They consist of three two story buildings in a line facing and not far distant from the C. P. R. track. The first building to the west and nearest to the village is the girl's home, with laundry attachment at the back; the central building has dining room and kitchens, and local Superintendent's appartments on the ground floor and schoolrooms overhead. The building to the east contains dormitories, lavatories and recreation room for boys.

The present staff consists of 4 persons, viz.; the local Superintendent, lady housekeeper and matron, lady teacher, junior male teacher and general assistant. The girls' building only is at present occupied, and the pupils in residence number 14.

In the course of the next month or two we hope to gather in additional pupils from the surrounding Indian tribes and to have the institution in full operation. No provision has as yet been made for the erection of stable, workshops or outhouses, and it still remains to acquire a suitable tract of farm land and to erect the necessary buildings.

In connection with this report, I may mention that at the end of last October I started on a two months' trip of about 7,000 miles through the States to visit some of the principal Indian centres and Indian schools. In the course of my journeys I visited 13 large Indian institutions and held intercourse with the representatives of some 40 different Indian tribes; the furthest point that I visited was Zuni, in New Mexico. As one result of this trip I have now enlarged our little monthly paper, "Our Forest Children," to a 16 page illustrated magazine, and in its pages I shall every month give a concise history, with some insight into the grammar and vocabulary of the language of one Indian tribe, also as much information as possible as to the condition of the various tribes and the efforts that are being put forth for their improvement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD T. WILSON,
Principal.

ONWARD AND UPWARD CLUB.

General Objects.

1. To assist young educated Indians to practice in their lives their christian profession, and to engage in those higher and more intellectual pursuits to which, as members of a christian and civilized community, they are both admitted and called.

2. To promote social intercourse, and mutual respect and sympathy between the white and the Indian races, and to encourage the study of Indian history.

Specific Objects.

1. To acquire a general knowledge of what is going on in the world.

2. To gain information about the Indians, both in Canada and throughout America, and to promote their welfare.

3. To make acquaintance with useful literature and the lives of great and good men.

4. To promote the earnest study of God's Word.
5. To learn the art of elocution.
6. To learn how to carry on a debate.

Origin of the Club.

The origin of the club dates from a visit paid by the Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal of the Sault Ste. Marie Homes, to the Indian school at Carlisle, Penn., in the winter of 1887. The name of the club and many of the rules are derived from that source. The first meeting of the Shingwauk Club was held 11th March, 1887.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The association shall be called the *Onward and Upward Club*, and each branch thereof shall have not less than half of its members Indians.

2. The officers, of whom not less than half the number shall be Indians, shall consist of a *President*, who shall be a missionary to the Indians, or the head of an Indian institution, and shall hold office permanently while he remains in residence; a *Vice-President*, selected by the President; and the following officers, who shall be elected at an electoral meeting, and shall hold office until the next electoral meeting, viz., a *Chairman*, a *Vice-Chairman*, a *ecretary* and a *Treasurer*.

3. The regular meetings of the club shall, as a rule, be held weekly, and shall at such times be under the control of the Chairman, unless the club requests the President to take the chair.

4. Electoral meetiugs for the election of officers shall be held every 7th week, during session, at which time the officers for the ensuing term shall be elected.

5. There shall be three grades in the club, as follows:—

The 1st grade (probationers) shall be open to any one, either Indian or white, of not less than 10 years of age (subject to Rule No. 1), on signing his or her name to the printed requirement, paying a fee of 10 cents, and receiving a card—which he must also sign.

The 2nd grade can be entered only by members who are not less than twelve years of age, and have been not less than three months time in the club. The name has to be signed again to a fresh list of requirements, which will take the place of those before signed for; a new card is given, and a fee of 25 cents has to be paid.

The 3rd grade (full members) can be entered only by members who are not less than 16 years of age, and have been not less than one year in the club. A framed certificate of membership, signed by the President, is given, and the fee is $1. Persons can be admitted to full membership only at an electoral meeting, and must give a week's notice of their wish to do so to the President.

6. The officers named in rule 2, viz., Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, can be nominated and elected by members of the 2nd and 3rd grades only; and it is desirable that the Chairman should be a full member.

7. Badges shall be worn by the members at the meetings; these, and also the cards of membership, may be procured on application to the Secretary of the O.U.C., at the Shingwauk Home, and paying for the same.

ONWARD AND UPWARD CLUB.

Grade No. 1.

God helping me.
I will try to use no oaths.
I will try to keep myself pure.
I will try to be honest.
I will try to study the Bible, and to keep the Sabbath.
I will try always to do my duty everywhere.

I will try to be kind to all, especially to those who are poorer or weaker or younger than myself.

I will keep this card hanging in my bedroom, and will read it every day, and pray God to help me.

NAME.

ONWARD AND UPWARD CLUB.

Grade No. 2.

I promise by the help of God:

1. To avoid all places where there is drinking, swearing, gambling, or anything dishonoring to God, and to try and keep my friends, especially younger companions, from such places.

2. To avoid all conversation, reading, pictures and amusements which may put impure thoughts in my mind; and to guard the purity of others, especially my younger companions.

3. To be upright and honest in all my dealings, and try to promote honesty of purpose among my companions.

4. To be diligent in studying the scriptures and prayer, and to keep the *Sabbath Day Holy.*

5. To help the oppressed; to try and raise the fallen; and never to turn away my face from any poor person.

6. To keep this card hanging in my room, to read it often, and pray God to help me; and to pray also for a blessing on the *Onward and Upward Club.*

NAME.

ONWARD AND UPWARD CLUB.

Certificate of Full Membership.

This is to certify that our brother (or sister) has this day been received into *Full Membership* with the "*Onward and Upward Club,*" having passed successfully through the three grades, and signed his name in due form to the requirements of the club, thereby binding himself, by the help of God, to avoid all places where there is drinking, swearing, gambling, or anything dishonoring to God, and to try and keep his friends, especially younger companions, from such places; to avoid all conversation, reading, pictures and amusements which might put impure thoughts into his mind, and to guard the purity of others, especially younger companions; to be upright and honest in all his dealings, and try to promote honesty of purpose among his companions; to be diligent in studying the scriptures and prayer, and to keep the Sabbath day holy; to help the oppressed; to try to raise the fallen, and never to turn away the face from any poor person. He has undertakan also to read over these rules frequently, and to pray for a blessing both upon himself and other members of the O. U. C.

On receipt of this certificate of membership, our brother (or sister) binds himself to look upon the other members of the club as brothers, to help them when in distress, and to do all he can to promote the welfare and progress of the Indian race.

The above to be dated and signed by the President and Secretary, and countersigned by the recipient.

Local Rules.

Subject to Modification and Alteration from time to time.

1. The Following Additional Officers shall be appointed at an electoral meeting by vote of the club, and shall hold office until next electoral meeting, viz: a *Correspondent*, who shall correspond with and receive letters from other branches of the club; *two News Reporters*, one white and one Indian, who shall report the news at each meeting; a *Critic*, who shall criticise the speeches, songs, etc., at the close of each meeting; a *Curator*, who shall prepare the room before each meeting of the Club.

2. The following committee shall be appointed by the President at an electoral meeting, and shall hold office until the next electoral meeting, viz: (1) a *Committee of Arrangements*, consisting of 5 persons, whose duty it shall be to prepare the programme for each meeting, and submit it at the meeting held a week before that at which it is to be carried out; the chairman of this committee must give not less than 8 days' notice to those who are expected to take part, and must also give notice of the electoral meetings. (2) a *Committee of Handiwork*, consisting of 3 persons, whose duty it shall be to prepare work for members to engage in at the meetings, such as carving, netting, woolwork, &c., and to provide the necessary material out of the funds of the club when voted for that purpose.

3. The funds of the club can be used only by vote of the club, and for such purpose only as shall forward the interests and aims of the club.

4. Socials or entertainments to which the public will be admitted shall be occasionally given by the club, a collection being taken up during the entertainment.

5. New rules affecting the government of the club can be proposed only at an electoral meeting, notice having been previously given at a weekly meeting, and must be confirmed at the next electoral meeting in order to become law; in which case they must be added to the list of rules already in existence. No alteration can be made to the constitution without the consent of all the branches of the club.

6. The Secretary must number every resolution which he enters in his minute book, and keep an index of them so as to be able to refer to them readily.

7. The Secretary will keep the cards and certificates, and attend to the signing of names of new members, numbering and dating each signature both on the card and in the book.

8. The treasurer will bank his funds with the President whenever he has more than $2 on hand, and will be prepared with a financial report at the close of his term.

9. Members, if absent without due cause for 3 consecutive meetings of the club, are liable to have their names struck off the list.

10. A two-thirds vote of the club will expel any members who may be disorderly, or who may show a want of respect for the rules of the club.

11. The appointed officers are expected to be present regularly at every meeting during their term. If forced unavoidably to be absent they should send in a note, to be read at the meeting, explaining the cause.

12. The Chairman of the Committee of Handiwork will keep account of all that is made during his term, price the articles, notify the Treasurer to enter price in book, and hand in the articles to the President at the electoral meeting. The President will be responsible for the sale of the articles.

Order of Proceedings at the Weekly Meetings.

1. Meeting called to order by the Chairman.
2. Short reading from the Bible; repetition of the General Confession; the prayer appointed for the Opening; the Lord's Prayer.
3. Roll-call by the Secretary.

4. Minutes of last meeting read by the Secretary, approved by the meeting, and signed by the Chairman.

5. Admission of members to 1st or 2nd Grade.

6. Unfinished business.

7. New Business; reading of correspondence and Notices of Motion for the next electoral meeting.

8. Report by Committee of Arrangements, giving programme for next meeting.

9. News by reporters, readings, speeches, dialogues, debate, general discussion, &c., according to programme, followed by Critic's remarks.

10. Closing prayer (the two evening collects and the blessing). God Save the Queen. Adjournment.

Order of Proceedings at the Electoral Meetings.

1. Meeting called to order by the President, the outgoing officers being seated with him on the platform.

2. Opening Prayers; Roll Call; Minutes read, approved and signed.

3. The Chairman, the Treasurer, and the Chairman of Handiwork make their reports.

4. The Secretary hands in to the President a list of business to be attended to, (1) Motions passed at last electoral meeting to be confirmed; (2) Notices of Motion for this meeting. These will be taken up in due order.

5. Admission of new members to 1st or 2nd Grade.

6. Admission to 3rd Grade, and presentation of certificates.

7. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, during which 1st Grade members withdraw to the back seats, as they are not allowed to vote.

8. Election of Correspondent, Critic, two News Reporters, Curator, by vote of the whole club; but Critic may be nominated only by some member of the 2nd or 3rd Grade.

9. Appointment of Committee of Arrangements by the President, and they withdraw to prepare programme or to revise programme handed to them by outgoing Committee.

10. Appointment of Committee of Handiwork by the President.

11. Outgoing officers give up their books, &c., and withdraw, and the new officers take their seats on the platform.

12. Vote of thanks to outgoing officers.

13. The President withdraws, and the new Chairman takes his place.

14. The Chairman calls on the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements to read programme for the next meeting.

15. Closing prayers. God Save the Queen. Adjournment.

Rules of Order.

1. Any member wishing to speak must rise and address the Chair.

2. All motions, to be in order, must be moved and seconded.

3. To amend an amendment-to-an-amendment is not in order.

4. No discussion shall be allowed, except on a motion that has been moved and seconded.

5. No person not a member shall be allowed to take part in any of the proceedings.

6. At least 11 members must be present to form a quorum at any meeting.

7. The ruling of the President (or Chairman) on any point shall not be debatable.

8. Any motion must be submitted in writing, if requested by the President (or Chairman).

9. No member shall be allowed to speak more than twice on any subject.

10. No motion shall be reconsidered the same evening on which it has been passed.

11. No discussion shall be allowed on any motion after it has been decided by the meeting.

12. It is allowable for a general discussion to follow a debate: provided both sides are equally represented, and both sides agree to it.

Form of Prayer at Opening of Meeting.

Almighty Lord and everlasting God, vouchsafe we beseech Thee to direct, sanctify and govern both the hearts and bodies of us Thy servants who are gathered together at this meeting. Grant that by Thy Grace and Help we may *look onward* to the journey set before us, determining to do our duty at all times before Thee and before men, and may also *look upward* for Thy favor and blessing; and in all that we do may it be as unto the Lord and not as unto men. May we be true and just in all our dealing, kind and considerate towards others, and keep our bodies in temperncea, soberness and chastity. May we live looking unto Jesus. May we be ready to bear one another's burdens. May we let our light shine before men. May we day by day grow in grace and in knowledge of Thee. Through Thy most mighty protection may we be preserved, both in body and soul. Through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

Branch Clubs.

Any Indian institution or Indian mission may form a branch of the O.U.C.; the only condition being that they signify to the President of the Shingwauk Club their intention to do so, naming the intended President, and that Rules Nos. 1 to 7, laid down in the Constitution, and the cards of membership authorized by the club, be accepted.

Modification of the local rules, order of proceedings, and rules of order will be allowable, such matters being left to the discretion of the local President and his advisers. It is to be understood also that Rule No. 6 of the Constitution need not be observed until the club has had time to get into regular working order.

For further information, address the President of the Shingwauk Club.

REV. E. F. WILSON,
Shingwauk Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

April 8th, 1889.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,
BRANTFORD, 1st September, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a report on the Mohawk Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

Attendance.

During the year 16 boys and 17 girls entered, and 15 boys and 19 girls left the institution, the number on the books, 31st December, 1888, being 89.

The periods of attendance of the pupils who left during the year were as follows:—

Under 1 year	2
From 1 to 2 years	11
2 to 3 do	8
3 to 4 do	4
4 to 5 do	0
5 to 6 do	5
6 and over	4

Average attendance for both boys and girls, 3 years.

The institution was filled to its limit (45 boys and 45 girls) throughout the year, leaving many applicants for admission upon our list.

The principal repairs and improvements connected with the institution include a new hardwood floor in the boys' dormitory, repainting a large portion of the interior of the building, increasing the water supply by sinking a well, erecting a wind-mill and tank, laying water pipes into laundry, kitchen and girls' lavatory, putting in an improved drainage system from kitchen and girls' lavatory to meet the requirements of the sanitary regulations, sinking a new well and putting in a pump at the South Farm Cottage.

Health.

The general health of the school has been very good. There were several cases of scarlet fever and measels of a very mild character, but beyond these no serious illness of any kind.

With a few exceptions, the conduct of the pupils has been satisfactory.

Education.

The school work has maintained its usual standard of excellence in the various branches of the public school course.

Lucy Hill, Lucy Martin, Levi Williams, Jamieson Lewis and Elizabeth Maracle passed the examination for entrance to the Collegiate Institute.

Willis Tobias obtained a third-class professional certificate, and was appointed teacher of a school at Moraviantown.

Josephine Goode and Sarah Russel, having attended the Collegiate Institute at Brantford for some time, and completed a course of six months' special training for teachers in our own schools, received certificates as Indian school teachers, and obtained appointments, the former taking charge of a school at Parry Island and the latter of School No. 7, on the Tuscarora Reserve. Their work has been most favorably reported on.

Lucy Hill and Francis Davis, having passed the necessary examination and completed a six months' course of special training, entitling them to be awarded the graduating diploma of this institution, approved and endorsed by the Deputy Superintendent General, were appointed to the charge of Indian schools respectively at Muncey and No. 11, on the Tuscarora Reserve.

10 Ind

The Nelles medal for general proficiency was awarded to Levi Williams.

Two students have partially completed their course of training as teachers, and two others will enter upon their training at the commencement of the coming term. Sixteen past pupils are now teaching Indian schools, and one is teaching in the public schools of the city of Winnipeg. Of these, two hold second, and one holds a third class professional certificates, the remainder having special certificates of qualification for teaching Indian schools.

W. Noah, on satisfactorily completing his term of apprenticeship as a carpenter, was presented with a chest of tools. He is now working at his trade.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. ASHTON,

Superintendent.

To the School Board, Six Nations, Indian Reserve:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1888–89.—To Balance brought forward		$1,493 57
Annual grants—		
New England Company	$1,000 00	
Indian Department	400 00	
Six Nations' Council	1,500 00	
		2,900 00
		$4,393 57

Expenditure.

1888–89.—By Salaries	$2,371 00	
Buildings and grounds	580 60	
School furniture	5 10	
Fuel	121 25	
Books and apparatus	109 10	
Printing and office expenses	14 75	
Fees for children attending "white" schools	10 00	
Prizes	59 00	
Insurance	37 00	
		$3,307 80
Balance in the bank		1,085 77
		$4,393 57

REPORT for the Year ended 30th June, 1889—Comparative condition of Schools.

No. of School.	Name of Teacher.	No. of Pupils on Register for 12 mos., to 30th June, 1889.	Average attendance for year ended 30th June, 1889.	Rate per cent. of average upon the register number.	No. present at examination.	Standard of attainment.	No. of pupils presented in each standard.	Result of examination 30th June, 1889. No. passed (50 p.c. of marks)					Percentage of passes upon the number presented, 1889.	Percentage of passes upon the number presented, 1888.
								Reading.	Dictation.	Notation.	Arithm'tic	Grammar.		
2	Miss Maracle	51	19·9	38·9	23	IV	4	3	2	3	4	4	*53·3	63·1
						III	2	2	1	2	2	2		
						II	6	1	0	4	2	0		
						I	11	....	....	....	....	..		
	Miss S. Davis	51	15·8	32·3	18	V	2	1	1	2	2	2	80	47·3
						IV	2	2	2	2	2	2		
						III	1	1	1	1	1	1		
						II	4	3	3	1	3	3		
						I	9	....	....	....	....	..		
5	Mrs. Tobicoe	52	14·4	27·7	19	IV	1	1	1	1	1	0	60	47
						III	.....	....	....	....	....	..		
						II	1	0	1	1	....	0		
						I	5	2	5	0	2	..		
						1st	12	....	....	....	....	..		
	Miss Latham	24	9·07	37·4	7	III	.....	....	....	....	....	..	65	45
						II	4	1	4	4	2	4		
						I	3	1	2	0	1	..		
7	Miss Russell	72	22·3	30·9	43	IV	4	2	3	4	1	1	73·7	40·3
						III	7	6	6	6	7	6		
						II	5	3	4	4	1	5		
						I	27	....	....	....	....	..		
8	Miss M. Davis	44	15·9	36·3	23	IV	2	2	1	2	1	2	68	72·4
						III	3	3	0	2	2	2		
						II	.....	....	....	....	....	..		
						I	18	....	....	....	....	..		
9	Mrs. Scott	51	21·6	42·4	21	V	1	1	1	1	1	1	85·7	44·1
						IV	.....	....	....	....	....	..		
						III	3	1	3	3	2	3		
						II	3	2	2	2	3	3		
						I	.....	....	....	....	....	..		
10	Mr. Lickers	67	21·3	31·8	13	V	1	0	0	0	0	1	76·3	54·2
						IV	2	2	1	2	2	2		
						III	6	4	2	6	6	5		
						II	2	2	1	2	2	2		
						I	12	....	....	....	....	..		
11	Miss F. Davis	38	16·7	43·2	18	III	1	0	0	1	1	0	53·3	
						II	2	0	1	2	1	2		
						I	15	....	....	....	....	..		
		450	156·9	35·5	195	.....	195	44	48	58	53	53	.....	.....
						V	4	2	2	4	3	4	70·2	51·7
						IV	15	12	10	13	10	9		
						III	23	17	13	21	22	19		
						II	26	10	17	20	16	15		
						I	127	....	....	....	....	..		

* The only school in which promotions were made last year.

A tabular statement showing the condition of the several schools under the management of the board is submitted herewith, and on comparing it with a similar table presented last year, it will be noticed that the number of children attending the schools has been increased from 359 to 450; the average attendance from 145·3 to 156·9, whilst the result of the annual examination shows an increase of 18·5 per cent. in pupils passing their examination satisfactorily.

It must be gratifying to the board and to the contributors of the funds placed at its disposal, to find that the course adopted last year of appointing the Rev. Isaac Bearfoot as superintendent of the schools, has been productive of so marked an improvement in the attendance and attainments of the pupils.

The superintendent has visited each school once a fortnight, and has rendered great assistance to the teachers by affording them the benefit of his experience in the management of their schools and in the mode of imparting instruction to the several classes. His thorough knowledge of the language spoken by the majority of the Indian children and of the peculiar difficulties they experience in acquiring a knowledge of English, specially qualifies him for the important duties he is appointed to discharge.

At each meeting of the board the superintendent has submitted a report in detail of the condition in which he found the several schools on his fortnightly visits.

During the year a new schoolhouse (No. 11) has been erected in a part of the reserve chiefly occupied by Indians generally spoken of as "pagans," and hitherto unprovided with any school. Miss Frances Davis, a graduate of the Mohawk Institution, was appointed as teacher, and the immediate success of the school has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the board. Although the school was only opened in February last there are 38 pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of 16·7, being 43·2 per cent. of the register number.

Very few of these children had ever attended school before. The result of the examination showed that of 18 pupils present only three were presented beyond the first standard; so far, however, the work done in the school has been very good.

In August last Miss S. Russell was appointed to School No. 7 in the place of Mrs. Wetherell, resigned, and the attendance at the school has since greatly increased.

The marked decrease in attendance at School No. 10 (Mr. J. Lickers, teacher) has been the subject of a special inquiry on the part of the board, resulting in a change of teachers for the ensuing year, Mr. Lickers being transferred to School Section No. 3, in place of Miss S. Davis who will take charge of School No. 10.

Mrs. Scott, whose school (No. 9) takes first rank for regularity of attendance and for the attainments of her pupils, has, at her own request, been transferred to School Section No. 5 in exchange with Mrs. Tobicoe, who assumes the charge of School Section No 9.

In School No. 2 (teacher, Miss Maracle) all the pupils were advanced one grade early in the year; in the other schools no promotions were made. The condition of this school is very satisfactory.

My experience prompts me to recommend the board to inaugurate a system of periodical exchange of teachers from one school section to another, of granting some special reward to the teacher whose school proves to have made the greatest improvement in attendance and attainments during the school year, and I also recommend the board to present a "banner" to be placed in the schoolhouse in which that improvement has been made.

Members of the School Board.

Lt. Col. Gilkison, representing the Indian Department; Rev. R. Ashton and Rev. D. J. Caswell, representing the New England Company; and Chiefs John Hill, David Hill, and James Styres, representing the Council of the Six Nations Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. ASHTON,
Hon. Secretary.

This report was read and adopted at a meeting of the School Board, held 9th September, 1889.—R.A.

CAUGHNAWAGA, QUE., 31st August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report for the year ended 30th June last, together with a tabular statement in connection with the affairs of the Iroquois Indians of Caughnawaga.

There were during the year seventy-nine births and sixty deaths, resulting in an increase of nineteen.

The sanitary condition of the band was very satisfactory, there were no contagious diseases on the reserve.

With the exception of the hay and potato crops, which sustained damage from bad weather, the harvest in general was good.

The Indians of this reserve are prosperous, and I can say that in general they are progressing.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

St. Regis, Que., August 30th, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

During the year the general and sanitary condition of the Indians has been satisfactory, with the exception of a few who died of consumption, which seems to be very prevalent among the Indians. In travelling over the reserve and on the different islands in my agency, I found the crops looking fairly well, with the exception of the corn and potatoes. The potatoes are struck with rust, and the corn is poor on account of the wet weather. Take it all round they will have a fair average crop. The Indians on the islands and in the village are making improvements on their houses, such as felt papering and clapboarding; a few new houses and barns were built last year and several wire fences were put up.

The Indians as a general rule seem contented and have been very quiet. When making out my report I was informed of the death of Loran Solomon, ex-chief, aged 76. He was blind for the last 10 or 11 years, and had the reputation of being a good sober and upright Indian.

Annuity money to the amount of $1,786.50 was distributed among 1,191 persons, giving $1.50 to each, for the year 1888.

There were 22 burials, 38 baptisms, and 15 marriages, from 30th June, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.

There are five Indian schools on the reserve, four Catholic, and one Protestant. Children of an age to attend school about 250, attending about 94, and the daily average attendance is about 50. It is impossible to get them to attend regularly.

The Rev. Mr. Mainville is still attentive to the spiritual wants of the Indians.

Some small matters sometimes agitate the Indian mind, but they are mostly local and imaginary. I advise with them and keep them as contented as I possibly can.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. LONG,
Indian Agent.

Cacouna, Que., 28th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith my annual report and tabular statement.

I have nothing particular to report this year; what is most essential is mentioned in the statement.

The Amalecite Indians of Viger are dispersed in small groups over the counties of Temiscouata, Rimouski and Kamouraska. Those Indians have no liking or disposition for agriculture, only two or three of their number own pieces of land, which they greatly neglect; very few are hunting and only one has taken to fishing; they mostly all occupy themselves in the manufacture of Indian curiosities from which however they have derived very little benefit this year, owing to the competition which they sustain from Indian families of other places and white people in their trade with the tourists who come to their locality in the fine season.

When I visited their houses I remarked that they strictly adhere to the sanitary regulations which have been recommended by the department.

There were three births and five deaths during the year, the deaths were an old widow, the father of a family, a young girl and two children, and although there were no contagious diseases among the Indians, taking into consideration the number of the population, there was considerable sickness.

All the Indians are well pleased of the manner in which, for some time past, their demands have been received by the department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servent,
NARCISSE LEBEL,
Agent.

MARIA AGENCY, COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE,
QUEBEC, 18th September, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the annual report and a tabular statement in connection with the affairs of the Indians in my agency, for the year ended the 30th of June last.

There has been a slight increase in the population, over that of last year, but very little progress is noticeable among the Micmac Indians of this agency, and with but few exceptions they are as poor as they were when I first knew them. This state of things may be attributed to their carelessness in everything they undertake, but especially in the working of their lands, and I must say that notwithstanding my best efforts in trying to overcome their natural indolence, I have accomplished very little.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servent,
J. GAGNE, Ptre.,
Agent.

LAKE ST. JOHN AND CHICOUTIMI AGENCY,
LAKE ST. JOHN, QUE., 17th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, my report for the year ended the 30th June last.

We have had, as usual, several fatal cases of consumption. No change has taken place in the number of the band.

The crops were very poor here last year, but they were no exception to those of other localities in the Province of Quebec; the Indians, however, did not suffer, for game was plentiful, and good prices were obtained for furs.

The aged Indians and the widows have been supported, as heretofore, by the department.

Some of the Indians are employed as guides to the hunting and fishing places, by tourists who visit this locality in July and August, whilst others find work in a large saw mill which is near to the reserve.

The hospital is of the greatest benefit to the sick Indians, especially during the winter season.

The school under the direction of Madame E. Roy is in operation, but the attendance is not what could be desired.

Not having visited the Indians of Chicoutimi, I am unable to report on their condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
L. E. OTIS,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN RESERVE, STE. ANNE DE RESTIGOUCHE,
QUEBEC, 20th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendant General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report together with a tabular statement on the affairs of the Indians in my Agency, for the year ended the 30th June, 1889.

Many of the Indians here are very active, but in general their progress is slow.

They earn a good deal of money during the summer season, living near the Town of Campbelton, N.B., where they can always find work; they also find employment with Mr. H. O'Leary, the proprietor of a saw mill on the reserve, who pays them reasonable wages; and when sportsmen visit the locality in July and August, some of them are hired as guides, and those earn good wages. They are very improvident, they spend their money as fast as they make it, and when the winter season sets in they are poorly provided with food.

The greatest obstacle to their advancement is the facility with which they can procure intoxicants, notwithstanding my best endeavors to prevent it. I have had to send several Indians to jail for drunkenness since the spring, and not one of them could be induced to divulge the names of any of the parties who furnished them with liquor, theh prefer to remain in prison rather than divulge the names.

Suffering was experienced by some of the Indians last winter owing to poor crops.

The school was tolerably well atended during the year.

There were 12 marriages, 45 births, and 33 deaths during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
S. POIRIER,
Indian Agent.

RIVER DESERT AGENCY,
MANIWAKI, QUE., 15th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

During the past spring measles was very prevalent among the Indians on the Reserve; fortunately but one death occurred from this disease. At the Baskatong,

some fifty miles from here, where ten families belonging to the band reside, measles caused four deaths.

There has been no other contagious disease among the band during the past year; nevertheless the deaths have exceeded the births in number.

There were seventeen deaths and eight births, which with four members placed on the list who had been absent some years, leaves a decrease of five from the total given in last years report, the number now being three hundred and forty on the pay list and about one hundred and ten who belong to the band but who have been absent from the reserve for several years, making a total of four hundred and fifty, as against four hundred and fifty-five for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

Of those who died there were seven adults and ten children, and the deaths were caused as follows: Consumption, six; measles, five; infantile diseases, five, and old age, one. Consumption is the chief cause of mortality among the members of the band.

The new Indian schoolhouse which was completed about a year since, was opened for tuition early last September, Mr. James McAuly, of Maniwaki, having been engaged as teacher. Mr. McAuly seems to be very efficient and painstaking and good results to the children under his care are apparent. It is to be regretted that, from various causes, the attendance as yet is rather small. In the winter several families of the band hunt, and during the past spring the prevalence of measles prevented some of the children from attending. There are also some parents who refuse without reason to send their children, although repeatedly urged to do so. During last winter a supply of desks and benches was received from Ottawa and placed in the school.

Mr. Guy, the Provincial School Inspector, visited the school on the 5th March last, and expressed himself agreeably surprised at seeing such a handsome, well furnished schoolhouse belonging to the Maniwaki Indians.

There was a large expenditure for road purposes out of the funds of the band last summer; the Gatineau public road through the reserve having been put in a thorough state of repair, at a cost of $800. There were other public works also, including a piece of road fence, which cost $118.

There were not many members of the band vaccinated last season, but during this month I propose to have the operation performed on one hundred who have not been successfully vaccinated during the past seven years.

The crops have been an average the past season, excepting hay which was not as good as usual.

Several members of the band find steady employment with the lumber firms exploring, for which service they are well adapted by their knowledge of the forest. For surveying parties also, the Indians are always in demand.

The blankets sent last fall were distributed amongst those entitled to receive them.

Constable Harvey whose term of office had expired has been succeeded by John Hays, a resident of the village, who promises to be an efficient peace officer.

In conjunction with Rev. Father Pian I have corresponded with the Quebec Government urging the appointment of a Provincial policeman in this village to repress the disorders arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors, the traffic in which has been licensed here by the Provincial authorities. We have reason to hope that our request will be complied with, or that a yearly grant of $400 will be paid to our constable who will be then in a position to devote all his time to the preservation of public order among both whites and Indians.

I regret that a great many members of the band continue drinking habits despite the endeavors made to prevent the sale of liquor to Indians. It is very difficult to punish the liquor sellers, as the Indians invariably refuse to inform on those who supply them with intoxicants.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MARTIN,

Indian Agent.

LA JEUNE LORETTE, QUE., 26th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

Owing to the decrease in the traffic of Indian curiosities among the Hurons of Lorette, several families had to try other places for their support, but from what I have heard they were not successful in the sale of their wares.

The sanitary precautions enforced by the department, for the last few years, and the vaccination of all the Indians have materially improved their health.

The school during the year was not attended by so many children as in the previous year.

The Indians were much encouraged in the cultivation of their lands by the yield they have obtained from the clearings they made last year.

They were more successful in hunting and fishing, but this may be attributed to the fact that the prices obtained for certain furs were higher than last year. Beaver and otter skins sold well, but marten and mink did not advance in price and a less quantity of these were captured.

Some of our best hunters were hired to serve as guides to American sportsmen, and their condition was materially improved thereby.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ANTOINE O. BASTIEN.

NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, QUE., 29th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, and tabular statement of the Temiscamingue Band during the year ended 30th June last.

This year the crops are looking well. The Indians made a good hunt in fur last winter. I am happy to say the general condition of the band is good. Dr. Dubé vaccinated sixty adults and children, and I vaccinated thirty-seven adults and children, last winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. McBRIDE,
Indian Agent.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, 1st DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, N.B., 2nd September, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my annual report and tabular statement relative the Indian affairs of this agency, for the year ended the 30th June, 1889.

The total Indian population of this agency is 454, showing a decrease of 18 compared with census returns oi 1888. This decrease is due to the removal from the agency of several Indians that properly belong to Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

King's Clear Reserve.

The Indians of this reserve are gradually improving their condition in life. Their Reserve is of easy access from Fredericton, being but eleven miles distant. Their lands are very productive and, as a rule, yield grood crops. Their sole industries are farming and the manufacture of Indian wares. The latter are readily disposed of to the Fredericton merchants and farmers in the King's Clear district. Farming is more engaged in by these Indians than by any others within the agency. Last year I distributed amongst them some $200 worth of seeds, &c., this amount included potatoes, oats. buckwheat, wheat, peas, beans, grass-seed, guano and ploughing. During the summer months their crops received every care and attention, and looked very promising but owing to the continuous rainfall in this part of the province last season, considerable loss was sustained in harvesting the grain crop. The potato crop, which is most useful, was a good average.

The village in which the Indians reside, owing to its high ground and also its close proximity to the River St. John, coupled with a due observance of the sanitary measures required by the department, is a healthy and desirable place of residence. During the year, excepting in cases of sickness occurring from natural causes, the health of the Indians was remarkably good.

The school in connection with this reserve for the past term has been under the control of Miss J. McNulty. The average attendance was 14, being less than in previous year; this is due to the migratory habits of Indians who have no fixed place of abode. The attendance of those whose parents reside permanently on the reserve has been very regular. None are permitted to be absent without good cause. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, and all are progressing fairly.

This band strictly observes temperance habits; liquor is not permitted on the reserve, a strict watch in this is always kept over them by the resident clergy, the Rev. William O'Leary.

Woodstock Reserve.

This band numbers 87 Indians. Since the report of last year their condition is but slightly changed. They continue to lead, with but few exceptions, a wandering life. They are scattered in various parts of the country, and some of them are obliged to live in rude shanties, that are dilapidated and unfit for habitation. Only about five families reside on the reserve, these being all relatives. Last year they planted about two acres of land with potatoes and garden seeds; this with their Indian ware industry is the sole means from which they derive their living. At Upper Woodstock there are a few families who reside in vacated shanties. Amongst those there are several widows and aged Indians who have no means of subsistence. They as a rule are continually in want, and had to receive special attention the past winter and spring. With the exception of one case of diphtheria that resulted in the death of one of their number, they have been free from sickness worth mentioning.

St. Mary's Reserve.

This reserve is situated directly opposite the City of Fredericton and at the terminus of the Fredericton Bridge. It is a sort of depot at times for the River County Indians and often contains from 18 to 25 families. The population generally ranges from one hundred to one hundred and twenty. Their principal occupation is the manufacture of Indian wares. Amongst these are the building of canoes, which are readily sold to parties at Fredericton at prices ranging from $15 to $18 each. The able-bodied find ready employment loading woodboats at the mouth of Nashwauk River, for which they usually receive $1.50 per day. A few also continue the hunt, but not so constantly as in former years. As a rule, this band never seek or take part in labor other than above mentioned; and although there are a certain number of destitute, through no fault of their own, to be found amongst most Indians, yet it is surprising with what ease the majority of the members of this band provide a living

for their families. In May last I supplied this band with the usual garden seeds and potatoes; these were neatly planted in their different plots of ground and will prove useful during the fall months. In view of the difficulty hitherto experienced by these Indians in securing wood for winter use, I advised them to take advantage of the high freshet in the latter part of May last, and I am pleased to state that they, acting on this advice, have secured drift wood sufficient for the coming winter.

The most objectionable feature in connection with this reserve is its situation and close proximity to Fredericton. Since the prosecution of several parties for selling liquor to the Indians it is difficult for them personally to purchase it, but there are indirect means by which it can be procured, and whilst two-thirds of the Indians never use intoxicants there is one-third that will indulge, much to the annoyance of those who avoid its use; and these, when questioned, will not reveal the names of the offending parties or in any way assist the agent in bringing them to justice.

This band were notified early in May to cleanse their premises, in accordance with instructions previously received from the Department. This duty was responded to promptly, and, excepting sickness arising from their mode of living, they have been entirely free from all diseases for the past year.

The school has been under the supervision of Miss M. H. Martin, an efficient teacher. The children, whose parents reside permanently on the reserve, attend school very regularly. The girls, in addition to educational subjects are taught sewing, knitting, &c. Some of the children are very clever in the subjects taught and others are making fair progress.

The remainder of the Indians of this agency are encamped along the river. Their industry is similar to that of Indians of other parts of the agency. A few only receive seeds, principally potatoes, that are planted on grounds belonging to friendly white neighbors. Amongst these are some ten or more aged Indians, whose combined ages will exceed seven hundred years. These are past work and are entirely dependent on their relatives, and the appropriation yearly received from the Department.

During the year there has been for all parts of the Western agency 21 births and 9 deaths. The latter were mostly adults and the cause generally consumption.

In closing my report I beg to state that notwithstanding the number of destitute Indians in the agency the condition of the Indians generally is improved, former customs have in many ways given place to more modern ideas. Their views regarding methods of living, dress, &c., are changing and I have no doubt in course of time, with the advantages of education, they will adapt themselves more to the habits of civilization.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NORTHERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, 2nd September, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the counties of Madawaska and Victoria, N.B., for the year ended the 30th of June, 1889. These counties comprise but two reserves, situated as follows:—

Tobique Reserve,

situated at the mouth of Tobique River, contains a large area of farming and wood lands. This, and the facilities offered in connection with lumbering, affords plenty of employment to the Indians. The Indians being principally young men, many are engaged when the season requires their services at working in the woods,

stream driving, rafting and running rafts from Tobique and other parts of the St. John River to Fredericton, for which they generally receive good wages. Others who remain at home are employed at the manufacturing of Indian wares, particularly snowshoes and moccasins, which find a ready sale for lumbering purposes. Another source of profitable employmeut to these Indians is their attendance as guides to sportsmen on the different tributaries of the Tobique and St. John River. As an illustration of the advantages to be derived from the latter employment, I may remark that twenty-four Indians have just returned to their reserves after a two months' service with sportsmen.

In view of the various employments mentioned, and although they possess some of the best farming lands on the River St. John, yet none seem to give this industry their whole attention. All, however, plant less or more. Last year I distributed amongst them 182½ bushels of potatoes, 30 bushels of oats, 13½ bushels of buckwheat and necessary garden seeds, which were planted in their respective plots of ground, and sufficient was raised, particularly potatoes, to supply their wants for the past winter.

Sanitary measures are carefully looked after by these Indians. Their buildings are neat and clean within and without. No garbage or refuse is permitted on their premises. There were during the year eight deaths, principally from old age and lung disease; latterly, however, the health of the band has been good.

The school has been open for the full term, under the supervision of Miss Mary Hawkes, a teacher, who at all times appears devoted to her duties. The number of children in attendance was thirty. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, drawing, dictation, etc. The school opens and closes with prayer. The attendance for the year shows an average of 21·50. The children who attend regularly, and particularly the older ones, are progressing very fairy in their respective studies. The school is also largely under the supervision of the missionary priest, the Rev. J. J. O'Leary, who frequently visits the children, and who at all times takes a deep interest in matters affecting the spiritual and temporal welfare of the band.

Since my report of last year there has been an increase of 8 in the band, the total population for this year being 178. This increase is due to the births being in excess of deaths. In a word, the Indians of Tobique Point are a progressive and an industrious people. They are also, with rare exceptions, of temperate habits, law abiding and, as a rule, always command the respect of their white neighbors.

Edmundston Reserve,

situated at the mouth of Madawaska River, contains about 400 acres of land, of which fully one-third is cleared, and consists mostly of intervale and high lands that for richness of soil cannot be surpassed on the River St. John. The reserve is occupied by five families, numbering 39 souls. Their occupation, from which they derive their living, is similar to that of Tobique Indians. Last year I supplied this band with 33 bushels of oats, 20 bushels of potatoes and 40 bushels of buckwheat. These, owing to the want of horses and a preference for other employments that are more agreeable to the habits of Indian life, were planted on shares by their white neighbors, who, as a rule, derive the greatest benefit from the land. This year in supplying their seeds I endeavored to impress upon their minds the benefit which they might derive from working their lands within themselves, but as this system of farming has been in vogue for many years it is doubtful if my suggestion will be heeded.

The health of the band for the year has been good. No deaths have occurred since my last report, and although the Indians do not farm in accordance with my views I am pleased to report that, excepting in time of sickness, they are self-supporting.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES FARRELL,
Temporarg Indian Agent.

NOTRE DAME DE BETSIAMITS,
SAGUENAY DISTRICT, QUE., 31st August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report, together with a tabular statement in connection with Indian affairs in my superintendency for the year ended the 30th June last.

On leaving Betsiamits I went at once to Masknaro, the furthest point of my trip.

I had a long passage, because of the strong winds we experienced at times, at other times being becalmed or having foggy weather.

When I arrived at Masknaro I found all the Indians awaiting my coming. Several families, who for some years past have been living on the shores of the Straits of Belle Isle, and two families from the Baie des Esquimaux, were also there. All were in good health and no one complained of having suffered from hunger during the year.

I found with much pleasure that they were better clothed and much cleaner in their persons and in their habitations than heretofore.

Five Indian families of Natashquan had left for fear of meeting me, and of being prosecuted for having procured intoxicants. Those were the same people who had already procured spirits from the traders of this place. To my great regret, I have not as yet been able to do anything towards the punishment of those law breakers, not having met with any J. P. before whom I could prefer a complaint. The only J. P. I met was at Natashquan, and he told me that he did not live by hearing complaints. The great misfortune is, that several of those Justices of the Peace on the north shore sell intoxicants themselves and the very one who made me that answer is one of them.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was more productive than that of last year and the prices obtained for the furs were higher.

Mingan.

I found all the Indians awaiting me when I arrived. Their health has been very good and no one suffered from hunger.

They have been very sober, with the exception, however, of an Indian who managed to procure one bottle of gin.

I tried my best to find out who this Indian was, but when I undertook to investigate the matter no one appeared to know anything about it. I regret very much not to have been able to punish the delinquent, there being no direct complaints made before me. On this point they are absolutely dumb, for fear of not being able to obtain intoxicants as easily were they to inform on the vendors.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was very good, and they sold their furs at better prices than those of last year.

All the hunters were enabled to pay the debts they had contracted the previous fall.

They were also well clothed and much neater in their persons and in their houses.

At Mingan I met the five families who had left Nastahquau Reserve for fear of meeting me there.

Sept Isles.

With the exception of two families who remained in the woods and of another one from whom nothing had been heard, all the Indians were awaiting my arrival. The two Nekapi families who had come from the interior last summer were also there. They were all in good health, and have not indulged in intoxicants to the same extent as they did last year.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was as good as that of the previous year, and better prices were obtained for the furs.

They were better clothed and much cleaner in their persons than usual. One of them, a good hunter, succeeded in building a house near the chapel of the mission, but he can make use of it only when he comes to sell his furs and to attend the mission meetings.

Cod was caught in moderate quantity, but only one Indian followed that industry.

Godbout.

All the Indians of this place have enjoyed good health, one death only occurred among them, and it was caused by old age. They are also all much cleaner, both in their persons and in their habitations.

They had but little success in seal hunting, but they were more fortunate in hunting for fur-bearing animals. There was no suffering of any kind among these Indians.

Betsiamits.

A few of the Indians of this reserve were sick during the winter, and there were some fatal cases of consumption; but all those who had remained in the woods were well, and no one suffered from hunger.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was very good and fair prices were obtained. They all paid their debts; but, unfortunately, they have again squandered a great deal of their money in the purchase of intoxicants; some went to Rimouski to get some, others went even as far as Quebec, whilst others obtained what they wanted from the traders in the vicinity of the reserve, and even on the reserve at night, where sometimes these traders come.

There was no suffering among them, and, like the other Indians, they are better clothed and cleaner in their persons. Their houses are also better kept; several were enabled to make some repairs and to whitewash them with lime, which gives to the village a pleasant appearance. Two new houses were built and a third one is in progress.

The potato crop last year was a failure, and that of this year does not appear to be much better; this is due to the constant rains we have had in June. Numbers of salmon were caught, and many more could be caught were they to take the trouble to fish.

The families who left the reserve for Chicoutimi have not returned.

Immediately after my return from the lower ports, I visited the Escoumains and the Tadoussac Reserves.

Escoumains.

As usual this band is giving very good satisfaction. They have enjoyed good health all the year round.

I also found them to be clean in their persons and habitations.

They killed very few seals, but the hunt in the spring for fur-bearing animals was very profitable.

One of the two Indians who obtained license last year to fish for salmon killed 60, and the other killed 10. They very much wish to be granted the same privilege again.

There was no grain harvested last summer here, and the potato crop was small; but this year's crop looks very well and is much advanced for the season, some barley being ripe enough to be cut already. These Indians have also some fine kitchen gardens.

Tadoussac.

From Escoumains, I proceeded to Tadoussac, where I visited the few families of the place.

They all can procure enough work to support themselves. I had to reprimand a young Indian of this place whom I had every reason to suspect had made use of intoxicants. I trust that it will have the effect to prevent him from indulging in that vice in future.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. F. BOUCHER,
Superintendent of the Montagnais Indians.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S., 31st August, 1889.

To the Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to hand you my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The Indians of this district are as a rule temperate and industrious, and a marked improvement is noticeable, particularly in the young men who are beginning to copy their white brethren.

The men generally follow the trade of coopers, but many of the rising generation find lucrative employment at stream driving, teaming, &c.

The women occupy their spare time at basket-making, at which many of them excel; the girls frequently evince a desire to learn the art of housekeeping and are often employed by the day to assist in such work, doing their duty faithfully and well.

With the exception of a few cases in the upper end of Annapolis County, the general health of the Indians is good and the tidiness and comfort of those at General's Bridge is the subject of general remark.

The same remarks apply to those Indians residing in Shelburne County.

Four or five families in my district have small properties of their own on which they reside; and it is on these properties that most of the planting is done.

There are not sufficient Indians residing in any one locality to warrant the opening of a school; but the public schools are free to their use, and it is to be regretted that so few take advantage of them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. WELLS, Sen.,
Indian Agent District No. 1a.

YARMOUTH, N. S., 1st August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to your department my tabular statement and annual report on the Indians of Yarmouth County for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

There is little change to report in the state of the Indians in this agency, except to say that a few of them are gradually improving their condition by erecting small frame dwellings, and cultivating the small parcel of land allotted to each on the reserve by planting potatoes, peas, beans and other vegetables.

I think the example set by the few will induce others to adopt the same means of making themselves more comfoatable and independent.

I have no deaths to report and but one birth during the year, being an increase of one, and making the total number seventy, as near as I can ascertain, which number claim to belong to this county and seldom travel beyond its bounds.

As a rule they are quiet and industrious, making a living by their manufac-ures with some aid from the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. R. SMITH,
Indian Agent District No. 1*c*.

CALEDONIA, N.S., 6th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for he year ended 30th June, last.

There have been several deaths, principally of children, among the Indians of his county, during the past year.

Mrs. Hannah Toney, aged 100 years, died in May. The Indians at Milton, and n fact all the Indians of the county do not take kindly to steady work. In the way f agriculture, they plant only what seed is given them in the spring. Considerable noney is made by the women at basket and other work of the kind. The men spend considerable portion of their time hunting the forests and streams, securing enough urs and fish to tide over hard times.

I do not notice any change in the condition of the Indians of Lunenburg County. Those farming on the Indian reserve at New Germany, are certainly bettering their ondition every year, and I notice the same improvements at all times where the ndian has courage to settle down and work the reserve lands.

The Indians of Gold River earn a living principally by working in saw mills.

The number of children attending the schools in both counties is on the increase.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS J. BUTLER,
Indian Agent.

HEATHERTON, ANTIGONISH COUNTY, N.S., 30th August 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to the department my annual report and abular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1889.

I have to report a decrease of seven in the population of this agency, there aving been nine deaths and two births during the past year. There has been con-iderable sickness during the winter and spring among the Indians, pneumonia being he general complaint; but since the commencement of warm weather their health as greatly improved.

Many of the Indians are beginning to appreciate the advantage of devoting nore of their time to agricultural pursuits. A few of them grow the ordinary ereals, and many of them last fall stored a large crop of potatoes. This summer nany of them are doing very well fishing mackerel at Bayfield, some of them being he most successful of any engaged in that industry.

The morals of the Indians of this agency are generally good. I was obliged o prosecute parties for selling liquor to Indians, which had a very salutary effect, educing intemperance among them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM C. CHISHOLM,
Indian agent, District No. 9, *Nova Scotia.*

GLENDALE RIVER INHABITANTS,
INVERNESS COUNTY, N. S., August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In connection with Indian matters in this district, I have very little to add by way of supplement to the tabular statement I have the honor to transmit to you. During the year ended 30th June last there were six births and three deaths. I am happy to state that the condition of the Indians throughout my agency has very materially improved during the last year. By slow degrees some of them are becoming more thrifty and provident.

A few of them had sufficient potato seed for their own use, and some to spare last May. As a rule, the Indians of this band are very industrious. In winter and summer the majority of the men are generally employed in coopering, making buttertubs, washtubs, churns, &c., &c., and the women in making baskets and beaded moccasins, and porcupine quill fancy boxes, which they dispose of for the necessaries of life, principally in the Village of Whycocomagh. When not in real destitution they seem always happy and contented, much more so than other people would be under similar circumstances.

Potatoes, for which the soil on the Whycocomagh Reserve is well adapted, are their principal article of food. The Indians of my agency are a law abiding band, and afford an example it would be well for some of their white civilized neighbours to imitate. It would be hard to find anywhere a people among whom the precepts of nature and religion are more faithfully observed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. M. ISAAC,
Indian Agent, District No. 11.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, CAPE BRETON, 19th August 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my first report and tabular statement of the Indians located in the County of Cape Breton.

The Indians who live on the reserve at Eskasoni are industrious, sober, and compare well with the white settlers on either side of the reserve; but those living around the towns and mines of the county are not equally industrious, or correct as to their habits of living.

The number of births last year only equalled the number of deaths, viz: 10, and yet the band decreases on account of many families leaving yearly for other parts of Nova Scotia.

Measles were very prevalent among them last fall, but no deaths occured therefrom. Lung disease is the most common cause of death.

Those of their children who attend school are fairly intelligent and make very good progress; but it is most difficult to induce many to avail themselves of the opportunity placed at their disposal.

With this exception, I think the Indians of this agency are on the whole industrious, law-abiding, and morally good living.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ANGUS CAMERON,
Indian Agent, District No. 13.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
EGMONT BAY, 20th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report on Indian affairs in connection with the Indians of this Province, together with a tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th of June last.

All the Indians of this reserve live in houses, some of which are very neat and tolerably well furnished. They have tables, cooking stoves, chairs, clocks and bedsteads.

I am happy to be able to state again, as in my former reports, that these Indians are progressing in the cultivation of their lands. A greater quantity of wheat and oats were sowed last spring than in former years, and the crops are promising.

They begin to understand that it is to their advantage to raise cattle, and some emulation is apparent in regard to the breeding of domestic animals.

The number of these reported last year as being in the possession of the Indians was: six horses, two cows, four sheep, four pigs, three oxen and six young cattle.

The farm which is used by the Fabrique on Lennox Island is worked in common, and last year the Indians covered two acres of it with mussel mud; they tried this for the first time this year, but next year they intend to make use of a larger quantity of this fertilizer.

I went to the Morell Reserve last week, and there are two well-to-do families on that reserve. The head of one of the families, Mr. Benjamin Nicholas, is the owner of a fine orchard, which yielded him over thirty bushels of splendid apples last fall.

Whilst on that reserve I took the census of the Indian population residing in the different localities of King's County, and the number of those Indians, added to that of the Counties of Queen and Prince, gives a population of 314 souls, a decrease of five since last year.

The school on Lennox Island is doing well. I had occasion to inspect it several times during the summer, and found that the children were making good progress.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE INDIAN AGENCY, 16th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information the following report, with tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge during the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The Rosseau River Bands make very slow progress; and those who farm expect to get for their work three times as much as they have actually earned. We got in eighty acres of wheat and put it in in good order and in good time; but the spring being very dry the greater portion of the grain did not come up until the late rains came in the month of June.

In putting in the crops this year the Chief never came near us; he is not satisfied, because the wheat raised on the reserve is not all sold and divided among the band, irrespective of work. His son, however, worked very well all the time we were putting in the crops. There were only eleven of the Indians who did anything and but five of them helped to harrow the wheat ahd make the fence.

We sowed this year 113 acres of wheat, but the extremely dry season has affected it very much. When I saw it on the 26th of July it was pretty light and short, but the heads seemed to be filling very well.

I got nearly fourteen acres more broken on this reserve in June last, which squares up the field and will make for next year 127 acres, besides the potato ground. The Rapids Indians are quite well satisfied since the Government decided to give them the section and one-fourth at the Rapids, for which they signed a document to give up all outside claims. The Chief of the Rapids Indians put in six acres of wheat last spring; they tell me that it looks very well.

The Long Plain Band.

The Indians of this band who remain and farm on this reserve are improving considerably; their crop in 1888 was pretty light, owing to the light nature of the soil. They sowed about 104 bushels on fifty-two acres. The crop on the light sandy land yielded about 22 bushels to the acre of No. 1 quality, although the distance between the wheat in the valley and it does not exceed more than three hundred yards. They had of No. 1 hard 630 bushels. One of the Indians who does not assist at the farm with the others farms by himself, he raised 160 bushels of wheat. I purchased a new waggon for him and he paid for it with wheat and by selling wood. When he got the waggon paid for I bought him a set of bobsleighs, which he paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of wood, and coming on to haying time he, of his own accord, bought a mower and rake. He has a yoke of very good oxen, a yoke of steers, nearly four years old, and a fine cow, all got by his own industry and perseverance. There is also another of the Indians of this band who is doing a little for himself; he has a span of ponies, and raised 60 bushels of wheat of No. 1 hard.

This Band this year sowed altogether on the reserve 167 bushels of wheat and they planted 153 bushels of potatoes. The wheat is very short and thin, on account of the exceedingly dry season. I do not think that it will average more than ten bushels to the acre.

This band is getting quite a stock of cattle on hand; they have altogether on the reserve: Government oxen, seven, and oxen belonging to private individual Indians, five. They have eight good cows, one bull and sixteen head of young cattle. They have three mowers on the reserve and two horse rakes. They are putting up a large quantity of hay this year. They have broken up of new land about thirty acres; this will make altogether on their reserve one hundred and ten acres, and they did all the ploughing themselves but the first eight acres. If this reserve was as good as some of the others for farming purposes these Indians would soon raise larger quantities of grain. There is only a very small portion of prairie land on it, and this is very light, sandy soil, that can only produce three or four crops at the the most.

Swan Lake Band.

This band still makes their home at the Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing; none of them live on the reserve at Swan Lake. I got some of the land at Swan Lake summer fallowed and put under crop this spring; the crop is very light, on account of the drought; as near as I can judge, there is a sixth of the crop taken by the gophers. There is but very little of the wheat that can be cut by a binder, it is so very short. Under instructions from Mr. Inspector McColl I got twenty acres of new land broken on this reserve this season. I am in hopes that since the railroad is running through the reserve that a village may spring up in the neighborhood and that some of the Indians may be induced to remain there. The crops at the Gardens were light. Yellow Quill himself had sixty bushels of wheat, and four others of them had about one hundred bushels between them. This year Yellow Quill and his two sons sowed twenty bushels of wheat, and five other men of the band sowed twenty-three bushels. The crop is very light, on account of the drought, but seems to be well filled. I am getting Yellow Quill's cut for him with a binder. From present

appearances I think he will have two hundred bushels. The potatoes and turnips looked well when I last saw them. With the permission of the Department I got thirty-four acres of new land broken at the Gardens this season. There is scarcely any sod on the land here, and one deep ploughing is quite sufficient for a crop. The land on this section is as good as any land in the country, and the crops seem to do well on it. The greatest difficulty is that that they have to watch their cattle to keep them from trespassing, and in a dry season they have no hay. This year they have to get their hay on the Long Plain.

I am of the opinion that drunkenness is disapearing from among them, although while at the Rosseau River making the payments two of the Indians of these bands got some liquor during the night and were under its influence by daylight. I had both of them arrested and confined until they became sober when I fined each five dollars and costs, which their friends made up for them.

There has been no epidemic, to my knowledge, among the Indians of this agency for the last year, and all the deaths that occurred were from natural causes. The deaths exceeded the births by eight.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY, TREATY No. 1,
CLANDEBOYE, September, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended the 30th June, 1889, together with tabular statement showing the condition of the Indian bands under my supervision.

St. Peter's.

The crops are, on the whole, good; the yield of wheat is not more than sixteen bushels to the acre, but it is of good quality. Oats were very light, not over fifteen, and barley about twenty bushels per acre.

There are almost no vegetables, except potatoes, which are of splendid quality and fair yield. The shortage in grain and vegetables is accounted for by the want of rain. St. Peter's Reserve is most fortunately situated in the way of hay, for although there is almost no hay on the prairie, still in the delta of the Red River the hay is magnificent, and the Indians have worked harder than ever before and are still at it; they have stacked over three thousand tons. This band is turning its attention more to stock raising, for which their reserve is eminently suited; they now own over fifty horses and nearly nine hundred head of cattle; they have mowers, rakes, waggons, buggies, pigs, chickens, potatoes, corn, wheat, barley, fish, game and almost everything they require, and they are improving year by year.

Statute labor was performed by this band, and their roads are in good repair. The municipality of St. Andrews expended two hundred dollars that they had raised by taxes on patented lots within the reserve, on improving the bridges on the Queen's highway, which runs through the reserve.

The work was given out by auction, and with the exception of one bridge was secured by members of the St. Peter's Band, who finished their contracts in a workmanlike manner to the satisfaction of the municipality and to themselves, as they made good wages by their work.

The people of this band do not depend on the whitefish now; they do more at angling and fishing during the winter for jack and pickerel, which are still plentiful,

and for sturgeon, catfish, goldeyes and sunfish during the summer; any surplus of which they may have on hand they find a ready market for, at the large fishing establishments at Selkirk.

There are six schools on the reserve, four Protestant and two Roman Catholic, and I am glad to say the attendance of the children is improving, as the parents are staying more at home. Last quarter at North St. Peter's school there were fifty-six children on the roll, with an average attendance of forty-three; at South St. Peter's there were forty-six on roll—average attendance thirty-eight; East St. Peter's school sixty on roll—average attendance thirty-six; East St. Peter's, Roman Catholic school, twenty on roll—average attendance eight. The Netley Creek Roman Catholic school has been without a teacher since March, and therefore closed; while the Muckles Creek school (P.) has thirty on roll—average attendance seventeen. The children who attend these schools will compare favorably in general knowledge with any outside common school children; they are particularly good at writing, geography, spelling and arithmetic, and quite clever at composition; a stranger would also observe that as the children troop to school that they are tidy, comfortably dressed, and have a bright appearance, a wonderful difference from the long-haired half-naked little savages of not long ago. The following is an example of the advancement in civilization of this band. They wanted to get a wire rope for one of their ferries but had no money, they therefore got up a concert last winter at one of the school houses, charged twenty-five cents admittance, and raised over thirty dollars, not by singing Indian songs, and having sun and scalp-dances, but by good old English, Scotch and Irish ballads, also recitations and dialogues, all in English, which were heartily enjoyed.

I am also glad to be able to report that the people of this band are having more control over themselves in regard to intoxicating liquor; it is very seldom that any of them are arrested for being drunk, not because they cannot get it, but because I trust they see the harm it does them and their families, and also I hope because they listen to their Chief, Henry Prince, and councillous, who give them much good advice on this and other matters.

Brokenhead.

This band does not give much attention to agriculture, for the reason that moose are so plentiful that they have nearly all turned moose hunters, and what with potatoes, corn, fish, moose meat, ducks and the fur they trap they make a very good living. There is a fine new Episcopal church on this reserve, built by the Indians, with the assistance of the church. The people of this band have nearly ninety head of cattle, and a number of the women milk the cows and make butter. The school is ably conducted by Mr. Black, but the attendance, from the wandering disposition of the Indians, is poor. The children who do attend do well, some of them can write a good letter, with good English, good composition and spelling; they are also well up in geography and arithmetic.

Fort Alexander.

The crops on this reserve are splendid, there having been a good rainfall in this section of the country during the spring, and it is a pleasure to see the gardens and farms; with few exceptions there was not a weed to be seen; the potatoes and corn were well hoed. Joseph Brierre had about three acres of as fine red fife wheat as could be desired, standing nearly four feet high, and having large heads; in fact it is the finest piece of wheat I have seen this year. The people of this band were more successful at their fall fishing last year than they had been for some years previous, having caught over twenty-three thousand whitefish, most of which were caught in the river and bay; those who went further did not do so well; they also caught a large number of tulibees, and for the first time I saw them catching catfish in the river this summer.

In connection with their fish last winter, it was reported that they were trading them off for whiskey, and on this account were starving. On my going out to investi-

gate I found it was a mistake, as they were not and had not traded their fish for whiskey, and they were not starving, but had plenty to eat; but as they had no market for anything but fur, a number of them found it hard to get cash to buy clothing, tea, tobacco, &c. Their hunting and trapping was also good, fur, moose and cariboo being plentiful.

There are three schools on this reserve, one Roman Catholic, at the Roman Catholic mission (one of the best schools in the agency), at which there might be a much better attendance, but the parents are wanderers, and careless when they are at home of sending their children; those children who do attend are doing well under their teacher, Mr. Schanus, who takes great pains with them. The other two schools are Protestant; one is near the mouth of the river, on the north side, and the other at the Episcopal Mission which is situated on the south side and about five miles up. The Protestants live so scattered from one end of the reserveto the other, that it is impossible for all the children to attend either of these.

Neither of the schools is satisfactory; the one at the month of the river has an attendance of only seven or eight children; and as the one at the mission, which was only started again last winter, has no regular teacher, and is only conducted by the Revd. Mr. Owen, who has many other duties to attend to, I do not think it will be a success, but I hope for the best.

General Remarks.

More whitefish were caught in the Winnipeg River, Fort Alexander Bay and at the mouth of the Red River last fall, than has been the case for some years past, and in fact there were more caught last fall at the mouth of the Red River than at any similar season for thirty years. These whitefish were nothing like the old Lake Winnipeg whithfish, being small, thin, flabby, and seldom weigh three pounds.

There has been no epidemic amongst the Indians of my agency during the year; at St. Peter's there were a few cases of measles, but happily without any deaths.

Consumption and scrofula are very prevalent, as always has been the case amongst them.

I gave out and mixed at my office over eight hundred prescriptions of medicine during the year. The chiefs and councillors have all expressed their gratitude to the Government for supplying them with a medical man and medicine. I have been more encouraged by the industry, friendliness and general progress of the several bands of Indians in my agency during the last year than ever before.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your odedient servant,
A. M. MUCKLE,
Indian Agent.

Manito-wa-paw Agency—Treaty No. 2,
The Narrows, Lake Manitoba, 15th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of India Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to transmit tabular statement and annual report for the year ended 30th June last.

I am happy to report that the past year has been a prosperous one among the Indians of this district, the fur-bearing animals being very plentiful, and although the white-fish were not as numerous as in previous years, enough were taken by the Indians for their own use, as well as a small surplus which they were enabled to exchange for other necessaries.

There are nine schools in operation, and all are ably conducted and show good advancement made by the pupils, with the exception of Lake St. Martin's school, which fails to come up to the standard courses of study.

The general attendance is good. The older members of the bands are now most anxious to have their children taught to read and write, and often express their thankfulness to the Department for furnishing schools.

Better houses are being built by the Indians and they now adopt the ways of white people. For instance, where formerly it was not deemed necessary to provide seats in their huts, they now furnish chairs and tables, and in numerous instances cooking stoves replace the chimneys.

The stables are also more comfortably arranged and an abundance of hay is provided; the cattle are, with very few instances, in excellent condition.

Their farms and gardens are well kept, are free from weeds and most substantially fenced. They, with few exceptions, gave promise of a good yield.

The general health of the tribes is good, but I find that their constitutions are far inferior to those of whitemen. This I believe to be owing to want of care in childhood and to constant exposure. Consumption is very prevalent amongst them.

Altogether the condition of the Indians is encouraging.

These Indians claim to be of the Ojibbewa tribe, also called Saulteaux, from Sault St. Mary, of Lake Superior.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY,
LAKE OF THE WOODS, 25th JULY, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June.

I assumed charge of this agency in December last, and visited most of the reserves, after the navigation closed; several of the Indians were off hunting. I also visited the school at Islington during the winter. The children are very irregular in their attendance; the teacher sent in his resignation in March. A school has been opened, on the Assabascasing Reserve. The Indians have given one of their houses, as a school house and a residence for the teacher. The general health of the Indians has been good, and they have not suffered for want of food, notwithstanding the failure of the fisheries, and of the rice crop, owing to high water. The sick and destitute were assisted with provisions during the winter. Dr. Hanson made a tour of the reserves during the winter and spring. The chief of Band 34 died early in June; 380 bushels of potatoes were supplied to the several reserves of this agency, as they had a poor crop, owing to the heavy rains and high water. On 20th June I visited the several reserves of Shoal Lake, and part of the Lake of the Woods; their potatoes and corn looked well, and were clean and well hoed.

The Indians leave their houses in summer and live in tents; they had cleaned around their houses, and burnt the refuse accumulated during the winter. The Indians of Shoal Lake had already made 20 canoes, some for their own use and others for sale.

The cattle of the several reserves were well cared for, and owing to the open fall they were able to feed outside till December, which was a saving to the small quantity of hay they procured.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.

COUTCHECHING AGENCY, 17th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1889, dating from the 20th September last, as I was only formally placed in charge about that date.

I enclose tabular statement, showing the population, resources and condition of the Indians under my charge.

It is a matter for regret to me that I am unable to point to a year of prosperity; but there are evidences that the efforts put forth for the enlightenment and general improvement of the Indians are attended with partial success.

Excepting an attack of measles in the Long Sault Band last March, the health of the Indians of this agency, generally, has probably been up to the average, the number of deaths—twenty-two—being two less than last year and four less than the number of births this year.

Of these twenty-two, sixteen were children; and of the six adults, three were chiefs.

These three deceased chiefs, Ketch-o-ko-ka, of the Little Forks Band, Mi-e-sees, of Coutcheching, and Maw-in-too-pinesse, of Long Sault Band No. 1, were accustomed to wield considerable influence at the councils, particularly the last named, who claimed to be, and I believe did hold the position of head, or principal chief, amongst the bands of Treaty No. 3.

Their places have been supplied by chiefs elected by their several bands.

These Indians have always been self-supporting, but the prolonged rainy weather of last season destroyed most of their crops. The water in the Rainy River and Lake being unusually high many of their fields and gardens were completely submerged. The wild rice, too, an important item of food supply, was a total failure from the same cause, so that they had to depend mainly on the results of the chase for subsistence.

The Lake Bands apply themselves more assiduously to their occupations than the River Indians do, consequently their families are more generously provided for, and as a rule they cut and save plenty of hay for their cattle. A limited quantity of provisions was owing to the cause above stated distributed to the several bands during last winter, which, together with the rabbits, moose and cariboo taken, and the sale of their furs, brought them through. Referring to their cattle, the supply of hay in several cases was very limited. The bands at Hungry Hall had to be assisted by the purchase of a few tons.

Three oxen, and three cows of the Government stock, died, or were lost during the year. The oxen were old, and became poor, one dying in April and two in May, one of these having been mired in a swamp or muskeg. The cows belonged to the Little Forks, Nick-ickse-menescan, and Seine River Bands, respectively, and on inquiry being made it was found that no direct carelessness was chargeable to anyone.

In cases where their cattle fall sick, or an accident occurs, the Indians do not appear to have any tact, ability, or perhaps desire to take care of them. If they pull through it is all right; if they die it seems to be equally satisfactory.

Whether it was owing to the scarcity of supplies, or to other causes, several of the Government animals were slaughtered and eaten during the winter, but I will refer to this matter more at length in my special report.

There are five schools in this agency, as you have doubtlessly been advised in former reports, four of which are supplied with teachers by the English Church Mission Society, and the remaining one by the Roman Catholics. There is no very marked progress in these schools, excepting in one case, the Long Sault, where Mr. J. Kirkland has been teaching. He has been employed as an Indian school teacher for some years, and has shown himself to be a conscientious and successful teacher.

I regret to learn that he intends resigning his position and leaving the agency. Three changes of teachers occurred in the other schools during the year, and this accounts in some measure, perhaps, for the lack of satisfactory progress.

As nearly as I can ascertain there are about 150 children of school age in those bands where schools are established. The highest number in attendance at any time during the year was 130, and the average is 39·96.

A limited supply of seed potatoes, corn, barley, &c., was given to the Indians of this agency last spring, which was sown. There being no rains during the early part of the season the late sown seeds suffered from drought, but the rains that came towards the end of June were of material benefit to their fields and gardens.

So far as my limited opportunities for observation permit me to judge, I am of opinion that generally these Indians are little acquainted with methods of farm work.

They require to be instructed in the management of their oxen, in plowing, harvesting, and in the proper care and disposition of their crops, after they have been harvested.

I have been giving attention to these matters as opportunity offered, and I have been pleased to observe that in many cases a disposition was evinced to learn and to improve.

With an abundant rice crop this year, and a fair return from their gardens, I trust the Indians will have a sufficiency for winter requirements, as well as the necessary seed for next spring.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
JAS. McCRAKEN,
Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY NO. 3,
FORT WILLIAM, 27th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my annual report, together with the accompanying tabular statement and list of Government property, for the year ended 30th June last.

Lac des Milles Lacs.

I left Fort William on the 3rd July, arriving at Savanne the same evening I received my pay-sheets and samples on the 4th, and was joined by my assistant, Mr. Lonsdall, on the 6th. At 10.45 a.m. we proceeded to Poplar Point, where we arrived at two o'clock. Examined the supplies stored here, which I found up to samples, and distributed them. I then paid the annuities and examined the crops, found them free from weeds, the potatoes doing well, but the grain poor, owing to the dryness of the season. There are about eight acres under cultivation and well fenced, containing wheat, barley, oats and potatoes.

I held a council to urge the necessity of having a schoolhouse built, and the Indians promised that the work should be done. I informed them of the amount of assistance the Government would give towards the building. This band lost one cow, which was killed by accident; the remainder of their cattle are looking well. The health of the band is good. The year has been a favorable one for hunting.

Sturgeon Lake.

Left Lac des Milles Lacs on 7th July and proceeded to Sturgeon Lake, which we reached at 4 p.m. on the 11th and camped on the reserve. On the arrival of the chief and members of band I distributed treaty goods and paid annuities. I handed

the chief and councillors the supplies for the sick and destitute. There are no crops, nor have there been any improvements made on this reserve. Game is plentiful and hunts have been good. The Indians are well; there were no births or deaths in this band during the year.

Wabigoon.

I arrived at this reserve on the 16th July. After holding a council and explaining the sale of timber on the Eagle Lake Reserve I proceeded to distribute supplies and pay annuities. The Indians were all satisfied; the supplies for the sick and destitute were left here also with the chief and councillors. There are very few improvements on the reserve, the potatoes still being planted on islands outside the reserve. The cattle are in good condition. Doctor Hanson accompanied me to this band, and reported some slight cases of sickness. There were twenty-two scholars attending school here, but as they are very young there has not been much advancement. There were two deaths and one birth in this band.

Eagle Lake.

I arrived here on 17th July and distributed supplies and paid annuities. The Indians were perfectly satisfied. I examined the reserve and found the houses in good repair. The potatoes are further advanced here than at any other reserve. This band is giving up conjuring and have taken to civilized music instead. They have also promised to build a school house. I distributed $50 to this band, being part proceeds of the sale of their timber limits. The health of this band is good, and they have made good hunts.

Lac Seul.

I reached Frenchman's Head on the 20th, and examined the gardens, which looked very well, the potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, cabbages and wheat all clean and well cultivated. The schoolmaster, M. Prevost, had a very good garden. The cattle on this part of the reserve are in good condition. I examined the school here on my return trip and found it in a satisfactory condition and by far the best in my agency. The pupils were examined in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic and geography; they also sang both in English and in their own language; the schoolmaster deserves great credit for the pains he has taken. Pupils have been sent from here to the industrial school in Manitoba.

After examining this part of the reserve I proceeded to Lac Seul, accompanied by all the Indians, which place we reached at 4 p.m. Remaining over Sunday, Mr. Irvine twice held divine service, which was well attended; there were four hundred and ninety-five Indians in camp. On Monday, the 22rd, we checked and examined the provisions, then distributed them to the four bands. The supplies delivered were equal to samples and the Indians were satisfied. I commenced paying annuities in the afternoon and finished at 1 p.m.; on the 23rd, after the payment was over, the Indians took up a subscription to purchase a church bell, to which they all contributed, and Mr. Irvine stated they had collected sufficient for the purpose.

The gardens here are also excellent and the crops very clean and good. There are eighty-eight houses and seven barns and stables on this reserve, and a number of the Indians have cattle of their own. The cattle are all in good condition; they have now sixteen head. There has been a great deal of sickness in this band, and during the year there have been eighteen deaths; there were also eighteen births. The Indians all made extra good hunts last winter.

A request was made here for catechisms in the Indian language. I examined the school on my return from Grassy Narrows. The schoolhouse is large, clean and well furnished; the pupils did exceedingly well in their exercises, but the teacher, Mr. Hill, complains of the irregular attendance. The studies comprise reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and music.

Wabuskang.

I arrived at this reserve on 25th July and took up my quarters at the chief's house, which was clean and well furnished, the furniture having all been made by himself. I checked and distributed the supplies and paid the annuities. The gardens were will cultivated and the crop good. A schoolhouse is nearly completed here and the Indians ask for a teacher of the same religion as the Queen.

The health of this band is good and they made good hunts.

Grassy Narrows.

On Saturday, 27th July, I paid the annuities on my arrival at the schoolhouse, and afterwards distributed the provisions which were equal to samples. The teacher assembled his pupils on the 28th ; two of his boys read fairly well, but the attendance is very poor. This band have small crops, but what they have look well.

The cattle are in good condition and the Indians are going to build a new stable. There are very few improvements on this reserve.

There was a good deal of sickness in this band during the winter. There were three deaths and six births here. They made very good hunts. I am happy to say there was no whiskey on any of the reserves during the payment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, 23rd August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1889, with an accompanying tabular statement and inventory of all the Government property under my charge, and the value of the same.

The crops on the six reserves within this agency were, I am pleased to say, fairly good. Poor Man's and George Gordon's bands provided their own flour for several months during the winter ; we also had sufficient seed for all the reserves. The fences around the different fields on the reserves are particularly good, much better than those of the settlers. The land was well cultivated. The season was very dry, otherwise the return would have been much larger. A large portion of the fields have been summer fallowed, with a view to killing off the weeds, which are abundant.

During last winter the Indians were engaged most of the time in procuring wood for fuel, logs for new buildings, cutting rails for new fields, making bobsleighs and hayracks, and sawing lumber for houses and other purposes.

The rule established some time ago, of giving no relief at all in any way to able Indians who would not work, is having a good effect amongst them ; the work required of them is always done in a cheerful way. Had we any chance of outside work, or sale for wood or hay, our Indians would be much better off; but as yet, when crops fail, they are entirely dependent on the Government for relief.

The area of land under crop this spring is 349¾ acres, 253 acres being wheat, 23 acres of oats and barley, 42¼ acres of potatoes, and 31½ acres of turnips and gardens ; 202 acres of new land have been broken. I regret to have to say that the prospect for a good crop is not very bright, owing to the dryness of the season.

Since reporting last year, the health of the Indians has been fairly good, forty-seven deaths and thirty births occurring during the year. Most of those who died

were very old people. Every precaution is taken to prevent disease arising; lime is burnt by the Indians, and used for whitewashing their houses and for plastering purposes.

The increase in cattle on the reserves has been very creditable. I imported a thoroughbred Durham bull. from Woodstock, Ont., which is now on Daystar's reserve. We have seventy-nine oxen, one hundred and five cows, two hundred and five young cattle—total, three hundred and ninety-nine head, besides many private animals. The hay prospect is not very good. We will have to build stables and winter our stock in the big timber, where there are a few sloughs of very good hay, when two or three careful Indians will be told off to look after them.

The annuity payments passed off quietly, commeneing on the 12th July, the Hon. E. Dewdney, Superintendent General, and the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories being present.

I am glad to be able to report progress in the way of butter making; many of the Indians have built very creditable milkhouses; and, with the help and advice given by the instructresses, many of them are able to help themselves a good deal in this way. An effort is being made to induce the Indian women to make yeast bread and a mud oven has been built on Day Star's reserve. They do not like this bread nearly as well as the "bannock," which is in itself very unwholesome. When they see how much further their allowance of flour will go when used in the way we advise, I am sure in time that they will see the advantage of it. Building mud ovens is a cheap and an easy process.

The general behavior of the Indians has been very good. Not one single case of misdemeanor has been brought to my notice.

The agency farms and reserves were thoroughly inspected last September by Inspector McGibbon, who I trust saw some progress amongst the Indians, as compared with former years.

The schools on George Gordon's and Mus-cow-e-quan's reserves are doing very well indeed, the Rev. Mr. Owens and Mr. F. W. Dennehy securing for the second year the first and second prize for the best conducted schools in the Territories. Their general quarterly average is about twenty one. Last fall it was considered advisable to enlarge these school buildings, so as to accommodate ten boarders at each school. This enterprise has proved most successful. The school on "Day Star's" reserve is only doing fairly well, the children who do attend are progressing very well, but the attendance is poor; strong measures will be taken to overcome this difficulty. Poorman's school is I regret to say, not as yet a success. The schools, with the exception of the Roman Catholic school on Mus-cow-e-quan's reserve, were all inspected by M. J. Macrae.

Must say that I notice a marked improvement amongst the Indians of this district, they stay more at home on their reserves now, are anxious to have better houses, and they keep themselves cleaner. When they do earn a little money by an occasional trip of freighting, it is nearly always spent in buying lumber or window sashes for their houses, in clothing or provisions, instead of being squandered in playing cards and buying beads and feathers, as heretofore.

Before closing I wish to state that the "farmers" under my charge have done, and are doing, all they can to better the condition of the Indians; my wishes and instructions to them have been cheerfully carried out, a fact which has been the cause of bringing about that satisfactory state which I am pleased to be able to report exists amongst the Indians of this district.

I have made frequent visits to all the reserves, and have done all in my power to induce the Indians to work hard and steadily to earn their living.

I am glad to be able to report that the work of my office is carried on satisfactorily, a fact I feel sure to which the Inspector can testify, as Mr. Dodd, my clerk, gained some valuable experience when travelling with him.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

HILTON KEITH,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENTS OFFICE, TREATY No. 4,
MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY, 27 August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The bountiful harvest of last season and the proceeds from the sale of hay, wood, freighting and general work placed the Indians in this agency in a very independent position and reduced the demands on the Department for food supplies to a large extent.

During the months of December, January and February, Muscowpetung's band supplied their own flour. The issues to Pi-a-pot's and Pasquah's bands during that times were very small. Every facility was afforded them to assist themselves. Fish in the lakes were plentiful, and on the whole the Indians wintered well and were perfectly contented.

There was a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the houses. The rubbish in the spring was early raked together and burnt, so that the vicinity of the houses presented a very creditable appearance.

The medical officer, Dr. Seymour, reports the general health for the year as satisfactory. An epidemic of sore eyes was brought into the agency by Indians visiting the sun dances, in the end of May; this has spread through all the bands and interfered materially with the attendance at the boarding schools, as in many cases the parents kept the children at home for treatment.

The Muscowpetung boarding school is doing good work; the number of children has increased during the year from twenty-one to thirty-eight. The Presbyterian committee have the subject of increased accommodation under consideration, and the departmental grant has been incseased from $30 to $60 per head.

A boarding school in connection with the day school on Standing Buffalo's (Sioux) reserve, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic mission, has also been authorized, and it is the intention to furnish the necessary boarding accommodation. The attendance of day scholars at this school was unsatisfactory during the year.

Chief Pastquah died on the 15th March. The Indians now consult the farm instructor or myself direct on all matters in connection with the general welfare of the band.

The surveying of a portion of the farming lands into forty-acre plots on the reserves of Pi-a-pot, Muscowpetung and Pasquah was commenced on the 10th June, by Mr. J. C. Nelson, D. L. S., in charge of Indian surveys, and Mr. C. P. Aylen, D. L. S. The Commissioner was present and fully explained to the Indians the advantage of having their individual farms properly located.

Indian labor was employed cutting the lines, building mounds, etc., etc. Iron posts were also placed at the corners of the reserves. The boundary of the hay reserve north of Muscowpetung's was also located and staked out.

The sub-division of the farms will prove a great benefit, and induce the Indians to take more interest in improving the plots selected by them.

There is a decided steady improvement going on amongst the Indians. The individual earnings for the year of the three bands, viz., Pi-a-pot, Muscowpetung and Pasquah from the sale of hay, wood and grain, freighting, working, etc. etc., amount to $4,471. This sum has come directly under my notice, and is independent of outside transactions.

The cattle sent in last fall as the nucleus of a herd have done very well, and the natural increase so far is satisfactory. I see no reason why the experiment should not prove successful, and result in the beef required for the agency being supplied on the spot, at a very small cost to the Department.

The Indians' cattle are also prospering and increasing in number.

The Sioux (Standing Buffalo's band) were only rationed during seeding, haying and harvesting; the remainder of the year they supported themselves by working off the reserve, fishing and hunting.

The acreage under grain this spring was increased fifty per cent. over last year, and the prospects were most encouraging up to the early part of June, but the continuous drought from that date injured the crop and our returns this season will be comparatively small.

I have been ably assisted by my staff, who take great interest in their work.

A tabular statement and an inventory of all Government property under my charge are enclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, MAN., 6th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended 30th June last, with an accompanying tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

During the early part of the year I was relieved of Cote's, Kee-see-kouse and The Key bands, near Fort Pelly, these having been placed under the charge of W. E. Jones, Esq.

About one-half of Kee-see-wenon's band, at Riding Mountain Reserve, No. 61, yet follow hunting for a livelihood and have done fairly well. Those that farm have about seventy acres under crop, the greater part of which is barley and oats, but owing to a two months' drought the returns will be light. About four acres of spring rye has been tried by them this season, which promises well.

The cattle have been well cared for and look well. The day school, under charge of Mr. Donald McVicar, is doing fairly, the average attendance having been sixteen.

Wayway-see-cappo's band, Reserve No. 62, have, the past few years, shown more disposition to work.

This season they have about 182 acres in, the greater part of which now looks well.

They have taken good care of their cattle, and are now putting up sufficient hay for the coming winter. Many in this band have taken objection to Indian schools, but since the opening of one here by the Presbyterian mission a number have availed themselves of the privilege afforded of sending their children, and their reports have been favorable; as this school is near, I have been enabled to get most of those opposed to schools to visit it and to see and judge of its merits for themselves, and you will be glad to hear that a number of them have now decided to send their children immediately after the annuity payments are made.

The drought affected the crops at Silver Creek Reserve, No. 63, but the late rains have done a great deal for them the past month, and I trust that these Indians will yet get a fair return, as they deserve. They have about 177 acres under crop, 100 of which are in wheat. About fifty of this band yet reside near the head of Valley River, a valley between the Duck and Riding Mountains. They gain a good livelihood at that place hunting, fishing, &c., and get no Government assistance whatever.

I regret that I cannot report much progress at Rolling River Reserve, No. 67. The acreage now under crop is about the same as last year. Only one Indian of

that band yet shows an inclination to remain on the reserve and follow farming. The others cling to their roving habits, and do not like steady work.

The Sioux

of the "Bird Tail Creek" Reserve, No. 57, have this season about two hundred and thirty acres under crop, all of which is light. The land is much lighter than that of the Treaty bands, and consequently the drought affected it more than it did heavier land. It has the advantage, however, of being earlier, and although the yield will not be heavy the sample will be good. On the whole, this band is improving. Many are gradually getting better buildings, and their fields squared, which adds much to their appearance.

The reserve at "Oak River," No. 58, on which the past few years there have been good crops, has fared badly this season, owing to the drought and the ravenous gopher. They have under crop about two hundred and sixty acres, but only one field could, at my last visit, be counted as good; potatoes promise to be good at all reserves. The hay crop will also be light, owing to want of sufficient rain, and as they have over one hundred and forty head of cattle considerable folder will be required to winter them, but I think it will be managed.

The Rev. Mr. Burman, who has been their missionary for the past eight years, has removed, being now in charge of the Indian industrial school being erected near Winnipeg. I regret his removal from my agency, but am satisfied that our loss will be the gain of those amongst whom he has gone to labor.

Oak Lake Reserve, No. 59, has also suffered from the drought. They are not extensive farmers, however, only about thirty-eight acres having been planted. One field of about five acres of wheat is fairly good; the remainder is light.

At Turtle Mountain Reserve, No. 60, thirty-eight acres were put under crop, but for want of sufficient rain the grain is light. An attempt was made to induce the Indians of this band to remove to some other reserve, where they would be more under the direct supervision of an official of the Department, as it has been found that the reserve is too near the boundary line, but as yet I have not been able to get them to assent to the request of the Commissioner in this particular.

During the year a school was opened by the Presbyterian mission at Birtle at which Indian children are lodged and boarded. Considerable opposition was found to exist against it at first by many of the Indians, but you will be glad to know that this is fast disappearing, and some of those who at first showed most opposition are now gradually yielding, as they see the children who have been attending the school are in much better circumstances than those at home. The Principal, Mr. McLaren, has hopes that the attendance this year will steadily increase. A similar home has been opened at Elkhorn by the Rev. E. F. Wilson, of Sault Ste. Marie, and as he has had a large and successful experience there is no doubt that it will, under his able supervision, meet with the success it deserves.

The general health of all bands has been fairly good, although I regret to report there are some affected with that dread disease "scrofula," and which no doubt is the true cause of many of their ailments.

The conduct of all the bands has, on the whole, been good, and although no very great strides have been made towards advancement, still, as each year passes I see that they are gradually acquiring civilized habits, and will soon become farmers, and in a great part self-sustaining.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKLE,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY,
FILE HILLS, 1st, August 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of matters in connection with this agency during the year ended 30th June, 1889, and to enclose herewith the tabular statement and inventory of Government property.

The annuity payments, which took place on 24th July, 1888, passed off quietly, and it is worthy of mention that the money thus obtained was spent chiefly for blankets, clothing and other useful articles, a much smaller quantity than usual being laid out for beads, paint and trinkets.

The Indians have worked during the year remarkably-well, and I am pleased to be able to state that their efforts have been crowned with unusual success. The total amount of hay secured for their stock was 450 tons, out of which they were able to save 130 tons, available for use next winter, and this is likely to prove a very fortunate circumstance, in view of the present uncertainty of a hay crop this season. This uncertainty is owing in part to the very dry weather which prevailed throughout the month of June last and still continues, and in part to the damage done by prairie fires, which have been raging since the 25th ultimo and are not yet extinguished.

The grain and root crops, which gave by far the largest yield these Indians have ever had, may be briefly summarized as follows :—

Two thousand one hundred and twelve bushels of wheat Six hundred and fifty two bushels of oats.

Three hundred and one bushels of barley.

Five hundred bushels of potatoes.

Five hundred and sixty-six bushels of turnips.

Eighty-nine bushels of carrots.

This exceptional wheat yield was very gratifying to the Indians, as it is the first time they have had anything like enough grain to admit of their selling any for cash or of gristing any considerable quantity. After thoroughly cleaning the wheat with the fanning mill, and returning to the Government stores the full quantity lent them for seed, they had still sufficient to realize three hundred and two dollars in cash, and one hundred and fifty-five sacks of flour from the grist mill. By having this flour the Indians became so far self-supporting that I was enabled to waive the delivery of the ninety sacks asked for in the Supplementary Estimates, as well as to effect an additional saving of seventy-four sacks of the flour delivered under contract, which was remaining on hand here at the end of the fiscal year just closed

With a portion of the money thus obtained the Indians of Little Black Bear's band paid for a self-binder (nearly new, having cut but thirty acres), which I had secured for them at the extremely low price of seventy-five dollars from a settler in the vicinity.

In October, after the Indians had their hay and grain safely guarded and their roots properly cared for, I invited them all into the agency, with their wives and children, where I provided them with a harvest home or thanksgiving dinner, which they enjoyed and appreciated very highly, and to which they even yet make pleasing reference. This festival was to their minds a most fitting way of winding up the season's work, and had for them a more than ordinary significance, because of their having reaped a splendid harvest

In September Mr. Inspector McGitbon paid this agency an official visit, and thoroughly inspected the year's supplies, nearly all of which, at that time, had been delivered by the contractors.

In November I had erected at the agency a substantial root house, fifteen by eighteen, and ten feet underground, with log walls from the bottom, the

whole being solidly built into a "Red River" frame. The building is so constructed as to admit of entrance at any time during the winter, thus enabling me to regulate the temperature, as well as to move and assort the roots, which were consequently found in the spring to be in excellent condition.

In December Mr. "Gilchrist" arrived and planted wild rice seed in several of the lakes on and adjacent to the reserve, but up to the present time no sign of vegetation has appeared.

During the months of April and May the Indians were busily engaged in putting in their spring crop, and have now under cultivation two hundred and thirty-four acres, made up of—wheat, one hundred and fifty-seven acres; oats, thirty-six acres; peas, five acres; flax, eight acres; potatoes, twelve acres and one-half; turnips, six acres; carrots, one and a-half acres; beets, one and a-half acres; onions, three-fourths of an acre; gardens, six acres. I regret to have to say that the whole of this crop is in a very discouraging condition, owing to the protracted drought.

In the first week of June a sun dance was held by the Indians of these reserves, which was attended by a large number of Indians from other reserves, one hundred and seventy-five lodges in all. Immediatly after the sun dance the Indians brought in their cattle, which were branded under the new system by which the pay ticket number of the Indians is burned into the horn of each animal in his charge, in addition to the I. D. brand being placed on the hip. The number of calves dropped this season is sixty-three, making a total of two hundred and eighty-one head, either owned by or on loan to my Indians.

The health of the Indians on the whole has slightly improved, under the care of Dr. Seymour, visiting physician to these reseves. There have been nineteen births and eleven deaths, Cheif Pee-pee-Keesis being among those who have been called away.

Since my last report a stone house for my clerk and issuer of rations has been erected in close proximity to the office. This building, which is twenty-one by twenty-four feet, and built of stone, and convenienty planned, was put up at the very moderate cost of $425, and will, with the addition of a kitchen, make a very comfortable and commodious residence.

One circumstance in connection with the building of this house is deemed worthy of notice. During the progress of the work, an Indian named "Tuck-way-now," who was engaged to assist the workmen, readily took up the different branches of the work, and at the time of plastering had become so proficient in the use of the trowel and morter that he was able to perform the work quite as well as the contractor. In carpentering he showed the same aptitude to learn and ability to excute work. After the house was completed I engaged this Indian to build stone guards around the cellar windows of the agency dwelling house, and the mason work was fully as good as if done by a practical workman. The dwelling houses and outbuildings have been given a coat of paint, and besides being thus protected from the effects of the sun and rain present a very attractive appearance, while the value of the building has thus been gretly enhanced. The cost of doing this was very small, owing to the work being done by myself and employés, instead of engaging outside labor.

The old log buildings, some of which have been in use at the Home Farm since the Indians came into the reserve, have been abandoned and pulled down, and such of the material as was serviceable has been used, with other new timber in the erection of stables near the agency, one being twenty feet square, another twenty by forty feet.

The agency grounds have also been enlarged by removing the fence, so as to make the western side coterminous with the western boundary of the reserve.

Adjacent to the agency, but just outside the reserve, the Presbyterian Mission Board, with a grant from the Department, have, at a cost of $1,550, built a stone boarding school, thirty feet square and three stories high, capable, in addition to being a residence for the Principal and his family, of accommodating about twenty-five pupils. This school was opened in March, and has at the present time an enrollment of eight pupils, and although the Indians have not shown that desire for edu-

cating their children which it was confidently hoped they would evince, there is a prospect that, under the able management of the present Principal, the Rev. Alex. Campbell, whose kind and courteous manner and earnest missionary zeal are gradually overcoming their prejudices, the attendance will, in the near future, show a considerable increase. Besides the comfortable home and wholesome food thus provided for the children attending school, Mr. Campbell is enabled to supply very large quantities of clothing kindly sent him by the Ladies Foreign Mission Society.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in stating that throughout the year I have been ably assisted by both Mr. Stewart, my issuer and clerk, and R. McConnell, farming instructor, each doing all in his power to carry out my instructions, as well as encouraging the Indians in all their undertakings, not only in their farming enterprises, but in any private enterprise that tended to make a decrease in the expenditure of the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. REYNOLDS,
Indian Agent.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
INDIAN HEAD, 1st August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report, tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889.

The Indians in this agency are doing remarkably well; the progress made by them since my last report is most encouraging. Last fall they had a good crop of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips and other root crops. The Indians worked very hard during harvest. The following is a list of grain and roots harvested:—

	Bushels.
Wheat	1,676
Oats	800
Barley	115
Peas	122
Potatoes	4,423
Turnips	4,768
Carrots	122
Onions	25

It gives me much pleasure to be able to report that as soon as the Indians had their grain threshed last fall each gave me wheat according to the amount of bushels he had threshed, to sell and pay for threshing and repairs on waggons and other implements requiring repair. I advised them to store their seed with me for spring sowing, which they did willingly. I assisted them to grist their wheat, some having enough to make flour for themselves and families for five months, others for seven, one family has flour sufficient for one year. I allowed all Indians having wheat enough to keep them for over five months to sell a few bushels, to encourage them to farm on a larger scale, this had the desired effect.

Many Indians who had been very indolent in agricultural pursuits, are now working hard breaking up new land.

I advised them to give up their annual sun dance, as it always comes off about the time when new land should be broken, and the first hoeing of their root crops should take place.

These Indians secured a large quantity of hay last fall, which was well protected from prairie fires by ploughing double fire guards around stacks until they had time to haul it home.

The cattle were well attended to last winter, being well housed, watered and fed regularly; the increase of both sheep and cattle this spring was most satisfactory. The Indians are taking good care of the cows loaned them by the department and are very careful of the calves.

The health of this band has been fair during the past year. They all seem happy and contented.

The day school on this reserve is in charge of Mr. John McLean; the average attendance is small, but some of the children are making fair progress.

I am glad to be able to report that these Indians ploughed all their wheat land last fall, and worked very hard this spring sowing and planting their crops. All grain looked very promising in this agency up to the 15th of June, but the long continued drought, since that date, has caused the crops to suffer very much, wheat and oats will be light, all root crops will be fair.

The following crops were sown and planted last spring:—

	Acres
Wheat	152
Oats	12
Peas	3
Barley	10
Potatoes	20
Turnips	16
Carrots	3
Onions	1
Small Garden Seeds	5

The land for all the above crops was well cultivated and seed put in at the proper time, the Indians worked very well and carried out my instructions as nearly as possible.

The annuity payments were made on the 10th day of July without any trouble.

I have much pleasure in making the following statement, as it will show the willingness of these Indians to help to support themselves. Last fall when I was receiving the seed wheat from them to be sown this spring, I advised them to give me a good supply so that they would not be short of seed this spring: each Indian had a few bushels left after sowing his field.

I may here add that I sow about five acres every year for the purpose of supplying seed wheat to young men who wish to start farming. I had a good crop last year and after all seeding was done I had on hand one hundred and twenty five bushels. I sent for those Indians who had a surplus of wheat in my hands after seeding, and told them that I would give all my wheat, if they would do the same and have it made into flour for the benefit of the whole band; they agreed to this arrangement, thus enabling me to carry over at the end of June, one hundred and ten sacks of flour, this will be a great benefit to the Indians as their crops are very light this year, it is also a saving to the department and shows the progress these Indians are making towards self maintenance.

The supplies furnished this year for the Indians are of the best quality and seem equal to the samples.

The behavior of the Indians during the past year has been good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, FORT PELLY, 29th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, accompanied by a tabular statement and an inventory of all Government property under my charge on the 30th June last.

In September last the Indian Commissioner directed me to take charge of the Fort Pelly Indians and those belonging to "The Keys" Band at Shoal River, 90 miles distant, and I assumed my duties in October.

These Indians, viz., Coté, Key and "Kee-see-kouse" Bands in previous years have been able to support themselves reasonably well by the hunt and the vegetables they raised, but latterly the hunting has so diminished, it became necessary to assist many of these.

The hunters here were divided into two classes :—1st, those that killed moose, beaver and fine furs; 2nd, are those who killed lynx, rabbit, prairie chicken and fish. These animals have now disappeared. Ducks are very scarce, a large portion of their feeding grounds having dried up, and the rivers are so low that but few fish have ascended from the larger lakes. While this continues the Indians will have to look to agriculture and stock-raising for support.

Adjoining Cotés Reserve the Presbyterian mission have erected a large building for the purpose of a boarding school for the Indian children of this band. It is under the direction of the Rev. Geo. A. Laird. It was opened last March and has now an average attendance of 29.

The day school on The Keys Reserve is under the direction of the Rev. Shafto Agassiz, of the Church of England, as only part of the band live on the reserve (the remainder being at Shoal River) the number attending is not large, the average attendance being nine, these are well advanced and attend regularly.

The English Church Mission has a handsome church erected on the reserve and its services are highly appreciated.

The day school on Kee-see-kouse's Reserve was re-opened last March, the average attendance is eight, not so large as I could wish; but I hope for an increase this coming year. The Rev. Father Decorby visits this band and holds church service at the schoolhouse.

I feel confident that all the schools will succeed, as the parents do not now permit the children to absent themselves from school without cause.

The crops last fall I am sorry to say were poor, the land under cultivation having been overworked and having suffered from drought.

Some new land has been broken, this will be backset this fall and fully prepared for next year's seeding.

The health of the Indians is fairly good and their behavior is satisfactory. I believe they fully appreciate what is being done by the Government to help them, and now that they have some one directly over them and on the spot to advise and lead them, they will be able to do much to help themselves.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. JONES,
Acting Indian Agent.

CROOKED LAKES AGENCY, TREATY NO. 4,
20th September, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ended the 30th June 1889, with accompanying tabular statement, and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

Last fall a dwelling, storehouse, stable and root house, similar to those already on the other reserves in this agency, were erected for the farmer in charge of the Indians on Sakimay's Reserve. All the work of building, with the exception of the plastering was done by our own employees. The farmer moving into the house with his family in the month of December. The site is one from which the farmer will be able to attend not only to those Indians settled south of Crooked Lakes but also to She-Sheep's party, a portion of whose reserve is situated on the north side. and where their farming operations are carried on.

A dwelling has also been put up for the agency clerk. It is twenty-two by sixteen feet, with fourteen feet walls and a lean-to kitchen, sixteen feet by nine feet, attached. The work on this building was done by day labor. The lumber is good and the workmanship first class. The building including the kitchen is plastered throughout with two coats. It is also provided with a cellar, eight feet by eight feet, by six feet, well ventilated.

But little building has been done by the Indians since my last report. Chief Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw has moved into a house which the farmer helped him to put up and with the cooking stove supplied to him by the department the old chief is as comfortable as any Indian could wish.

Good new fences have been made, and old ones repaired. All the fields in this agency are well fenced in, and judging from what I have seen during my visits, I do not think better exist in the whole district of Assiniboia.

The crops last year were not very heavy, but what the Indians will reap this year will be of good grade. From experience I find that the surest way of getting a profitable return for the time and labor expended in farming is to sow on land previously summer fallowed; by this method the land is not only better prepared to receive seed, but it is allowed to rest every alternate year, which the prairie land in my opinion requires.

Deep ploughing, where practicable, should also be followed.

This has been the driest year since 1874, and judging from the crops raised by one of the Indians on Reserve No. 73 (Coweses) I am confident if the above system is carried out an average return will be forthcoming in our dryest seasons. The crops up to the middle of June looked most promising, but the hot winds of the 28th June checked the growth, and had we not had rain in the beginning of July the crop with the exception of Gaddie's would have been a total loss.

The area under crop last summer was as follows:—Ouchapow-ace's Reserve No. 71, one hundred and twenty-eight acres, Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw's Reserve No. 72, one hundred and five acres; Cowe-sess' Reserve No. 73, two hundred and seven acres, and Sakinay's Reserve No. 74, one hundred and forty three acres.

The Indians having secured a large quantity of hay for the wintering of their stock, the cattle turned out in the spring in excellent condition. The increase of calves during the year was forty six.

The individual earnings amount to $2,425.87, realized from the sale of hay, dry wood, stock, furs and freighting. During the winter four fishing parties were kept at work on the Crooked and Round Lakes; the catch being 8,014 lbs., which was issued as rations in lieu of meat.

The health of the Indians during the year has been fair. There have been twenty-five births, and twenty-four deaths, showing an increase of one. Sixty-nine

children have been attending school, thirty-seven at the Round Lake boarding school and thirty-two at the industrial school, Fort Qu'Appelle. I visited the former several times during the year.

Whilst the annuity payments were being made Dr. Hutchison examined all Indians who presented themselves for payment, and those who required it were vaccinated, and those on whom the result of previous vaccination was doubtful were re-vaccinated; a return was, at the time, forwarded to the Head Office, Regina.

Grain and roots were sent to the Broadview Exhibition, but as no Indians from other agencies sent exhibits the competition was confined to the four bands of this agency.

A few Indians returned from Turtle Mountain, Dakota, during the spring; but owing to the lateness of the season no seed was put in by them.

Chacachas and his party are still south of the line. Chacachas himself is reported to have died, at or near, the mouth of Milk River, Dakota.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
MOOSE MOUNTAIN, TREATY No. 4, 30th June, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year now ended, with tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge at date.

The progress of the Indians during the year has been steady and satisfactory. Last autumn, they, in common with the white settlers in this district, suffered some disappointment in the yield of grain; but the threshers informed me that the Indians had more bushels per acre than the average in the settlement, and that their grain was of better quality than any they had threshed elsewhere.

After selling sufficient of their wheat to pay for the threshing, binding twine, bags, and similar expenses, enough was gristed to provide an ample supply of flour for the year for those engaged in farming.

The return of Indians from Turtle Mountain and the Missouri, who are beginning to farm afresh, necessitated the issue to such of a little flour; but otherwise the Indians have, since harvest, provided themselves with their own bread.

I may say that I find that an Indian family will use, in about three months, a quantity of flour, which would be an ample supply for a white family similar in number and ages for a year.

The crops harvested were as follows :—

—	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Oats.	Bushels Turnips.	Bushels Potatoes.	Tons Hay.	Bushels Beets, carrots, &c.
Pheasant Rump's Band	776	318	275	390	94	32
Striped Blanket's do	870	.....	331	463	85	24
White Bear's do	.....	.....	160	183	60	12

This spring the acreage seeded is as follows :—

—	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.
Pheasant Rump's Band	67	16	3	2½	2
Striped Blanket's do	70	12	2½	3	2
White Bear's do	4	2	3½	5	2

Being an increase over last year of twenty-nine acres. Pheasant Rump's Band has broken twenty-nine acres, Striped Blanket's Band twenty-six acres, and White Bear's Band twenty-five acres of new land this spring, which with the land which is being summer fallowed, should considerably increase the crop area next year.

The small acreage sown on White Bear's Reserve is due to the fact that last season's summer fallowing proved insufficient to get rid of the weeds, which had taken possession of the land during the absence in 1887 of the band; and I considered it would prove but a waste of seed, and in the end a discouragement to the Indians, to sow wheat in land not in proper condition.

That band is working very well this spring however, and by next season will, I trust, have a fair acreage ready for crop. During last autumn and winter when not employed in getting out logs for Government buildings, they supported themselves for the most part by selling their surplus hay in the settlement, by fishing, hunting, tanning, trapping and cutting and drawing dead wood from the reserve to the settlement.

The cattle of the three bands have been well cared for, and are increasing satisfactorily, White Bear's Indians are being gradually supplied with animals returned by such members of the other bands as have enough of their own raising to be able to do without loaned cattle.

The experiment of raising pigs is proving successful, the increase being very large, and good care being taken of them, and the Indians are being induced by degrees to make a commencement with them, and I am looking to this branch of stock-raising to do a great deal towards enabling the Indians to raise all their own food supplies.

Since the purchase of the self-binder, which I informed you in my last report had been bought and paid for by the Indians, members of Pleasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands have bought four mowing machines, two of which have been paid for in full, and the other two nearly so, and they will, by the opening of the haying season, own two horse rakes.

The industry and skill of the Indians in the manufacture of shawls, mufflers, socks, gloves, butter, ox collars, sleighs, hay racks, baskets, &c., is increasing.

There has been a further improvement in the health of these bands, only seven having died during the year, while there were ten births. During last autumn I examined the Indians of the three bands, and vaccinated and revaccinated about seventy.

The improvement in the Indian dwellings, noted in my last report, goes on gradually; the money earned by freighting, whenever opportunity offers to get such work, being usually devoted to the purchase of lumber. The houses and their surroundings are always kept clean, and there is a steady improvement in the cleanliness and dress of the Indians, though this applies more strongly to Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands than to White Bear's.

The usual dress of an Indian now is a duck coat, grey flannel shirt, and tweed or duck trousers, while one has permitted Mr. Graham, the agency clerk, to cut his hair off short, and as he dresses in a good tweed suit, wears a hard felt hat and on Sundays a white linen collar and a necktie, his appearance is greatly improved, and others are considering the question of permitting theirs to be cut too.

This would seem a trifling thing to those unused to plains Indians, but those who know their strong prejudice on this point, will appreciate the change of feeling which it indicates.

Occasionally a young man or woman appears with a painted face, but a little talking is usually sufficient to induce them to go and wash it off.

The Indians who were absent on reserves at Turtle Mountain and the Missouri have all returned excepting a few who are prevented by illness or some such cause, and there does not appear to be the same disposition as formerly to go away on these visits; experience having taught them the folly of doing so.

No school has yet been opened on these reserves, but the subject is under consideration, and it is probable that before long one will be in operation.

Four children have been sent to industrial schools during the year, and all the children at these institutions are reported by the principals as doing well.

During the year Chief Striped Blanket died, and Chief White Bear was deposed at the request of a majority of the band, which would indicate that the eyes of those Indians had been opened to the fact that the authority of a chief prejudiced against the adoption of the customs of the whites was a drawback to them.

The contract supplies delivered during the year were, in almost all cases, quite up to the required standard, and such as were not were replaced or accepted at a reduction in price.

The Indians, the employees and myself were stimulated and encouraged by a close inspection of the agency by Mr. Inspector McGibbon during last summer.

In conclusion, I beg to testify to the valuable assistance I received from Mr. Graham, the agency clerk, and Mr. Lawford, the farming instructor, who are most industrious and painstaking in the discharge of their duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. CAMPBELL,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY NO. 6,
DUCK LAKE, 16th September, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement, with inventory of all Government property under my charge, and approximate value of same, for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

I am glad to be able to make, on the whole, a favorable report of the progress, prosperity and good behavior of the Indians.

As shown by the tabular statement, each band of Indians in this agency has broken up fresh land for cultivation during the past year (about 126 acres in all) and erected a number of substantial dwelling houses and stables on their respective reserves.

Several Indians who formerly depended on the chase for a livelihood have taken to farming, with fair success, and I am happy to say that the encouragement given them by the department, in the way of assistance in food, clothing, implements and cattle, has not been without good results.

An area of 501 acres was put under crop this year, and as the spring was favorable, a fair return was expected, but as the season advanced these hopes were defeated; an extreme dryness set in with hot winds, which kept the grain from advancing, but notwithstanding these drawbacks, 4,690 bushels of grain were harvested, and 1,782 bushels of potatoes, showing an increase over last year of 1,381 bushels of grain. This, I consider, is a proof that the Indians are taking a deeper interest in their work.

I may here add that the yield was better than anything produced by the white settlers in the neighborhood.

My Indians having competed against all comers at the exhibition held at Prince Albert on the 4th of October last, and secured the first prize for wheat, oats and peas, feel very proud indeed.

During the present season we were again visited by extreme heat and drought, and although a larger area of land was cultivated, the returns will not be so large as last season.

Some of the bands were self-supporting during the greater portion of last winter from the produce raised by them last season. This encouraged them to make greater exertions in the spring, and the result was that a larger area was put under crop.

The new system inaugurated by the department of managing the cattle has proved a great success; it not only gives the Indians a more direct and personal interest in the cattle, but it makes them more responsible individually; and, at the present time, many of the Indians own a number of animals. This they feel proud of and it encourages them to take greater interest in their stock.

The cattle came through last winter in good order, and the young animals are rapidly increasing in numbers, which is proof that the Indians are taking more interest in stock-raising than heretofore.

A school was erected, last autumn, on Beardy's Reserve, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, with Mr. Ladret as teacher, but the attendance has not been so large as it should have been, on account of the Indians being so scattered on the reserve, the distance being too great for some of the children to attend.

The school at John Smith's Reserve, I am happy to say, is progressing satisfactorily, under the able management of Miss Willson.

A school board was lately established with some of the most intelligent Indians as members, and meetings are held regularly and with good results.

Mr. Inspector McRae visited this school last autumn and seemed pleased with the progress made by the pupils.

The school at Fort à la Corne is still closed, as the proposed new schoolhouse has not yet been built. I hope, however, to see it in operation before next winter. These Indians are most anxious to have their children educated and brought up like white children.

The health of the Indians has, on the whole been good, there having been no epidemic disease amongst them. The birth rate was about equal to the deaths. Pulmonary diseases which are superinduced by scrofula are the most fatal, but with the medicine supplied from this office and an occasional visit from Dr. Bain, of Prince Albert, the Indians have been fairly healhty.

On the 16th of April last the well known "Chief" "Beardy" died from general debility and old age.

The undermentioned buildings were erected during the present year by the department, at a cost of about $2,700: Addition to agent's house, one and a half stories high, fourteen by twenty-four feet; frame, lathed and plastered inside; milk house, eight by ten feet frame partially under ground.

Well house, eight by eight feet, frame. Old office converted into stable and coach house.

Store house frame, one and a half stories; twenty-one by fifty feet. Office log building lathed and plastered inside, one and a half stories, nineteen by twenty-three feet. Dwelling house for farmer at One Arrow's Reserve, log building, one and one half stories high, seventeen feet by twenty feet.

Ration house, log building, eleven feet by fourteen feet.

The supplies sent in by the contractors were received in good time and every thing proved satisfactory and up to standard.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in stating that the employees under me have performed their several duties to my entire satisfaction, and that the general conduct of the Indians was good: they are quite contented and industrious.

I may add that during the summer this agency was visited by Mr. Inspector Wadsworth and in the autumn by the Indian Commissioner and School Inspectors McRae and Betourney.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, BATTLEFORD, 7th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, herewith, my annual report, with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge, up to the end of the fiscal year 1888–89.

Since my last report, the Indians of this agency have reaped and benefited by a bountiful harvest. Moosomin and Thunderchild's Bands fed themselves with their own flour for eight months; and some of the Indians, after feeding their old and helpless relatives, have several sacks of flour in their houses yet. Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, and Little Pine's, Bands had flour sufficient for about five months. The Indians were delighted with the idea of handling and using their own crop; so much so, that every Indian this spring commenced work with renewed energy, and the result was that over six hundred acres were sown with wheat; oats and barley, in less quantities, as the sale for these grains was limited; potatoes, turnips, and garden seeds were planted in great quantities; every available acre of old land was seeded, and prospects in the early part of the season were all that could be desired. Since then, however, the drought has set in, and prospects are discouraging.

The individual earnings of the Indians were spent to good advantage in buying reapers, mowers, self-binders, waggons, &c. This year the Indians themselves propose giving one dollar each out of their treaty money to purchase a steam thresher, as they experienced great difficulty in getting the threshing done last year. Some of the reserves did not get through until the middle of March; and threshing at that season of the year, is followed with great loss, both of time and grain.

The cattle are doing remarkably well on all of the reserves, more particularly Red Pheasant's, where, out of forty cows, there are thirty-nine good calves to be seen. The giving of the cows out to Indians, on certificate, has had a good effect, for the reason that they take better care of what they expect to become their own ultimately. Giving work-oxen on the same terms does not work so well.

The sheep have done very well on Moosomin's Reserve, but on the other reserves it appears to be hard work to get any increase; lambs being destroyed by dogs and other mishaps.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is good, and every precaution is taken to keep it so. Vaccination has been thoroughly performed, and great care is taken in clearing away all refuse, and in whitewashing their houses inside and out.

The schools, six in number, have made fairly good progress; the school on Poundmaker's Reserve getting the sixth and only prize awarded in this agency.

The same staff of employees are still in the service as when I last reported on this agency; and I am pleased to say are, as usual, giving general satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. J. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

ONION LAKE AGENCY, PITT DISTRICT,
SASKATCHEWAN, 25th July, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my annual report with tabular statement and inventory of Government property in my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The health of the Indians generally in this district during the past year has been good; there have been some deaths from ordinary causes, consumption, scrofula, and other diseases of an hereditary nature. I am glad to state that considerable improvement in their buildings and mode of living has taken place during the past year. The storehouses have all been shingled, a new house was built for the clerk, an addition was built to the office, the interpreter's house, and Protestant schoolhouse have been shingled. The whole of the lumber used in sheeting these buildings was whip-sawn by the Indians during the winter months.

I regret to state that their crops like those of their white neighbors will be a failure, as we have had no rain in this district this season. The crops were put in early and well.

The cattle and pigs have done exceedingly well, the offspring being large, and the animals all in a healthy condition. The Indians take pride in their cattle, and at the present rate of increase will soon be able to raise enough beef for their own consumption.

Some of the women in this agency have knit stockings, and mitts, from the wool furnished them, and have become expert at this industry; several of them also make butter, which tends to evince the interest taken by them in these pursuits.

The Chipewayan Indians who reside at Cold Lake, suffered, early in the spring, from a severe attack of measles, during which time they received assistance, and although the disease went through the entire band, the number of fatal cases was confined to two adults, and two children. This band of Indians support themselves principally by fishing and hunting; they have a large number of cattle, and receive liberal assistance from the department during the close seasons for game and fish.

The Indians in this district are peaceable and prosperous, and are rapidly becoming civilized. The schools are well attended and the pupils show considerable improvement.

I have been ably assisted in my work by my clerk, Mr. W. J. Barker and Pierre Boudreau, my interpreter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY, TREATY NO. 6,
SADDLE LAKE, ALBERTA, 30th, June, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report upon the affairs of the reserves of this agency for the fiscal year ended this date, each reserve being reported on separately in accordance with your instruction.

Saddle Lake Band, No. 125.

A marked improvement over the work of former years is noticeable in the manner in which this band now cultivate their farms and also in the desire to enlarge their fields with a view to rendering themselves independent of Government

aid, as quickly as possible, but, unfortunately, these efforts have not been attended by such a degree of success as could have been desired, owing to the partial failure of the crop of the season of 1888.

A desire for a better class of buildings, in which earth and thatch roofs should be superseded by shingle roofing, is also observed, and in this direction every encouragement has been given.

Stock has been well cared for throughout the year and an increased desire for the ownership of cattle, which has been instilled into the minds of the Indians is now beginning to be productive of good results.

The habit of using work oxen in a brutal and reckless manner, which was so common in former years, has now disappeared, the Indians having learned that more work can be had from a yoke of oxen steadily worked and carefully handled than by "rushing" them for a short period and allowing them to remain idle for weeks after.

The Indian farmers of this band have now acquired a considerable amount of property, which, though not as yet sufficient to render them independent of Government aid, requires their constant attention and in consequence many of the Indians do not now leave their farms once in the year, a fact upon which they pride themselves.

The day school on this reserve under the able management of Mr. A. B. Steinhauer, native missionary of the Methodist, Church, has been productive of much good and nowhere have I observed a greater interest manifested in education than among the Indians of this band.

The original schoolhouse proving too small an addition is now in course of erection, the work being willingly done by the Indians under the supervision of the farmer for the reserve.

It has afforded me pleasure to note during the year many outward signs of an advance towards a higher degree of civilization and a nearer approach towards the habits of white people, viz., improvements in the equipment of their dwellings,a desire to substitute stoves for both heating and cooking purposes, in the stead of the old style earthen fireplaces which were both unsafe and uncleanly. Many have improved their style of dress and now wear neat suits instead of the blanket suits which were so universally worn until recently.

The custom among the men of wearing their hair long and unkempt is also passing away, and many are now having their hair cut and dressed after the manner of the whiteman, which will no doubt benefit their health.

The interiors of their dwellings are being made more comfortable by the addition from time to time of such articles of common furniture as they are able to make or purchase.

The introduction of knitting among the women of the reserve has also had the effect of increasing the comforts of their families, and women and girls have all rapidly acquired a knowledge of this work and have eagerly availed themselves of the supplies of worsted and needles sent in by the department.

A few of the Indians have provided themselves with waggons, harness, &c., and some have invested money earned by labor in such carpenter's tools as are most required by them.

The Headman, Thomas Hunter, purchased and paid for a mower and horse rake for his own use, and being thus well equipped he was enabled to fill a contract for the delivery of hay for the Government Telegraph Station here, by which he earned $95, nearly enough to re-imburse him the amount expended in the purchase of the machinery.

During the summer and autumn of 1888 there was very little sickness on the reserve, but the extreme mildness of last winter has caused an increase in the number of petty illnesses, especially among children.

The Saddle Lake fishery of 1888 was attended by very poor results, the entire catch being insufficient to satisfy the immediate wants of those engaged in the fishery.

As the whitefish do not appear to have decreased in numbers to an appreciable extent it is difficult to arrive at a solution of the problem.

Much of the want of success is, of course, due to the damage done to the nets by an insect which infests many of the inland lakes and which is similar in appearance to the salt water shrimp.

In the season of 1888 the following areas were placed under crop, viz.:—

	Acres.
Wheat	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Barley	37
Peas	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes	$6\frac{7}{12}$
Gardens	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Total	$63\frac{7}{12}$

From which the following quantities were harvested, viz.:—

	Bushels.
Wheat	20
Oats	108
Barley	400
Peas	1
Potatoes	381

Three hundred and eight tons of hay were secured.

Over fifty acres of land formerly cultivated were left uncropped for summer fallowing.

The following acreage is now under crop, viz.:—

	Acres.
Wheat	8
Oats	11
Barley	$51\frac{3}{5}$
Potatoes	$6\frac{3}{4}$

Wahsatanow Band, No. 126.

Of this band I can report but little progress, as its members are more inclined to hunt than to give their attention to farming or cattle raising.

For this reason I have not made special effort to induce them to take up farming on a larger scale, but have rather endeavored to furnish them the means of pursuing an avocation which is more to their taste.

Last season I succeeded in inducing them to take part in the annual sturgeon fishery of the Saskatchewan River, and by furnishing them twine for nets, enabled them to secure a fair supply of this valuable fish while the fishing season lasted.

No school has been established upon this reserve, as there are not sufficient children in the band to warrant the opening of one, and especially as it is probable that with the death of the present generation the band will become almost extinct.

Thus far their health has been fairly good, there having been but two deaths during the year, but as there are only a few children the band will pass away with the present generation.

In 1888 the following acreage was placed under crop, viz.:—

	Acres.
Barley	10
Potatoes	2
Turnips	$\frac{1}{2}$
Carrots	$\frac{3}{8}$
Total	$12\frac{7}{8}$

From which the following quantities were harvested, viz.:—

	Bushels.
Barley	33
Potatoes	99
Turnips	22
Carrots	41

sixty-nine tons of hay were cut. The smallness of the yield was due to the unfavorableness of the season, the potato crop being especially affected.

The following acreage is now under crop, viz.:—

	Acres.
Barley	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Potatoes	$2\frac{2}{5}$
Garden	$1\frac{7}{20}$
Total	11

The cattle in the hands of this band have been fairly attended to, but owing to the many absences from home, of those in whose charge they are placed, the rates of increase is not as regular as it should be.

Blue Quill's Band, No. 127.

This band, who occupy a reserve in the Rolling Hills adjoining the Saddle Lake Reserve on the west, have continued steady in the work of improving their condition since their removal from Egg Lake, (on the south side of the Sashatchewan River) in 1887.

Their houses are of a much better class than those which they occupied at Egg Lake, and the interiors are neat and comfortable.

With the exception of one family, all the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, and therefore the attendance of children of this Band at the Saddle Lake, schools has been small.

Much interest is taken by these Indians in their stock, which are well cared for, carefully worked and from which the increase is fairly regular.

In 1888, the following acreage was cropped, viz.:—

	Acres.
Oats	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Barley	$13\frac{1}{4}$
Potatoes	$1\frac{3}{8}$
Turnips	$\frac{1}{8}$
Peas	$1\frac{9}{16}$
Total	$20\frac{1}{15}$

From which was harvested:—

	Bushels.
Oats	60
Barley	88
Peas	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes	70

Seventy-nine tons of hay were secured. There is now under crop upon the reserve:—

	Acres.
Wheat	$\frac{3}{4}$
Oats	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Barley	$10\frac{1}{4}$
Potatoes	$1\frac{1}{2}$

This band participated in the Saddle Lake fishery of 1888, with the Saddle Lake Band and were equally unfortunate.

Whitefish Lake Band, No. 128.

This reserve in June last was placed under the charge of Mr. Farmer Ingram, formerly of the Saddle Lake Reserve, and who was succeeded on that reserve by Mr. P. L. Grasse.

The Indians of this band, having never before experienced the constant control over their actions which was now brought to bear upon them in the directing or ordering of their work, were at first rather difficult to deal with, but as time passed and they began to see that what was being done was solely for their benefit, they became more amenable to reason, and were managed with less difficulty and as a consequence signs of improvement are now plainly noticeable, the farmer reporting that the crop sown this spring was put in in a very creditable manner and that great interest was taken in the work by the Indians.

A grist mill is now being erected on this reserve, the machinery for which is now on the ground. The buildings are being put up by the Indians under the direction of the farmer, and are nearing completion.

During a recent visit to the reserve I was much pleased to observe the workmanlike manner in which the Indians employed on the building proceeded with their work.

A blacksmith and carpenter shop for the use of the farmer and band is also nearly completed, the work being done by the Indians.

I regret to have to report that this band have not made such efforts to preserve and increase their herd of cattle as it was expected they would; young stock being slaughtered by their owners on but little provocation and in spite of every effort to prevent such action.

The schools of this reserve, two in number, have been fairly well attended, that at Whitefish Lake averaging about sixteen pupils per day, and the Goodfish Lake school about twenty-five, but owing to circumstances the progress made has not been such as could be desired.

Ample supplies of books, etc., have lately been furnished and a new and efficient teacher appointed to the Goodfish Lake school, and there can be no doubt but that an immediate improvement will take place.

The Whitefish Lake fishery of 1888 was fairly successful, the take being much better than in any other of the fishing lakes of the district. A large quantity of twines for nets was given to the band, with a view to reducing the winter rations of meat.

As elsewhere, game proved very scarce, and consequently the Indians were deprived of a means of procuring clothing for their families, upon which they have always heretofore depended altogether, as in this district there are no white settlements where they can obtain employment when not occupied on their own farms.

During the latter part of the winter and early in the spring a good deal of sickness was noticeable, brought about by the extraordinary mild winter, and it was necessary to render them medical assistance, a doctor being brought from Edmonton to visit the sick.

During this visit the fact that scrofula exists to a serious extent among the Indians of this band was brought to light.

In 1888 the following acreages were placed under crop, viz.:—

Wheat, 8 acres; oats, $7\frac{3}{8}$ acres; barley, $48\frac{5}{8}$ acres; potatoes, $11\frac{1}{8}$ acres; gardens, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre. Total, 76 acres—from which the following quantities were harvested, viz.:—

Wheat, 49 bushels; oats, 156 bushels; barley, 385 bushels; potatoes, 929 bushels.

Four hundred and fifty tons of hay were secured.

There is this season under crop the following acreage, viz.:—

Wheat, 37⅛ acres; oats, 13⅛ acres; barley, 94¼ acres; potatoes, 17⅜ acres; garden, ⅛ acre. Total, 162 acres—to which has been added 20 acres of new breaking, making 182 acres in all brought under cultivation.

Lac la Biche (late Peeaysis) Band, No. 129.

This band, now comprising a membership of only seventeen persons, reside at Lac la Biche, in the halfbreed settlement of that name.

Prior to 1886 this band numbered one hundred and sixty persons, but in that year the number was reduced to that above stated by the discharge from treaty of the remaining members of the band.

Of the present members, twelve are halfbreeds, who will shortly be discharged from treaty.

As this band have no reserve, and do but little farming, they receive no assistance from the Government, and are dependent upon hunting and fishing for their living, and thus far they have not suffered any great degree of hardship.

Chipeweyans of Heart Lake Band, No. 130.

This band, the furthest north of all treaty Indians, number eighty-four persons, and occupy a reserve (as yet unsurveyed) at Heart Lake, forty miles north-east of Lac la Biche, on the eastern slope of a range of high hills known as the Martin Mountains.

The reserve is very difficult of access, and I have only been able to visit it once since assuming charge of this agency, but have met the band each year at Lac la Biche, where they come to receive their annuities.

I found the entire country between Lac la Biche, at Heart Lake, to be densly covered with timber of a large size, principally poplar, and in part very hilly, and with numerous "muskegs."

The Indians cultivate eight acres of land on islands in the lake and grow potatoes very successfully. Grain has not yet been attempted.

Their houses are of a better class than would be built by Ctees similarly situated, and the people, especially the men, are all well dressed, notably the headman, who attended the payments dressed in an English-made suit of tweed, a white shirt and knee boots.

I mention this because it denotes a degree of civilization which one would not expect to find in so out-of-the-way a locality.

Up to the present time the Band have done very well by hunting, their winter trade with the Hudson Bay Company amounting at times to as much as four thousand "skins" or "made beaver" (a standard of value in the northern fur trade, representing about fifty cents), equal to two thousand dollars.

The fishery in this lake was also a fairly successful one at all times, but now both game and fish have almost entirely disappeared, and as a result these Indians are beginning to suffer privations, and it is necessary, at times, to assist them by the issue of small quantities of provisions and clothing.

Formerly the membership of the band was reduced each year by deaths, induced by a decline brought about by continual inter-marriage of the members of the band, but latterly this custom has been abandoned, to a certain extent, and I think it probable that their numbers will now increase.

This band do not as yet enjoy the educational facilities which have been accorded to bands situated in more favorable localities.

Beaver Lake Band, No. 131.

Has a membership of one hundred and forty-two persons, of whom forty-eight are in receipt of their annuities, the remainder having had their money withheld annually since 1884 on account of their participation in the rebellion of 1885.

They subsist principally by fishing and hunting, and only cultivate about four acres of land, upon which they grow potatoes.

Owing to their refusal to comply with the wishes of the Government and remove to and settle on the Saddle Lake Reservation as was desired, they are now receiving no assistance from this agency, but are given to understand that any who enter the Saddle Lake Reserve with the intention of farming thereon, will be assisted to a sufficient extent to enable them to do so, but at present they prefer to remain at Beaver Lake.

The Beaver Lake fishery of 1888 was a complete failure, and it was necessary to ration the band for a few weeks during the winter.

This band are in the same position as are the Heart Lake Chipewayans as regards means of educating their children, there being no school available.

In consequence, doubtless, of their being obliged to lead a more active life than Indians engaged in agricultural pursuits, their health has been good throughout the year, and it has not been necessary to provide medical attendance.

This band have never attempted cattle growing, their roving life precluding the giving of sufficient attention to the work.

In general, I am glad to be able to state that the Indians are apparently contented and satisfied with the treatment accorded them by the Government, and on several occasions prominent men among them have assured me of a continuation of the spirit of loyalty which they displayed, under so very adverse circumstances, in 1885.

Very efficient service has been rendered throughout the year by the farmers on the Whitefish Lake and Saddle Lake Reserves, and to their exertions is largely due the fact that I am in position to report a marked improvement in the condition of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. MITCHELL,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, PEACE HILLS, N.W.T., 12th September, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1889, together with tabular statement.

The summer of 1888 continued so wet and cold until the middle of August that I feared a failure of the crops, but the hot weather continuing later than usual, ripened all the grain except peas, and a good crop was secured.

A large quantity of hay was cut, but at the cost of more labor than usual, as the low lands were flooded.

Treaty payments were made on the 1st and 2nd of October, except to the Stonys, whom I paid on the 24th of September, to allow them to go off on their fall hunt. The payments passed off without trouble of any kind. The Bear's Hills bands were greatly pleased at the rebel Indians being paid this year.

An open fall was followed by a very mild winter, without snow, the want of which made hunting a failure, as game could not be easily tracked, and fur-bearing animals were very scarce. A number of bears and deer were killed by Sampson's band, but much less than usual. Ermineskin's band remained at home, as has been their custom, with a few exceptions. Louis Bull's band made very little by hunting; the Stonys did best, but not nearly so well as during previous years.

After the threshing was finished the rations were reduced in flour, and very shortly after the meat ration was also reduced, as we received a plentiful supply of fish from Pigeon Lake, where a number wintered and fished for the agency; about

wenty-six thousand fish were secured for food, and all were sold for which sale could e found. The Indians also received permission to dispose of their surplus grain for lothing and other necessaries of which they were in need.

The spring opened very early, and all the seeding was done in April, but owing o continual dry weather the crops have turned out a complete failure. No rain, xcept two light showers on the 27th and 29th of June, has fallen since the iddle of August last, and not enough snow at any time during the winter o make sleighing. A dense smoke from bush fires all over the country makes it npleasant. It is often impossible to see more than a hundred yards.

The grass on lands usually cut for hay is too short for cutting; on high lands here is no growth, but on lands usually covered by water there will be good hay.

The prairie fires destroyed a great deal of fencing on Ermineskin's reserve, and ome on Sampson's, one house being burnt on each.

As there was no prospect of there being farm work to do, the Indians went off n short hunting and berrying expeditions. I tried to induce the young men to remain t home and improve their buildings, but only succeeded with Sampson's band. His en have made and hauled the timber for four buildings for the agency, and nearly ompleted the same. Sampson's house is nearly finished; one other good building has een erected, and the logs for several others cut and hauled.

Ermineskin's house has been built, and he is living in it, greatly to his satisfaction. 'wo other good buildings are in course of erection.

On Louis Bull's reserve two good buildings have been made, one for a member f the band and one for a ration house where they are now rationed, instead of going even miles to the ration house on Ermineskin's reserve.

On Sharphead's reserve little or no improvement is visible; the Indians still omplain of sickness, and will not work unless persistently urged; a few are still ick, but the greater number are able to work.

The timber for three houses was made and the walls of the chief's house partly uilt, the rest of the logs were burned, and as the Indians did not saw any boards, e chief's house remains unfinished.

With the exception of the Stonys, there is a decided improvement amongst the ndians, both in their desire to farm and work and in their manner of working, aking care of their stock and implements, and building. A much better class of uildings are now being made.

On Sampson's reserve fourteen new farms were commenced.

On Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's reserves there has been a decrease in acreage, ccounted for in the former by the absence of two families, and on Louis Bull's by ne of the band shooting away part of his hand, and thus disabling him from work.

Sharphead's band increased their acreage.

The stock were well wintered, and the increase is as good as could be expected.

Very little progress has been made in butter making, but as a few have ttempted it, I hope to see an improvement yearly.

The increase in pigs was good, but late; I regret that they will all have to be illed off, as there will be no grain to feed them on during the coming winter. The ndians have begun to realize the benefit that is to be derived from them.

Schools have been kept open on all the reserves, except Sharphead's. On Sampons, reserve there has been better attendance than formerly, and the school has een kept open all the year; but for so large a band the attendance is very small.

The school on Ermineskin's has been kept open, and the Rev. Father Gabillon will oes his utmost to induce the Indians to send their children, but they are very ndifferent.

On Louis Bull's reserve the school is attended by every child on the reserve; the eacher, Mr. Somerset, will not allow one to remain away without good reason.

The general health of the Indians has been good; Dr. McInnis' treatment of them, hen treatment was required, has been successful. More cleanly habits are apparent; e Indians appreciate the issue of soap during the past year.

The issue of yarn has also produced good results; they have been taught knitting by Mrs. Ross (wife of the farmer) and Miss Neelands, the teacher on Sampson's reserve.

I regret to add that a thirst dance was held on Ermineskin's reserve last August, but as the issue of rations was greatly reduced, and in many cases cut off, it was of short duration, they had not held one for three years, and I do not think that they will do so again.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL B. LUCAS,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY,
EDMONTON, N.W.T., 30th June, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Aaffairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report of the progress made by the Indians under my charge during the year ended 30th June, 1889.

Enoch's Band, Stoney Plain.

This band during the past year have made great progress in agriculture; in fact, they seem now to be almost able to manage their land without instruction; the crop threshed out was very fair; nothwithanding the continued dry weather; the great difficulty now is to restrain them till the proper seeding time for the different grains. They take great care of their cattle, and they seem to be fond of them and very anxious to save the increase. They have put up a large quantity of hay; many of them working with a scythe in the swamp and rough grounds the mower being kept for the smooth places. Many of them have rebuilt their houses, making them larger and with more ventilation; the chief has his (put up by himself with a little help from the Department) one story and a-half, with shingle roof and good floors; his example is being followed by others, and I hope this year to have some good houses on this reserve.

The health of these Indians has been very good, the births having exceeded the deaths by one.

This band being made up mainly of stragglers and containing a large percentage of very old, feeble and blind people, was benefited by the mildness of the winter and dry spring. Unfortunately, on the 31st March we were visited by a fearful prairie fire which swept the entire reserve and burnt all the stables but two, and destroyed several houses and burnt all the fencing round the fields and pastures; the latter have been replaced on a smaller and better scale and the houses and stables are being rebuilt. I have to praise the Indians for the energy exhibited in repairing the damage done and the good spirit shown by them throughout a very trying time. The two schools, one Roman Catholic and one Presbyterian, have been much better attended than before and the progress made by the children was satisfactory.

Alexander's Reserve, Rivière qui Barre.

The Indians on this reserve have made considerable progress in agriculture, and the crop threshed last winter was very good, wheat and barley being very fine. It is to be regretted that the quantity cultivated by each family is so small, but every endeavor is being made to get them to increase the area; with this view several acres have been broken fresh this year. A

large prairie fire visited this reserve early in the spring and destroyed nearly all the stables, but the houses were saved and no cattle or lives were lost. These Indians made a very good hunt of bears during the winter, having killed a large nnmber, and the skins realized very good prices. When the hunting was over they went to work and put in a very fine crop of grain and roots, but owing to the nature of the ground, it being heavy, and the long continued dry weather, the crop will be a complete failure. This band has improved in cleanliness, and shows a desire to have larger and better houses, and the little hovel is generally being abandoned for a larger and better dwelling.

Their cattle are well looked after and the increase was satisfactory. They evince a wish to have their children educated, and the school is always fairly well attended although some of the children have to come a long way; they are making very good progress under their present master.

The Indians of this band have worked well under their instructor, and have made a great advance during the past year.

Michel's Band, Sturgeon River.

This band is very small, and all the families are well advanced in farming; should they have a successful crop in a few years they will be able to support themselves; they have worked well all the year and have a very large herd of cattle in proportion to their numbers; they have no school of their own, but have availed themselves of the industrial schools having many of their children there. Their crop this year will be small, owing to the dry weather; they are well housed and have put up good stables and cut considerable quantities of hay. In all agricultural work they are about equal to the average half-breed in the district, but they will require some help this winter.

Alexis' Band, Lac St. Anns.

This band may be called the hunting band of this agency; they are in the woods nearly all the seasonable part of the year and with their fishing in the autumn they do a great deal towards their own support, but leading such a wandering life, their progress in agriculture is small. A prairie fire visited this reserve while most of the hunters were away and destroyed their stables and houses, and all their contents, and many of the widows were rendered very destitute, not having a vestage of anything left, but owing to the supplies sent in at once by the Department they have been tolerably well provided with necessary clothing and tents. A detatchment of this band at White Whale Lake, generally known as Ironhead's Band, suffered very much from the fire, but all have been at work since and have in many instances replaced the buildings burnt and continue to work at them. All the Indians of this band work well while on the reserve and have put up a good supply of hay for their cattle, of which they have quite a nice herd and are proud. The hunting in the foot-hills and mountains is getting worse every year; and owing to the fires in the woods I am afraid they will not be able to live this year without help, and during the winter they will have to be entirely supported by the Government.

In conclusion, I may say that I have every reason to be satisfied with the progress of all the Indians in this agency and of the desire for improvement evinced by them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. C. DE BALINHARD,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
CARLETON AGENCY, 2nd July, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1889, with tabular statement and inventory of Government property in my charge.

I am happy to state that the Indians of this agency have been in fairly good health since my last report, with the exception of their being attacked with a slight form of whooping cough in the early part of winter, which was fatal to three of the younger children.

In the beginning of May on every reserve the Indians were again visited by some kind of influenza cold, which was very severe on the aged and infirm, but no deaths occurred from this epidemic and very fortunately our seeding operations were completed before it reached this agency.

The spring was so early that the Indians completed their seeding at a time when they generally commenced in former years, but the months of May and June have been without rain and the fields look very backward.

The bands of Mistawasis, Star Blanket and Petequakey had very good crops, their wheat being pronounced by experienced farmers and millers as first-class, but owing to their being unable to get it ground it was not of such benefit to them as it would have been if ground into flour for their use.

We have had very little snow and scarcely one month's sleighing during last winter, which was a great drawback to the Indians in getting out timber, rails, etc., they, after seeding, having to draw the latter with waggons, which was very tedious work.

The bands of Kenomotripe, No. 106, and the Meadow Lake Band, No. 105, have been very unsuccessful in hunting fur, on which they depended a great deal in former years for a living. The latter band of Indians have been very destitute and very near starvation, they having no cattle nor horses to enable them to come for provisions when required, the distance from this agency to their reserve being 130 miles.

The Sturgeon Lake Band of Indians have also done very little in the way of supporting themselves, and there is a monthly demand made on our stores for provision, which was not the case three years ago, when fur was abundant.

The cattle on the several reserves are in good condition, and from the unusually mild weather none but milking cows were stabled last winter.

In consequence of the mildness of the winter we had a larger surplus of hay, which unfortunately was all consumed by prairie fires.

The schools on the reserves of Mistawasis, Atakakoop and Muskeg Lake are well attended, except during the occasion of the childrens' illness at the begining of winter and spring. There is generally a smaller attendance of the children in winter than in summer, which is caused by their being insufficiently clad, and therefore they cannot attend school when the weather is severe.

The Stoney Lake school is much on the same footing as last year—the attendance very small, the children usually going with their relatives in their hunting excursions north of Stoney Lake.

In conclusion, I may state that the Indians under my charge are quite contented and with few exceptions industrious, and would be prosperous had they the facility for disposing of their produce, as in other agencies, where grist mills and stores are near at hand.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. FINLAYSON,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
SARCEE AGENCY, 30th June, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge in this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The Sarcees have completed the removal and reconstruction of their houses, and on the whole have greatly improved them, by getting a better class of logs, building the walls higher, and putting them together in a rude workman-like manner. Chief "Bull-Head's" house has also been finished, roofed with shingles and a good floor laid down; the Department having assisted him in doing this. The Stonys have also been improving their houses, and cutting lumber for building purposes.

Both these Bands have been carefully attended medically throughout the year by Dr. N. J. Lindsay, who has won their confidence, and consequently improved their condition in this respect very much.

All the Indians under my charge worked well at putting in and harvesting their crops. The crops were a fair yield, the Indians being able to save their own seed, which was of a good quality, and having a surplus for sale as well. The work in connection with the crops was performed by the Indians themselves, under supervision. Considerable fencing has been put up by them, which is fully equal to any put up by the neighboring settlers.

With reference to the schools—everything is proceeding very satisfactorily at the McDougall Orphanage, which contains 24 pupils. Both the boys and girls seem very happy and contented, the former apparently enjoying the outside work, and taking part in the farming operations carried on at the institution with the greatest zest. Some of the girls, having gone through the requisite five years' course, have had to leave, and as they have returned to their relations I would anticipate that this should have a very general and beneficial effect. The Principal and his wife have taken great pains with the pupils, which is at once manifest by the general tone throughout the institution. In No. 1 school the former teacher, Miss Youmans, has been replaced by Miss Helliwell, who seems to be getting along very satisfactorily. The attendance has been fair, but the old difficulty (which likewise applies to School No. 2) has still to be contended with—I refer to the children joining their parents in the hunt. As regards No. 2 School, a new school house has been erected; this is an excellent building, and one of the best of its kind in the Territories. The attend ancehere has also been fair and Mr. Steinhauer expresses himself as satisfied with the progress made. During the past year the old school house on the Sarcee Reserve at the agency has been moved to a more suitable position, both as regards the Indian village, the missionary's house and the agency itself, thus making it more accessible to all parties. The building has been repaired and considerably improved, both inside and out, entirely new furniture supplied, double flooring laid down, a chancel and belfry added, together with a porch, that can be used as a lavatory in summer or for storing wood in winter. The general attendance has been good, and the progress made very fair, some of the pupils evincing a great desire to get on. The Rev. H. W. Gibbon-Stocken has been indefatigable in his endeavors to make the children interested in their studies, and to raise the standard of the school. The mission (Church of England) at the agency has been built, and a school building commenced at "Roach Mane's" village. In all this latter work Indians have been employed, and have earned for work performed by themselves nearly three hundred dollars. Mr. Stocken reports that the Indians are very attentive, and take an interest in the services held at the mission.

The Indians are begining to see the efficacy of sanitary measures, lime being always made use of by them, and all refuse, dirt and rubbish cleaned up round their houses.

The Stonys put up the hay for their own cattle, and I hope before long to be able to induce the Sarcees to follow their example, as they have magnificent hay meadows and a ready market for all they could put up.

The Sarcees earn money from the settlers for work performed, and make themselves generaly useful. Some of the settlers in the neighborhood, seeing how very satisfactorily the Indians did their work in connection with the school houses and mission buildings at the agency, have sought to engage them ; in all cases they have given every satisfaction to their employers and received good payment.

The contract goods have been well up to the standard, and delivered in good order and condition, the clothing supplied to the Indians being very much appreciated by them.

The general behavior of the Indians has been good and no complaints have been made. The treaty payments passed off very quietly on both reserves, on the 13th and 14th of September last, when a few Indians were also vaccinated by Dr. Lindsay. I was at this time kindly assisted by the North-West Mounted Police.

This agency was visited by the Indian Commissioner and Inspector McGibbon made a thorough inspection of both reserves.

I obtained leave of absence in the spring and was relieved *pro tem* by Inspector Wadsworth—during this period a thorough round up of the Stony cattle was made, which was considered satisfactory by him.

A ferry has been started at Morley, which is being worked by an Indian, and is much appreciated as a great convenience by all.

In conclusion I have the honor to state that I have been very ably assisted by all the Government employés on this agency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. CORNISH,
Indian Agent.

BLOOD AGENCY, MCLEOD, 18th July, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

As is usual at this season, weeding gardens and cultivating potatoes, turnips and other field produce was carried on, the Indians doing the work creditably.

During the early part of the year, owing to the hot, dry season, prairie fires were raging all round us. On several occasions I turned out with a number of Indians and succeeded in beating the fires out.

In the latter part of July we had copious rains, greatly benefiting crops, which at one time looked as if they would be a total failure. August was particularly favorable to crops, but only by constant attention could we induce the Indians to properly cultivate their potatoes.

So soon as the grain crop was ready for harvesting those Indians having grain worked with a will, using scythes as well as they could ; this in many instances was a new departure, some managing fairly well, while others, though willing to try, did not make much headway. The oat crop was better than the average, and in some instances excellent ; one field of ten acres harvested six hundred bushels.

The root crops did not come up to our expectations ; this may be attributed to the scarcity of rain in June and July ; potatoes were not well grown, and through some disease kept very badly through the winter.

Both at harvesting and threshing the Indians did capitally, working early and late until all was done.

After paying toll for threshing and storing seed for next year, those Indians who ad a surplus thoroughly cleaned their oats before selling, thereby realizing much etter prices.

The Indians fall ploughed a considerable area of land, continuing the work so long s the frost would allow.

The crops harvested was as follows, viz. :—

Oats	2,386	bushels
Wheat	287	do
Potatoes	986	do
Hay	80	Tons

Flax, peas, and barley were a total failure.

In the latter part of the summer and early fall a number of new honses were uilt by the Indians, all of pine logs; these houses are much better built than in ormer years with higher walls, and are in every way more conducive to health. Cost of the new houses and some of the old were whitewashed inside and some of hem outside.

"Red Crow" is particularly proud of his new house built by the Department; is adopted son, Crop-eared Wolf, was so filled with emulation that he hired a man to uild a house for him, shingling the roof, putting in a good floor and ceiling, providng all his own material.

All through the winter, which was an exceptionally mild one, there was a great eal of sickness, chiefly whooping cough, among the children, many of whom died, otwithstanding they had all the medicine necessary.

This year we had the earliest spring I ever knew; we started the ploughs on the h March; as in former years, the oxen and horses were divided between the upper nd lower agencies, with a white man to superintend. The Indians did the whole of heir ploughing, handling their oxen capitally. I am pleased to report that the loods are no longer afraid of oxen. Chief "Red Crow" set a good example by utting two teams of his horses to plough. The Indians worked much more willingly han in former years, quite a number starting fields of their own; we finished spring ork early in May, the Indians forming two camps preparatory to joining in one rge camp for the sun dance. This ceremony is every year growing of less importance. was pleased to see that they were constantly disagreeing as to where the Medicine odge should be built, until in the end sixty lodges refused to join, but went home to heir respective villages. I did not visit them during the ceremony, but from what rominent Indians told me, it was the poorest they ever had and will not last much nger.

Owing to the drought of the last two months the prospect of even an average arvest is very poor; the grain crops are nearly all burnt up, and even though we ave within the last week had abundant rains, I feel it is too late to benefit crops uch.

On the whole, I think I can safely say that during the last twelve months the ndians have advanced; there have been fewer war parties travelling round the ountry, and as a natural sequence complaints from stockmen of cattle-killing have een less. We have a larger area under cultivation, and more Indians have shown desire to better their condition. The land under crop is as follows, viz.:—

	Acres.
Oats	150
Wheat	6
Potatoes	45
Gardens	27

his does not total up a large acreage for so many Indians, but when it is remembered hat the Indian farms are scattered over thirty miles up and down the river it epresents a large amount of work.

In November the enlargement of the Episcopal school was finished, and a new teacher provided, there was a large attendance, in fact more than one teacher could do justice to. I understand it is the intention to build another school at "Bull Horn's" village under the same auspices.

In February the Roman Catholic mission completed their new one and a-half story building, combining school, dwelling and private chapel under one roof. Rev. Père Legal is in charge, with Mr. Johnson, late of the Peigan agency, as teacher. In course of time I expect to see considerable advancement here, as Mr. Johnson is very painstaking and has had a good deal of experience in Indian teaching.

These schools having been opened so recently, it is sufficient to say, if not much progress has been made, nearly all the children are beginners. I found on my several visits they were attentive and well-behaved.

The supplies under contract this year were all of excellent quality, and, with one or two exceptions, equal to sample.

As usual, the annuity payments passed over in a quiet and orderly manner.

My staff has given me most efficient assistance in carrying out the work of the agency.

The vital statistics for the fiscal year are: 63 births; 148 deaths.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. POCKLINGTON,

Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY,

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, 26th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889.

In July hail storms destroyed all the grain crops on the Lower Blackfoot Reserve; the potatoes and other vegetables escaped injury. Crops at the North Blackfoot Reserve were not injured.

This spring the Indians worked exceptionaly well at their farm work; all their ox teams and a good many of their pony teams were constantly employed in ploughing and harrowing; some of the fields were full of weeds, and have been summer fallowed. The Indians, generally, do not like land they are using to lie idle, but are now beginning to understand the benefit of giving the land a rest.

The Indians have also spread out more along the different bottoms of the river, and have taken more pride in having good strong fences in their own fields. "White Pup" and "Big Plume," minor chiefs at the North Blackfoot Reserve, and "Running Rabbit," "Eagle Rib," "Rabbit Carrier" and "Bad Boy," minor chiefs of the Lower Blackfoot Reserve, deserve credit for their good fences, the work they have expended on their fields and the example they show to other Indians.

The Indians now like the oxen very much, and they are used in all kinds of work, hauling coal and hay, and they were used on the threshing machine at the North Reserve.

All the Government buildings on this reservation are in good repair; the employés take a pride in having the grounds kept clean and planted with trees, and there is also a good garden, all of which tends to set an example to the Indians. During the year a good implement shed and frame stables were built by the agency carpenter, and the agency buildings were repainted.

From present appearances the crops will be a good average, although the season has been exceptionally dry and windy. When Indians have a surplus to sell it assists them in buying food and clothing and they are encouraged to renewed efforts the following year.

The Indians having heard that the Hon. E. Dewdney was not going to continue ndian Commissioner were greatly pleased to hear that he was going to remain n the Indian Department.

The payments passed of well.

The day schools under the auspices of the Church of England, on the North Reserve, have not been attended regularly; neither has the school under the auspices f the Roman Catholic Church on the Lower Reserve; "Running Rabbit," a minor hief, sends three of his boys to school, and clever little boys they are.

Miss Brown has opened a school for girls, but has met with difficulties in ttendance. The missionaries have been doing their utmost in attending to sick ndians. Principally through the efforts of Mr. Jean L'Heureux, the interpreter, hirteen children were sent to the St. Joseph's Industrial School, High River.

Several Indians were arrested during the year, and in some cases were convicted, ut altogether their conduct has been good; I have kept them on the reservation as nuch as possible, and the North-West Mounted Police having a good system of atroling assist greatly in keeping the Indians at home. "Crowfoot" gave up to the Police twelve horses that were stolen from across the line, and also laid information gainst the Blackfeet that stole them. I think he deserves credit, as it shows a good eal of right feeling for a man in his position to give information against his friends. "Deerfoot," who escaped from the Police some time ago, gave himself up, and stood is trial, and since then has conducted himself well.

During the year there were two hundred and forty more Indians vaccinated, nd Dr. Lindsay has made regular monthly visits during the year.

Inspector McGibbon made a thorough inspection of this reservation during the ear.

I think the Indians are slowly but surely improving; they have had every ssistance from the Department, and from the employés under my charge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

PEIGAN AGENCY,
DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, 15th July, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to make the following report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889.

Various changes among the employés on the reserve have taken place during that period.

In August Mr. Middleton, the foreman, left the service of the Department to take a responsible position under the farming company promoted by Sir John Lester Kaye, and his place was shortly afterwards filled by Mr. J. M. Smith, from Regina.

A new issuer of rations was also obtained about the same time to take the place of James McBurney, who gave up his position to move to Calgary.

School matters on the reserve have been progressing favorably; the Fathers in charge of the Roman Catholic school have shown their usual energy in all matters connected with their school, and during the period in July and August last, when the Indians were camped all together, preparatory to the sun dance, at a considerable distance from the mission, they pitched a tent amongst them and drove up daily to the camp to hold school in their midst. Their energy has been rewarded by a noticeable progress shown by the children.

The Rev. Father Legal, who has for several years conducted the mission, has during the year removed to the Blood Reserve, and his place has been filled by the Rev. Father Foisy.

The Church of England school has also been open during the year, the Rev. Mr. Bourne acting both as missionary and school teacher on the reserve. For the last few weeks, however, this gentleman has been down in Eastern Canada to solicit contributions towards the equipment of a boarding scho: vhich it is proposed to establish here.

Three Piegan boys were sent up in September to the industrial school at High River, but I regret to say none of them stayed any length of time; their respective parents after a time grew uneasy about them, and in spite of expostulation, went up and took them away. The annuity payments took place in October, and as usual passed off with out the slightest trouble. The Indians for the most part spent their money with caution and judiciously, clothing, stoves, lumber, windows, &c., being among the articles purchased. Most of the trading was done in Macleod, with the large firms there, and but few purchases were made from the small traders in the vicinity of the reserve.

Mr. Nelson, D.L.S., was at work on the reserve during the latter part of October; he not only re-ran the lines of the reserve, putting up new posts and digging out the old holes, but also took his party to the timber limit, where he cleared the lines and set up fresh posts. North Axe, the head chief, was taken round the reservé by him and the boundaries were clearly pointed out.

The health of the Indians has, for the most part, been good during the year, and the births for the twelve months just ended outnumber the deaths.

During May and June the Department's doctor vaccinated nearly all the children who had not previously undergone the operation. The building done at the agency during the past twelve months comprised a cattle stable, and a carpenter's shop; and a large and commodious office is now in course of erection.

I had occasion in my last annual report to point out the readiness displayed by them in the spring to go to work and the disposition shown by many to make houses and fields, each one for himself. The winter was a very mild one, and it was therefore possible to make an early start with work in the spring. It was most encouraging to see how anxious the various field-holders were to get their ploughing done and their crops in.

The original large encampments of Indians are now all broken up and small settlements of three or four houses are dotted all up the Old Man's River, from the eastern extremity of the reserve to the western ; alongside of these settlements are the fields belonging to the respective householders ; in all, there are thirty-one such fields or gardens, all separately fenced.

For a considerable length of time this spring the crops looked most promising, but very little rain fell, and oats, potatoes and gardens suffered accordingly.

Much activity has been shown by the Indians this year in the way of house-building ; hitherto, during the winters two or three families have been in the habit of crowding into one little house, a habit detrimental to cleanliness and health ; but since last November a large number of logs have been cut by them on their timber limit in the Porcupine Hills and hauled to the reserve, and in many cases improved houses are already up. The Peigans have commenced to whipsaw lumber for themselves ; several tried their hands at it in the hills, and one man, "Commodore," has as much as twelve hundred feet cut.

Some of the young cattle last autum fell victims to blackleg, the disease then so prevalent in the district, but the majorty came through the winter well; indeed, the winter was at no time severe enough to interfere in any way with stock. One Indian, "Takes-the-gun-last," obtained through a sale of steers a mowes and rake, two heifers and a little pocket money for himself, while another, also by a sale of steers, obtained six young heifers and sixty dollars for his own needs.

Finally, I may say that throughout the year the Piegans have been well behaved and tractable, and no occasion has ever arisen necessitating the presence of Police on to the reserve.

I have been well satisfied with the work done and the progress displayed, and can see no reason why, at least in the way of stock-raising, the Indians should not be able eventually to make as good a showing as white men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
A. R. SPRINGETT,
Acting Agent.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, 29th July, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report upon the management of this institution for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889, and an inventory of all Government property under my charge.

I am pleased to report that many improvements have been made and greater facilities extended to enable us to prosecute the work of training and educating the Indian youth of both sexes; and the advantages derived from these sources are fully appreciated by all interested in the work.

Classes have been regularly conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Ashby twice daily, and from personal examinations of the pupils I am able to report excellent progress in the various subjects taught. A number of the children are in the Fifth Standard and I trust that these will some time in the near future be enabled to receive special training to qualify them for day school teachers, and to occupy positions of trust which will place them upon a permanent footing and in a position to obtain a living without Goverment aid.

The Carpenter's Shop.

This department is yearly becoming more and more self-supporting, as will be observed from the following statement of work performed by the carpenter and apprentices during the year; 1st: They erected a frame building 20 ft. × 16 ft., to be used as a bakery for the institution. 2nd. The erection of a commodious and substantial building, 32 ft. × 20 ft., one and a half stories, the upper part being fitted into rooms and a paintshop and the lower part as carpenter's shop. This is also a frame structure. 3rd. Building and completing a day schoolhouse on Sweet Grass' Reserve with shingle roof. 4th. Adding an addition to the Government farm house on Moosomin's Reserve. 5th. During the winter converting the old attic, 80 ft. × 20 ft., into warm and comfortable dormitories for sleeping accommodation for boys. This work was done in a very neat and workmanlike manner, and reflects great credit both upon Mr. Gatley and the pupils whom he has so faithfully instructed in the trade. 6th. As soon as the spring opened they completed a Government (provision) store-house on Sweet Grass' Reserve; and 7th, on their return home built a neat picket fence to divide the boys' and girls' play grounds, as well as to enclose a piece of ground for a flower garden, which adds greatly to the appearance of the grounds. In addition to the foregoing, the necessary repairs to waggons, implements, &c., for the Indian reserves and agency, have been done in the shop; also all the repairs required in the institution.

The Farm.

The crops yielded well on the whole, it being a most favorable season. Sufficient grain, potatoes and vegetables were grown to meet the requirements of the school, and we had a surplus of oats at the end of the year. A portion of the grain was cradled by the farmer (Mr. Simpson) and apprentices, thus giving them a practical training.

The cows and stock in general were well cared for and the premises kept in good order, which is a most essential feature in educating an Indian.

The oxen were kept busy during the latter part of winter and early spring in drawing stone for the foundation of the proposed addition to the present school buildings. About one and a-half miles of wire fencing have been built by the farmer and boys, to inclose a pasture for the stock and to bring better land than we now have under cultivation. Twenty-three acres were sown with oats, potatoes, barley and garden seeds, but I regret to say that the prospects of a good return are not promising, owing to the dryness of the season.

The Blacksmith's Shop.

Mr. Mackinnon, who is an excellent workman, continues to be in charge of this branch of industry. His time and that of the apprentices placed under his tuition have been chiefly occupied in making the necessary repairs to implements, tools and machinery for the reserves and agency. A number of new sleighs were also mounted during the winter. The pupils have made satisfactory progress.

The Staff.

No change has taken place in the staff, and I am greatly pleased to say that both officers and employés have endeavored to render every assistance towards building up the institution. Their conduct towards the pupils has been that of firmness tempered with kindness. They have all performed their respective duties faithfully and cheerfully.

The conduct of the pupils has much improved, and has been most satisfactory. The appointment of monitors, and other valuable recommendations emanating from the Commissioner, have worked admirably.

There are thirty-eight boys and seventeen girls in attendance. Twenty-nine of the boys are receiving trade instruction, and the little fellows spend a few hours each day in the garden in summer, and in other useful employment during the winter, as well as attend classes twice daily.

The number of pupils has steadily increased, and a greater desire on the part of the Indians to place their children in the school is a principal feature of the Indians becoming more christianized and civilized on the reserves, for it may be remarked that the Indians who are most advanced in agricultural pursuits, education and elevation are those who desire to see their children trained to habits of industry and education.

The reserves in Duck Lake Agency have contributed a number of children, and thanks are due to Agent McKenzie for his successful efforts in procuring most promising pupils. Mr. Williams, Indian Agent of this district, who takes the greatest interest in the welfare of Indians and their education, has from time to time rendered me most valuable assistance. Mr. Mann has also been very succesful in procuring a number of children from the Onion Lake Reserves.

No trouble has been experienced with Indians visiting the school upon the plea of seeing their children; in fact, such visits have been few and far between, which is an evidence that they are pleased with the care bestowed upon fheir children by the Government.

The sanitary condition of the school has, on the whole, been satisfactory. Dr. Aylen (Surgeon N. W. M. P.) was, during the period he had medical charge of the institution, most attentive to its inmates and regular in his visits, twice weekly, which proved an excellent arrangement.

Since his departure and the appointment of Dr. Macadam as the Department's medical officer to this district he has visited the school whenever his services were required, and has been most panistaking with the several patients.

The means of recreation provided by the Department have been highly appreciated by the pupils. They play a good game of cricket, and handle the bat and ball

equally as well as some school boys of far greater pretensions. Football is also a game which they greatly enjoy, and which materially tends to make them strong and healthy.

I am greatly pleased to report that final arrangements have been made by the Commissioner for the construction of an addition to the present building, to accomodate a greater number of female pupils, which, when completed, will enable us also to augment the number of boys. I am looking forward hopefully to the time when proper class rooms will be provided for the girls.

The gratifying results already attained in the training of the Indian girls fully justifies the Government in continuing the generous support accorded to this school in the past.

The Commissioner has had one of the pupils, who commenced her training here, in his household during the past year, and from reports received she has given the greatest satisfaction.

The Girls' Department.

The majority of them have made excellent progress, both in the class-room and in household duties. They learn to sew and knit by hand, as well as to work the machines, and do all repairs necessary to clothing. They also wash all dishes and take the places of housemaid, second seamstress, &c., &c.

A system of irrigation will also enable us to grow vegetables, even in a dry season, and will tend to greatly diminish the cost of maintenance.

My report would be incomplete without mentioning my appreciation of the many valuable recommendations and suggestions received from the Commissioner and Inspector Wadsworth, regarding the management of the school, since its formation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. CLARKE,
Principal.

SAINT JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, ALBERTA, 22nd August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended the 30th June, 1889.

Some changes are noted in the staff of the institution. Mr. G. Lacombe succeeded Mr. Auvé in the care of the farm, the latter gentleman having resigned his position. Mr. A. Croteau was attached to the institution in February last, in order to impart to the pupils instruction in the art of shoemaking and harness-making.

The number of pupils has considerably increased since my last report. Forty-two have been admitted and twenty five discharged, leaving an increase of seventeen since the 17th of September last; the actual number at present in residence is forty-nine, thirty-four boys and fifteen girls. Out of thirty-four boys, seventeen are Black-feet, and out of fifteen girls four are Blackfeet; the other pupils are Cree. Out of twenty-five discharges two were of sufficient education to do well, and the last information received wasvery gratifying.

The actual number of Blackfeet pupils in our institution shows that the Black-feet now understand better the benefit of education for their children.

I am happy to tender my best congratulations and thanks to all agents of Treaty No. 7 for their kind assistance to me, and their intense interest in our work; and I am pleased to recognize publicly the valuable service of Mr. John L'Heureux and of our missionaries in obtaining pupils.

The sanitary condition of our institution has not been as satisfactory as in the past years. Although we have no case of death to register, and only two cases of serious disease, the inclement weather of last winter caused a number of sorethroats, or diphtheria of a mild nature, which prevailed for months in the spring through the district and confined to bed alternately for some days both officers and pupils. The able attention of Dr. Lindsay and the assiduous care of the Rev. Sisters checked very well even the most alarming cases.

A spirit of contentment and cheerfulness prevails amongst our pupils. Some of them are above the age of admission, but they give entire satisfaction by their docility and the good example they set before the youngest ones.

The progress in school is satisfactory, although a protracted illness of Mr. Dennehy, my assistant caused a change owing to the method of teaching adopted by Mr. W. Scollen, his substitute during three months. The little girls, under the able direction of the Rev. Sister Kelly, have made very rapid progress. All pupils who have been admitted for the last two years into the institution understand and speak English fairly; those that have been admitted since last year understand fairly, but speak very littleEnglish. The Blackfeet pupils are less apt to learn English than the others; my conviction is that it would be unsafe to use severity, towards this end, I persuaded them to mix themselves with the others, and not to be ashamed to speak English in our presence. The best proof that I am right is that none of them address us in Blackfoot; they all do it in English. The last inspection of Mr. Betournay has much stimulated their good will.

The pupils engaged in industrial training have given satisfaction, and made good progress, doing a fair quantity of work.

The carpenters have made several pieces of furniture for the office and the infirmary, several screens for the pantry, a boot case and linen case in the boys' dormitory, a land roller, a new hen-house 14 by 20 feet, dug and built in the ground, with a nice yard, in the front of it, 16 by 30 feet, and 7 high, a sheep shed 20 feet by 20, a new floor in their shop, with partition above for two lodging rooms, the wainscoting of the girls' school room, the painting of the same, two desks for the school room, all the shelving of the Government Storehouse, which is a creditable work, the inside clap-boarding of the ice house, a new building 25 feet by 30, to be used as an infirmary for the institution, this last work, when finished, will be a credit to the boys who have done it. Two staircases for fire escapes from boys' and girls' dormitories, these stairs are finished, the outside doors re-hung to open outward according to the Department instructions. All these works, certainly worth from five to seven hundred dollars have been performed since the first of July last. Six boys have been working for a time in that shop.

A new shop was opened last February to teach the pupils the shoemaking and harness making trades. Four pupils have been placed in that shop and have made remarkable progress therein, doing a considerable amount of work; three out of four of these pupils are able to make each a pair of shoepacks a day. All our harnesses, halters and shanks have been repaired and kept in order, one hundred and ninety-seven pairs of boots repaired, twenty-three new pairs made, eighty-nine pairs of shoepacks were made for winter supply, and seventy-four pairs for Qu'Appelle Industrial School: fourteen pairs of slippers have been refitted for use, and eighty-eight pairs of soft moccasins have been enlarged and refitted for use.

One of the upper rooms above the carpenters' shop has been used as a shoemakers' shop until to-day, and as a sleeping room for the instructor.

Eight boys are working under the direction of the farm instructor and give ample satisfaction, both by their steadiness and their docility. All ploughing and harrowing was done by them; the hoeing and cleaning of the root crops, all hand work, has been performed twice, and the fences around the property have been kept in repair.

The result in bushels of last year's harvest is as follows:—Barley, fifty; oats, one hundred and ninety; peas, thirty; corn, two; ffax, two and a half; mangels, twenty-five; carrots, forty; potatoes, six hundred; turnips, seven hundred; of vegetables,

over three thousand pounds were raised. This year has been so dry that a grain crop can hardly be expected the roots have a fair appearance. The stock has increased only by three head since my last report; twenty-six sheep were purchased last winter; their number has increased to forty-six.

The other boys, too young to be detailed to any trade, are employed at common fatigue around the premises, or working in the garden.

The girls, under the direction of the reverend sisters, are progressing well in the various branches of house work; it would be impossible to expect more from children of their age. The following is the detail of the work performed by them, under the direction of the reverend sisters, since my last report: 27 aprons were made; bonnets, 6; coats, 28; drawers, 25; dresses, 34; garters, 23; night-dresses, 89; mattresses, 6; mitts, 14; napkins, 37; overstockings, 12; petticoats, 17; pillows, 6; sheets, 14; shirts, 80; towels, 72; trousers, 48; socks, 64; stockings, 6 (these last two articles are hand knitting);—besides the ordinary mending of theirs and the boys' clothes.

I am glad to note that a question of capital importance for an institution of this kind is carefully studied and about to be carried out. The need of water was always greatly felt in this school; the well in the cellar not having been sufficiently bored through the rock, a small quantity of water, and only during the few months of the spring, was afforded; we have to cart from the river the daily supply required. It is a great waste of time for the boys and hard labor, especially during the winter, the end of which I will see with great satisfaction.

In conclusion, I beg to express my entire satisfaction with all officers and employés of this institution for the faithful discharge of their duty, and the good spirit manifested on all occasions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. CLAUDE, O.M.I.,
Principal.

REGINA, 5th September, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report of inspection of Protestant Indian schools visited since October last. To that month my last published report extended.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

The Protestant schools in this agency number five, not including the Battleford Industrial School, of which mention was made in my last report. During the year dating up to the end of the quarter preceding my visit the average attendance at at those schools was about 95·43. The number of children of school age attending Protestant schools on the reserves in this agency was about 140, and the number enrolled at such schools was 127, 91 per cent. of the whole.

As attendance is not compulsory, this is a most satisfactory percentage.

Generally speaking, the school houses were not found to be in a very satisfactory condition. The cause of this, no doubt, is to be found in the fact that the district was supplied with schools at an early date, when there were many difficulties to be encountered in building, and that the buildings then erected have since, through time, fallen into more or less disrepair.

I understand that the Indian Commissioner, who superintends the educational interests of the Indians, has taken prompt steps to have suitable buildings provided.

The Protestant schools, are as follows, viz:—

Stony Reserve School.

Teacher, Miss McConnell, Creditably conducted. Organization, fair. Grading too high. Nine girls and fifteen boys presented for examination. Educational standing low. Pupils clean, through using the lavatory supplies furnished by the Department. Furniture good, made at the Battleford Industrial School by Indian apprentices. Girls learn needlework and knitting, in addition to the usual studies. School material, insufficient in quantity. Building fair, repairs recommended.

Red Pheasant's Reserve School.

Teacher, Mrs. Mary Price. Fairly conducted. Organisation can be improved. Grading too high. Twenty-four pupils presented for examination, five in Standard II; nineteen in Standard I. Pupils clean, all made to wash by the teacher before session. Furniture good, made at the Battleford Industrial School by Indian boys. Girls are taught sewing and knitting. School material sufficient. Building very old; new one in course of erection.

Sweet Grass Reserve School.

Teacher, W. J. Hope. Conducted under many disadvantages. It is not central; the Indians are constantly moving about. Organization good. Grading a little too high in one class. Sixteen pupils presented for examination—nine in 2nd Standard, four in Standard I, and three commencing work. Cleanliness fair. Furniture good, also made by Industrial School pupils. Material sufficient. A new building was in course of erection. This has been placed in the hands of the Roman Catholic church, and since my visit the Protestant school has, I believe, been closed.

Thunderchild's Reserve School.

Teacher, John Hope. Only passably managed. Organization none. Grading too high. Eleven pupils presented for examination—three in Standard 2, eight in standard 1, few of the latter know more than the alphabet. In point of cleanliness the condition of neither scholars or school could be commended. Furniture good, made at Industrial School. Material sufficient. Building entirely unfit for school purposes, condemned and new one recommended.

Moosomin's Reserve School.

Teacher, Miss Applegarth. Management fair, markedly successful in getting attendance. School closed for a holiday at the time of my visit. Twelve scholars were got together for examination. Educational standing fair; seven in Standard II, five in Standard I. Organization fair. Grading too high. Pupils neat and clean. Furniture good, made at Industrial School. Material insufficient. Girls taught sewing and knitting. Building very old, condemned, and new one recommended.

I would mention the following work on the Battleford Reserves done by the Battleford Industrial School carpenter's apprentices: At Red Pheasant's Reserve a substantial dwelling house for the Instructor. At Sweet Grass' Reserve a good school house, and at Moosomin's Reserve an addition to the instructor's house attest their skill and industry. That the same apprentices built a bakery and carpenter's shop at the Industrial School was mentioned by me last year.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Teacher D. D. Macdonald. School passably conducted. Organization poor. Grading too high. Ten pupils presented for examination—three in Standard II and seven in Standard I. Pupils not clean and orderly. Furniture scant and poor. Material insufficient. Building roomy, and will be serviceable with the slight changes recommended.

There are about 54 children of Protestant parentage living at Onion Lake. Some 15 of these are close to the school and are enrolled therein. An average of 28 enrolled, and 16 in daily attendance was had during the year preceding 30th September, 1888, but during this year the average daily attendance has fallen from 20 to 13, owing to the establishment of a Roman Catholic separate school, and the number enrolled has also become less.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency contains a large number of children of school age. On the reserves at Whitefish Lake, Goodfish Lake and Saddle Lake, the only ones upon which there are day schools, 86 Protestant children may be counted, and of this number 76 are enrolled, and an average daily attendance is obtained of 49.

The school houses at Goodfish and Whitefish Lakes were in anything but good repair, and were most imperfectly furnished. Mr. Commissioner Reed, when this was reported to him, took, I understand, immediate measures to have grounds of complaint in this respect removed.

Whitefish Lake Reserve School.

Teacher, Revd. O. German. Fairly conducted. Organization good. Grading not in accordance with course of study. Nine pupils presented for examination are in Standard IV, five in Standard II and three in Standard I. The cleanliness of the building could not be commented on, as it had just been "mudded." Furniture of a proper description was wanting. Material insufficient. The building required repairs.

Goodfish Lake School.

Teacher, C. A. Lindsay. Grading not in Department's standards. Ten children were examined, four were in standard II and six in standard I. Cleanliness satisfactory. Furniture insufficient. Material very insufficient. Building, as stated, in need of repairs.

Saddle Lake School.

Teacher, Robt. Steinhauer, son of the late lamented and most successful native missionary of that name. Well conducted. Organization good. Grading fair. Twenty-six pupils presented for examination—one in Standard III, seven in Standard II, and 18 in Standard I. Cleanliness very marked and discipline excellent. Furniture insufficient. Building good, in excellent order and well kept, but too small for the attendance. This defect was remedied by the Commissioner, I believe, when made known to him.

This school, I consider, to be altogether very satisfactory.

EDMONTON DISTRICT.

Enoch La Potac's Reserve.

This reserve has two schools, one Roman Catholic the other Protestant.

The teacher of the latter, Magnus Anderson, claims 17 children as Protestants, but the school being very popular, I found 79 names on the roll at the time of my visit. During the year prior to 30th September, 1888, the average on the roll was 19—the average daily attendance 15·45. The school is fairly conducted; organization defective; grading irregular and too high. Seventeen boys and eight girls were presented for examination. All are in the lower standards. Cleanliness, very satisfactory; furniture good, one or two articles only wanted; material fairly well supplied; building not very good. Since my visit destroyed by fire. The boys are taught carpentering and blacksmithing, of both of which crafts the teacher has some knowledge. The girls are instructed in sewing, knitting and cooking by the teacher's wife, who, like himself, is much interested in the school work. The influences of this school are excellent.

Peace Hills Agency.

In this agency there are three Protestant schools, conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Of the three, two are doing very excellent work. The school houses are all good, substantial buildings, of a structure well fitted for the purposes they are intended to serve.

There are about 122 Protestant children of school age in the agency. During the year preceding 30th September 1888, 84 of that number were enrolled, and a daily average attendance of 31 was obtained.

Sampson's Reserve School.

Teachers, Rev. E. B. Glass and Miss Neelands. Conducted well; organization good; grading irregular, and not in accordance with Departmental standards. Seventeen pupils presented for examination—one in Standard III, seven in Standard II, five in Standard I; four occasional pupils were not graded. Many pupils were absent. The teacher claims to have on the reserve four children in Standard III, 15 in Standard II, and 72 in Standard I. Cleanliness of both school and scholars marked; furniture ample, painted and very good; material, excepting a few articles, sufficient. Girls are taught sewing and knitting. Building, excellent, airy and bright.

Louis Bull's Reserve School.

Teacher, C. E. Somerset. Conducted with vigor and good management. Organization fair. Grading accurate, and according to the curriculum. Seven pupils were presented for examination, two in Standard I and five in Standard II. Cleanliness marked. Furniture good. Material insufficient. Building good.

Stony Reserve School.

Teacher, Rev. J. Nelson. Closed at the time of my visit.

Muskowpetung Agency.

In this agency it is stated there are some 281 children of Treaty Indians of school age. Of this number about 68 only are in attendance at school, leaving a large number still under all the unhappy influences of Indian life.

Muskowpetung Boarding School.

Princpal, Rev. W. S. Moore. Conducted well. Boards about twenty-seven pupils of both sexes. Oranization and grading fair. Twenty-two pupils were presented for examination, 13 in Standard I, 5 in Standard II and 3 in Standard III. Cleanliness and order of pupils and building good. Furniture scant, owing to lack of means. Building good. Further buildings are being erected, which will increase the capacity of the school. In addition to book work, the girls receive instruction in household duties, sewing, knitting and fancy work, and the boys are employed industrially.

Piapot's Reserve School.

Teacher, Miss Rose. Closed at the time of my visit for holidays. Building and furniture in excellent order, and well suited for school purposes.

Touchwood Hills Agency.

The schools of this district exhibit very marked progress since my last inspection. Two of them, formerly day schools, one under Protestant and the other under Roman Catholic management, have been transformed into joint day and boarding schools. For this purpose the buildings have been enlarged. Most creditable premises have been provided for the school at Poor Man's Reserve, and an addition to the school building at Day Star's has been made. There are 87 children of school

ge on the three reserves of George Gordon, Day Star and Poor Man. During the ear ended 30th June last sixty-three of this number were enrolled and an average f seventy-nine was secured.

Day Star's Reserve School.

Teacher, James Slater. Conducted well. Organization, fair. Grading excellent, nd in accordance with course of study. Eight pupils were presented for examination; 3 in Standard II, and 5 in Standard I. Cleanliness of scholars and premises, narked. Furniture, insufficient. Materlal, in most respects insufficient. Building, ery good. Sewing and knitting are taught to the girls by the teachers wife, who akes great interest in her husband's work.

George Gordon's School.

Teacher, Rev. O. Owens. Conducted very well. Organization, fair. Grading, oo high. Eighteen pupils were presented for examination—3 in Standard 4, 7 in tandard III, 6 in Standard II, and 2 in Standard I. Cleanliness of both pupils and remises marked. Furniture insufficient. Material sufficient. The girls are aught household work, sewing, knitting, etc.; the boys are employed industrially. 'ifteen pupils were boarding in the school at the time of my visit. The additions nade to the buildings, in order to accommodate boarders, have been completed in a reditable and economical manner.

File Hills Agency.

The progress made in education in this agency is far from being encouraging. t contains 107 children of school age, and out of this number only about 24 are in chool, *i. e.*, only 22 per cent. of the whole. Some of these are in the Fort Qu'Appelle ndustrial School the rest in the File Hills Boarding School, situated near the gency.

File Hills Boarding School.

Teacher, Rev. Mr. Campbell. Has been established in place of a day school ormerly conducted on the reserve. The building is of stone, well constructed. s it had only been completed a short time before my visit, and was neither horoughly furnished nor filled with pupils, it is too early to comment upon its nanagement.

Assiniboine Agency.

In this agency there are about forty-eight children of school age. Twenty-hree were enrolled during the year ending the 30th June last, and a daily average ttendance of eight was obtained. Thus a large number were without education.

Assiniboine Reserve School.

Teacher, Mr. McLean. Conducted irregularly. Organization poor. Grading, oo high. Nine children were presented for examination—3 in standard ii, and 6 in tandard i. Cleanliness not satisfactory. Furniture sufficient. Building very oor, and not fitted for school purposes.

Crooked Lake Agency.

There are a large number of children of school age in this agency, most of vhom go to one school or another, principally to the Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial School and the Round Lake Boarding School. Indian prejudice against education s fast disappearing under the strenuous efforts of Colonel McDonald, the Indian Agent, and through the keen competition of opposed religious denominations in obtaining pupils.

Round Lake Boarding School.

Superintendent, Rev. H. McKay. This school has another year's marked success to be recorded. It is conducted in a creditable manner. Organization of classes open to improvement. Grading slightly too high. Twenty pupils were presented for examination—1 in standard IV, 6 in standard III, 8 in standard II, and 5 in standard I. Cleanliness marked. Furniture good. Building excellent. A new building is being added to the institution to serve as a school room and boy's dormitory, and changes are being made in the basement that will largely add to the accommodation of the old building. The girls perform nearly all the domestic offices of the school, and the boys are taught agriculture. Everything about the institution indicates happiness and progress.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

This agency has been divided since my last report, and the Key's and Côté's Reserve Schools are now included in the Fort Pelly district. The day school on the Bird Tail Sioux Reserve has been closed, and a small boarding school has been opened at Birtle to provide education for the children of that reserve and others in the Birtle district. The accommodation is insufficient for the number of children on the Sioux Reserve alone.

Birtle Boarding School.

Principal, Rev. Mr. McLaren. The institution is too new to be commented upon. At the time of my visit it was closed for holidays. The premises were clean and well kept. The building is a very handsome one of greystone, but not very well suited for boarders. Difficulty has been found in obtaining pupils and this both the Principal and Indian Agent seem to attribute to denominational rivalry.

Keeseekaowenies Reserve School.

Teacher, D. McVicar, B. A. Creditably conducted. Organization fair. Grading, too high. Great improvement made since last inspection. Seventeen pupils presented for examination—four in Standard III, four in Standard II and nine in Standard I. Cleanliness of pupils and premises fair. Furniture very insufficient. Material, insufficient. Building in the same state as reported last year cold and, draughty in winter in summer, leaky, and on that account, dirty.

Oak River, Sioux Reserve School.

Teacher, Mr. Price, recently appointed in place of the Rev. Mr. Burman, who has been transferred to the charge of the St. Paul's Indian Industrial School in Manitoba. By dint of no small exertion on the part of the teacher and myself twelve pupils were got together and examined. This school has had a very chequered existence, It is fairly supplied with material. The building is very small, but well furnished and comfortable.

Elkhorn Industrial School—Washakada and Kaososta Homes.

This institution, under the superintendence of Mr. McKenzie, was opened in August last under most favorable auspices. The buildings are thoroughly suited for their intended purpose and are well planned and constructed. The intended organization of the school, its routine, rules, time and dietary tables, etc., etc., show that forethought and proper knowledge have been exercised in planning its future, which is not, therefore, as is too often the case, left to develop itself as accident or exigency directs. How the carefully-framed plans will be carried out it is yet too early to augur, but at the commencement the work is more regular and systematic than anything that has yet been seen in the North-West Territories, and on that account very much more full of promise. The scheme of the school is, I believe, to receive boys and girls to its utmost capacity as boarders, and then as convenience and economy dictate to open out different branches of industrial instruction. The

Washakada Home is for girls and the Kaososta for boys. The projector of these Homes is the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the well known Shingwauk Home at Sault Ste. Marie. At one time his project was not regarded with favor by many who now sympathize with it. If it continues to be carried out with the thoroughness and order that characterize its commencement it will be deserving of every encouragement and success. These I trust it may maintain.

Fort Pelly Agency.

A large number of children in this agency continue uninstructed out of more than 100 of school age; the average enrolment during the year ended 30th June last was only fifty-two, and the average daily attendance twenty-eight. That part of the Key's Band which resides at Shoal River is entirely without education. It alone numbers 152.

The Key's Reserve School.

Teacher, Rev. Shafto Agassiz. This gentleman will shortly leave the Indian work—an occasion to be regretted. School creditably conducted. Twelve children were presented for examination—four in Standard IV, three in Standard III, one in Standard II, and four in Standard I. Cleanliness of scholars and school entirely satisfactory. Furniture poor. Material sufficient. Building repaired since last year, as recommended after my inspection.

Côté's Reserve Boarding School.

Superintendent, Rev. Mr. Laird. Not in session when visited. A substantial building has been prepared for the reception of boarders.

The boarding school is to take the place of the day school that was formerly carried on on the reserve, but which is now closed. The daily average of attendance has, by the change, been raised from eight to twenty-nine. There is still a very large number of children on the reserve that cannot be reached by means of this school, its capacity being too limited, and either great enlargement or an additional school is therefore required.

The band shows its appreciation of the advantages that are afforded it by availing itself of them with alacrity.

Manitoba Superintendency Schools.

In June last I was requested by the Indian Commissioner to visit a few of the schools in the Manitoba portion of my inspectorate named by him.

The inspections made, in answer to that request, are the only ones yet made by me in Manitoba or Keewatin. They were very limited, being confined to the agencies of Messrs. Martineau and Muckle.

Lake Manitoba Agency (Mr. Martineau)—Ebb and Flow Lake School.

Teacher, John Favel. Conducted well. Organization good. Grading irregular, as in this superintendency no prescribed curriculum has been used.

Twenty-two pupils were presented for examination—three in Standard IV, five in Standard II, and four in Standard I, ten commencing alphabet. Cleanliness marked. Furniture poor. Building good.

Fairford Mission School (Upper River).

Teachers, Rev. Mr. Bruce and Mr. Garrioch. Conducted very well, as has long been reported. Organization very fair. Grading irregular owing to want of an established curriculum. Cleanliness and neatness of pupils and premises most marked and pleasing. Twenty-two of the older scholars came up from the treaty grounds to be examined, seventeen of whom were Indians. The latter grade according to the Departments North-West Territory Standards, approximately, six in Standard

V, six in Standard IV, two in Standard II, three in Standard I. Furniture, very scant and imperfect. Material, sufficient. Building, very clean, large and airy but so old as to be in danger of falling.

Fairford Mission School (Lower River).

Teacher, Mr. Anderson. Conducted fairly. Organization fair. Grading irregular as no "course of study" is in use. Twenty-two pupils were presented for examination. As nearly as their irregular accomplishments will allow they were, two in Standard IV, three in Standard III, five in Standard II, twelve in Standard I. Cleanliness very marked. Furniture entirely insufficient, but more, I was informed was to be supplied immediately. Material fairly sufficient.

Sandy Bay School.

Teacher, Colin Sanderson. Conducted fairly well. Organization good. Grading irregular, no "course of study" being in use. Twenty-one pupils examined, five in Standard III, five in Standard II, and eleven in Standard I. State of cleanliness of scholars and premises, excellent. Furniture, entirely insufficient. Building good.

Lake St. Martin's School.

Teacher, F. L. Hunt. The teacher of this school has resigned. Seventeen pupils presented, five in Standard II and twelve in Standard I. Furniture very insufficient. Material, scarcely any. Building good.

St. Peter's and Brokenhead Agency (Mr. Muckle).

All the schools in this agency were closed for holidays, excepting the one of Brokenhead, which was reopened on the day of my visit, but had no attendance. As far as was possible from the work left in them, from registers, orderly arrangement of material and desks, and other evidences, I received a favorable impression of the condition of those schools, which are five in number, viz St. Peter's South, St. Peter's North, St. Peter's East, Muckle's Creek and Brokenhead River.

The last named was in a beautiful state of cleanliness and order, everything about it being most satisfactory. The teacher, Mr. Black, has a good reputation amongst the old Red River settlers, many of whom he taught in early days, and Mr. Muckle speaks highly of his success with Indian pupils. The buildings on St. Peter's Reserve are all very creditable excepting the one at St. Peter's East, which is entirely unfit for use in its present condition, is too small for the attendance and too weak to be repaired profitably. The rest need some slight repairs, which have been reported upon to the Indian Commissioner.

I cannot conclude this, my second annual report, without recording the distinct impression that has been made upon my mind by the progress in educational work which has been made during the past year.

The system of teaching by the adoption of a standard course of study for the Indian schools, and other regulations is doing much to render teacher's efforts more effective, and the more that is seen of their methods of instruction the more apparent it becomes that in many instances, without a prescribed direction being given to their efforts, little real good is likely to accrue from them.

That there is much still to be done is true, but much has been accomplished. In nearly all cases in which new school buildings are being erected they are of a class far superior to those put up in earlier days.

Furniture of an approved pattern, and school materials of the best and latest description, are facilitating the work of education, in which, first as Indian Commissioner and now as the head of this Department, all connected with that work seem to have no doubt that you take so deep and kindly an interest. From the Indian Commissioner I have received all information, and every assistance in my work of inspection.

The awakened interest of religious denominations mentioned in my last report has continued; indeed, there are signs of its becoming still deeper. The churches are expending large sums of money in Indian education, and are devoting much of their talent in efforts to secure a successful issue to their charitable endeavors.

The issue of the united efforts of all interested in Indian education has been to very largely increase the number of children in attendance at the schools during the past year.

Respectfully submitting this report,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. ANSDELL MACRAE,

Inspector Protestant Industrial Schools.

COWICHAN AGENCY,

QUAMICHAN, B.C., 19th August, 1889.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose my annual report to 30th June, 1889, with tabular statement and list of Government property under my charge.

The death rate for the year has been very light throughout the whole agency, there having been no epidemic. The winter was very mild. Many of the bands show an increase of population, which balances the decrease of last year.

The increase in the Comox bands is partly owing to families coming in, who formerly only occasionally visited the place, residing for the greater part of the year off the reserves.

I spent some days with these Indians in May, and at their particular request divided the reserve into allotments to each family. Although residing in one village the Comox Indians consist of four distinct bands, and a good deal of jealousy exists amongst them.

For many years they have cultivated little or no land, but this year I am glad to report a decided improvement; for though the crops will be light most of the families have commenced to clear ground, and a number of acres is being chopped ready for another year; besides this, they inform me that they have ordered a large number of fruit trees to be delivered in the fall, this being the reason they were so anxious to have the allotments made. Five families of these bands reside almost entirely on private property on Denman Island; they cultivate no land, but live by canoe-making, and the dog-fish oil trade.

The small band at the mouth of the Qualicum River have made good progress. I visited the village on my way to and from Comox, and found a small orchard planted—vegetables looking very well, and several more acres ready for the plough.

"Qualicum Tom" is well known on the coast as a most enterprising Indian. When the first trail was opened to connect Nanaimo with Alberni, Tom built a large house to accomodate travellers and sportsmen, and kept a small store—the latter he still keeps, but the new road across the island has stopped the traffic by the old trail. A number of settlers have taken up land in the neighborhood, and Tom is looked upon as a means of communication with the coasting steamers which he goes out to meet whenever the weather will permit. He also sees the necessity of education, and when I was there he was preparing some of his children to leave for the Wesleyan boarding-school at Chilliwhack.

The few families living at Nanoose Bay still make a good living by dog-fishing and having a few head of stock live comfortably.

The Nanaimo Band shows an increase of population, which exactly corresponds with the decrease of last year. Several new houses have been erected and more land cultivated, but the school is not at all well attended. Miss Lawrence, of the

Methodist Mission, has been untiring in her efforts for their social and educational advancement, but meets with little encouragement. Although thirty are on the school books the average daily attendance for the last quarter is under six, which must be most disheartening for her, and unless attendance be made compulsory it is difficult to see how this can be remedied. Parents will promise to see that their children attend school, but neglect to do so, and even keep them away on the least pretext. This ought not to be so at Nanaimo for these Indians can find constant employment at home, and are never compelled like some other bands, to seek employment elsewhere.

The Indians near Chemainus, including Lyacksun, Penelakut, Ticcamen and Hellelt have earned good wages during the year at the saw mills, and depend very little on their crops or cattle for support.

On the Chemainus Reserve boring has been going on but coal has not yet been found at a resonable depth.

The Penelakuts still continue to be fishermen, though their reserve, if properly worked, would support them at home. They are very pleased that their island was selected as the site for the industrial school, and will, I think, do what they can to make it a success.

They earn good wages at the dog-fish oil industry, and work during the season at the canneries on the Fraser; they clear more land every year, but, if earning good wages, often neglect to return in time to look after their crops.

The same may be said of many members of the Cowichan Bands. Particularly has this been the case this season many went to great trouble and expense in the spring to get in a crop, but because the run of salmon has been unusually large and wages high and easily earned on the Fraser ; they did not return to harvest their grain crops, which lie spoilt on the fields. Some, however, support their families entirely on what they raise on their farms, owning hay-presses and threshing machines, and the women make an income from the sale of small fruits. The root crops throughout the whole district will prove almost an entire failure this year; there has been no rain since the potatoes were planted, and unusually hot, dry winds prevailed. Many people will not save enough for next year's seed. Were it not that there is a good demand for Indian labor this would be a serious matter; as it is, the old and helpless will be the chief sufferers.

The four bands on the Saanich peninsula show a slight increase in numbers, they still continue to make slow but good improvement on their reserves. At Pauquechin and Tsart-ilp a greater quantity of grain is harvested than on any reserve of the same size. Very few of the younger men do much fishing, but work out a good deal for the neighboring farmers; for some years these Indians have been asking for a school, but the small number of children in each village and the distance the villages are apart prevented any proposition being made which was at all likely to be successful. It is to be hoped that on the completion of the industrial school at Kuper Island this want will be supplied.

The dyking done by white farmers and Indians on the Tsaw-out Reserve has been a success and has already reclaimed about forty acres, a large portion of which was laid down in grain and grass this year. In these villages there are some very fair orchards, and as many own carts and waggons they peddle the small fruits to Victoria, often, I am sorry to say, spending some of the proceeds in whiskey before they get back. During the year two of the principal hotels have been heavily fined for supplying them with liquor.

In the Songhees village several good houses have been erected and more garden patches fenced in; but owing to the exceedingly dry season little or no returns will be had.

At Becher Bay some new land has been broken up this year, but all the older Indians of both this band and the Songhees depend for their living on catching fish, which they peddle in Victoria and Esquimalt; they troll for salmon in and near the

harbors, and of course the greater part of the salmon taken find their way on to the tables of the white citizens, and by this means Indians are able to supply their other wants.

The opening of the industrial school on Kuper Island can scarcely fail to be a great benefit to the Indians generally.

The roving habits of the native and his indifference to education have heretofore caused the partially supported day-schools to prove a failure in nearly all cases. I have little doubt the industrial school will be easily filled, there being enough orphans in the agency to do this.

During the spring the Comeakin and Khenipsim Indians constructed 250 yards of a subantial dyke, 12 ft. wide on top, which when complete. with flood gates, besides reclaiming a quantity of land, is intended to make a roadway between the two villages.

During the year I have successfully vaccinated about four hundred and fifty Indians, having been more successful with the last lymph sent than with any previous supply.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

West Coast Agency,
Ucluelet, B.C., 28th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward my yearly report and list of Government property in my charge on the 30th of June, 1889. I am sorry to say that although there has been no epidemic among the Indians under my charge during the past year these tribes are slowly but steadily decreasing in numbers, so few of the children born live to grow up. I successfully vaccinated some 200 children and adults this year; but it is difficult to get the adult Indians to submit to the operation, in many cases it produces unhealthy sores which do not heal for a long time, and one boy at Clayoquot unfortunately died while his arm was very bad, the news of which spread all along the coast as being caused by vaccination. In the month of November I attended the assizes at Nanaimo, where an Heshquiat Indian was sentenced to death for the murder of a little boy, an offence committed partly from superstition and partly out of revenge for the accidental drowning of a little girl when out in a canoe with the boy and his brother, but the prompt action of the Provincial Government in having the man tried and punished prevented much trouble, as the father of the boy, who was away sealing at the time, would certainly have avenged the crime on his return. In March I went to Clayoquot to punish an Indian for committing an assault on the resident priest at Opitsat Village.

The money gained by these tribes sealing was slightly in excess of last year those who went to Behring Sea last summer doing well. The Nittenahts and Ucluelahts each bought schooners for sealing purposes, so there are three schooners on the coast now owned by Indians, who take out their friends, getting one-third of the skins caught for the use of the schooner.

Many Indians have gone to Behring Sea this summer, but I am afraid some will have a hard time to get back, news having arrived that four schooners, with Indian crews, have been seized already by the American cutter "Rush." One Indian belonging to this place returned the other day and reported to me that the schooner he was sealing on was seized by the "Rush" and 1,600 skins and all their sealing gear taken away, the skins lost by himself being about $500 in value. Another vessel, the sealing schooner "Minnie," of Victoria, manned by Oiaht Indians, was boarded by the

"Rush" and 400 skins and most of their sealing gear taken away, a marine put in charge and orders given to go to Sitka; the captain, however, remained in Behring Sea until he had further captured 500 seals, and is now on his way to Victoria with the marine on board.

Attendance at the schools under the supervision of the Roman Catholic missions is not as regular as it should be, owing to the travelling habits of the Indians and the indifference of the parents. A few children attend the Provincial Free School at Alberni and make good progress.

On the 15th of June I met the Indian Reserve Commissioner at Pachena, Port San Juan, by request, and accompanied him on the steamer "Douglas" while he apportioned reserves to the remaining tribes in the West Coast Agency, to the general satisfaction of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HARRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

KWAW-KEWLTH AGENCY,
ALERT BAY, B. C., 27th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement with list of Government property under my charge to the 30th June, 1889.

The health of the Indians generally has been good, the mild winter we have experienced being favorable to them.

I have successfully vaccinated a number of them this year, their dread of small-pox and rumors of several deaths from this disease inducing them to submit to the operation more readily than usual. The liquor traffic I am glad to say has been almost entirely stopped in this part of the agency, thanks to our energetic provincial constable and to the erection of a gaol. At Cape Mudge the Indians, however, have had a quantity of liquor, though two white men have been convicted and sentenced recently. This part of the agency is too far away for me to exercise constant supervision with my present means of transport; and the number of logging camps in the neighbourhood renders it an easy matter for them to obtain liquor.

The run of salmon has been exceptionally good this year, the Indians finding full employment and earning good wages.

I had a very good opportunity this spring of meeting many of the tribes who have their winter quarters at no great distance from each other. About twelve hundred out of the eighteen hundred odd Indians in this agency congregate within twenty miles of Alert Bay, and I spent a fortnight among them in March. They were quite orderly and well behaved while I was there. Some of their superstitious practices are no doubt objectionable, but these they seem inclined to give up readily enough; only to the Potlach do they cling with great pertinacity. I notified them that after this I should put the law in force in regard to the Potlach and during the summer I had a man arrested and sent to Victoria, but owing to some informality in the commitment he was discharged, which will necessitate another man being sent down and imprisoned before the Indians will believe that the law must be obeyed. It was a very unfortunate circumstance, as the good effect was beginning to be felt till the man was liberated. The Church Missionary Society has decided to establish a school and mission at Marma-lilli-kulla, around which these twelve hundred Indians congregate. All of them spoke with pleasure at the idea of a school and promised to send their children.

There is very little land fit for agricultural purposes in this part of the agency. The proposed industrial school as Alert Bay will be a benefit to the

Indians. Many of these Indians have a turn for working in wood and metal. Several of them are adepts at working silver into bracelets, earings, brooches and rings, which find a ready sale among both Indians and whites.

In June I visited the Lien-kwil-ta Indians and stayed some time at the We-wai-ai-kai Village. These Indians have a splendid reserve on Campbell River, just opposite their village. I found that an old man and his three sons with their families had located themselves on this reserve, to the exclusion of all the other Indians, he imagining that the reserve belonged entirely to himself and family. I had a good deal of trouble to convince him that the reserve belonged as much to the other members of the tribe as to himself, and I intend on my next visit, this autumn, to allot portions of it to several young men who wish to go there, but have hitherto been prevented by the old man and his sons. These Indians do not hunt nearly as much as formerly, but either work in the logging camps, or make dogfish oil which they can sell to the logging camps at a good price, where it is used to grease the skids. They seem anxious for a school which would I think be well attended.

In the middle of July the Hon. P. O'Reilly, Indian Reserve Commissioner, came to Alert Bay to look at the proposed site for the Industrial School, which, I think, is, without doubt, the best, for all reasons, in the agency.

Just before his visit three of H. M. ships of war anchored in the bay and remained nearly three days, and through the kindness of Admiral Heneage the Indians were allowed to go over the flagship and were greatly impressed with what they saw. A visit of this kind has always a very wholesome effect.

The saw mill has been steadily at work, affording constant employment to many of the Indians either in the saw mill or in getting logs, and is now capable of turning out either rough or dressed lumber of any description.

The new agency house, which was built of lumber supplied by this saw mill, is now completed and is both sightly and commodious, it only requiring a picket fence round it for a garden. As usual the 24th May was kept in honor of our Queen; unfortunately the day was wet and cold, and considering this the sports went off very well.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. H. PIDCOCK,
Indian Agent.

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, B.C., 27th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information the following report respecting the Indians of my agency, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889, together with the tabular statement for the same period.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Nhlakapmuh Tribe.

These Indians show a marked advance in the improvement of their lands, houses, and social condition. Their crops in some localities were injured by drought; an inroad of grasshoppers did them considerable damage in the region of the Lower Nicola. The salmon fisheries on the Fraser and Thompson Rivers were nearly total failures; deer were however plentiful, and these Indians being an active and energetic people, did not suffer from the want of food during the period included within the limits of this report.

The following is a detailed statement of the condition of the several bands which belong to this tribe, beginning with the most southerly of the groups and taking the other groups consecutively to the northward and eastward. The bands are grouped in accordance with the Reserve Commissioners' minutes of decision and also according to the plans of the reserves furnished by the Indian reserve surveyors.

Spuzzum Group.

Spuzzum Band.

These Indians have added very little to the extent of their cultivated land. Until they carry water on to the upper bench of their reserve, their present gardens may include all the land they can till. During the spring of 1888, they planted out over twenty young fruit trees, which are thriving well; their root-crops were quite equal to the average yield.

Kehalus Band.

These people have very little land fit for cultivation; they live chiefly on wages earned by working for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and are in comfortable circumstances.

Sku'wha Band.

These Indians have but little good land; during the past year they mined for gold, cut firewood, and worked as section hands on the Canadian Pacific Railway; they do not appear to be in want of the necessaries of life.

Chataway Band.

The area of the Chataway reserve is greater than that of the Kehalus and Sku-wha Reserves put together. The land is very rugged, rocky, and is covered by a dense growth of young trees. The adults belonging to this band nearly all died from the effects of dissipation, during the construction of the long tunnel opposite to their reserve; there are however amongst their descendants a few likely lads growing up at Tkna-yaum, who will return to their reserve and improve it, as soon as they become old enough.

Boston Bar Group.

Skuzzy Band.

These Indians have nearly all their available land under cultivation; they manage to raise crops under very adverse conditions; they are industrious and maintain themselves well clothed and well fed.

Thua-yaum Band.

Owing to the contracted limits of their reserve at Boston Bar, about one-half of these Indians are at present farming on the grass reserve which was allotted to them in the Coldwater valley; they have discovered that the dry benches, which in early days were considered fit for pasture only, may, by irrigation and tillage, be made to produce wheat, barley, oats and potatoes; notwithstanding the fact that the elevation of this region above the sea level cannot be less than two thousand feet.

Kapatsitsan Band.

These Indians have only lately been furnished with the plan of their reserve, as they are now assured of the position of its boundaries, they are endeavoring to make good use of the land allotted to them; some small spots on this reserve are proving to be very productive; the North Bend Railway station adjoins this reserve, afford-

ing these Indians a ready and convenient market for all their spare produce; they are industrious; they have built substantial log houses for themselves, and have otherwise improved their condition.

M. pak-tam Band.

These Indians have a few acres of good land, but for two years past their water supply has failed them; they have earned their living by gold mining and as common carriers between the Similkameen gold diggings and Hope; they are fairly well-to-do.

BROTHROYD GROUP.

Chomok Band.

These Indians have very little arable land. They live chiefly by gold mining; they do not show much sign of improvement; at the same time they are not retrograding.

Speyam Band.

These Indians have a large reserve, as compared with those of the neighboring bands; its surface consists mostly of water-worn stones, gravel and sand, producing a few seattered trees of stunted growth; there are a few patches of good land, which the Indians are cultivating with encouraging results. These Indians appear to possess sufficient means for their regular sustenance.

Kamus Band.

These Indians have very little good land; they live chiefly by hunting, mining and working as laborers for the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. The Su-uk Band, a few miles off, has land to spare; I am endeavoring to remove some of the Kamus Indians to the Su-uk reserve; the principal difficulty in the way of this scheme, is the scarcity of water, without which these lands cannot be made to produce paying crops.

N-Katsam Band.

This is the most numerous and most progressive band between Boston Bar and Lytton. These Indians live by mining, farming, and as laborers on the Canadian Pacific Railroad; they have some fertile plots of land which they make good use of; they raise crops of grain and abundant root crops, besides cucumbers, several varieties of melons, cabbages and other vegetables; they have planted some fruit trees which are now thriving; they had good crops. An Indian of this band lately bought the Anglican Mission property, situate at the foot of Jack Ass Mountain. He is turning his purchase to good account.

SKAPPA GROUP.

Skappa Band.

These Indians, once numerous. are now very much reduced in number; most of them have collected together at Stiehanny (Jack Ass Mountain) where they are doing well. I have proposed to them that they surrender to the Lytton Indians the No. 1 Skappa Reserve. Many of the Lytton Indians have no cultivable lands.

Hlak-hlak-tan (or Kanaka Bar) Band.

These Indians have a very rough plot of ground; they are improving it to the best of their ability. In point of domestic comfort and cleanliness they are inferior to the Indians who live further up the Fraser valley; they are, however, sufficiently energetic and industrious to keep themselves free from want.

Siska Band.

The Siska Indians support themselves by working as laborers on the Canadian Pacific Railway; they have a good stream of water in their neighborhood, but they have not as yet developed sufficient enterprise to overcome the difficulties and cost of carrying the same on to the ground they should cultivate. They are not so provident as they should be, yet they have no pressing wants.

Halaha Band.

This small band occupies an isolated plot of land on the right bank of the Fraser, above the railroad cantilever bridge. The land is productive and the Indians are comfortably situated.

LYTTON GROUP.

Kittsawat Band.

These Indians are few in number; they have a small reserve, which produces good vegetables and some fruit; after their crops are harvested these Indians spend most of their time at Lytton, where they await their chances to get employment from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

N. Kya Band.

These Indians are doing well; their reserve is chiefly composed of water-worn boulders and sand; wherever soil exists it is very good and well adapted for fruit culture. The Indians work their good land to the best advantage and had good crops.

Tl-kamcheen or Lytton Band.

This is the principal band of the N-hla-kapm-uh tribe, Lytton being considered the head-quarters of the tribe. Although these Indians have had a large acreage allotted to them, but a very small portion of it can be cultivated, owing to the entire lack of water. These Indians are great traders and carriers; they draw the agricultural products which they require from the neighboring reserves at Spapiam, N. humeen, Strynne and N. kuaikin; they help the Indians of these reserves to sow and harvest their crops, and take payment for their services in kind; they mine for gold, carry goods for traders from Lytton to Tailooet, and work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; they own a large number of horses, which they pasture on the lands allotted to them; they have a few head of horned cattle, and they cultivate the few available plots of land which belong to their reserves; they are in good circumstances; they pay considerable attention to the offices of religion.

The Indians of Spapiam, N. humeen, Strynne and N. kuaikin have some good land; water is scarce with them; most of them winter at Lytton, in order that they may be on hand whenever the Canadian Pacific Railway Company requires the services of Indian laborers. Their crops were good.

N-kaih and Yeot Bands.

These Indians are few in numbers; they are industrious and skilful in working their lands; they had good crops and sold their surplus products to good advantage; they have a few apple, pears and plum trees, bearing fruit of excellent flavor and good growth.

N-kl-palm, formerly Snahaim's Band.

(Snahaim is dead, and according to Indian custom his name may not be used). These Indians are doing well; their crops were good; they have periodical trouble with a neighboring company of Chinese miners, who dispute with them for the

right to take the water which they require for irrigating their lands; this question can now be regulated, as the Indians' water privileges have been defined and recorded.

Skaap Band.

These people have a very small extent of arable land and a very inadequate supply of water; they manage to raise a sufficiency of vegetables for their own consumption; their crops were poor; game abounds in their neighborhood; they are not in bad circumstances.

Nesy-kep Band.

These Indians are located on both sides of the Fraser River; they work hard; they had fair crops, and are improving their condition.

SPENCE BRIDGE GROUP.

N-kam-cheen or Spence Bridge Band.

On account of drought these Indians had to cut their grain for hay; their root crops were poor; the salmon run in the Thompson River was a failure. The Indians mined for gold, hunted game, worked for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and carried freight for traders. They made their way throughout the year without experiencing any serious want.

Piminos and Pakeist Band.

These people have all their available land well irrigated and tilled, and although this be of limited extent, they had abundant crops therefrom, and were well supplied with provisions.

Spaptsin Band.

These Indians have a very small acreage of cultivable land; the Canadian Pacific Railway cuts through and occupies the best portion of their little fertile plot; they had light crops of good quality; they are few in number; their live stock thrives well; they sold a sufficient number of the increase to provide themselves with food and clothing.

NIKAOMIN GROUP.

Nikaomin Band.

Not much of the land allotted to these people can produce grain; they had a few good patches of oats and an abundant crop of potatoes and other vegetables. I want them to clear away the brush from the reserves allotted to them on the high plateau which lies between the Thomson and Nicola Valleys; most of them are at present farming with their friends and relatives at Sh-ha-ha-nih; there is not, however, any land to spare from that reserve. The Nikaomin Indians will, therefore, be compelled to take my advice and take to raising hay on the high land above mentioned. A mining company is applying to this Department for the right to mine for iron on the Nikaomin Reserve.

Sh-ha-ha-nih Band.

A large portion of the Sh-ha-ha-nih Reserve is too barren and rugged to admit of successful cultivation; water was scarce. The Indians had to cut most of their standing grain for hay; they had good root crops; they are improving their lands and dwellings, and are increasing their personal property.

Oregon Jack Group.

Paska Band.

These Indians have some good lands, but their water supply is entirely inadequate to meet their wants; they made a poor harvest, and earned their living by working for the neighboring farmers and by hunting; they have some good horses, and maintain themselves in conditions of comparative comfort.

Ne-pa Band.

These Indians are also short of water, and are much harrassed at having their little supply stopped by a neighboring settler; this case may lead to a lawsuit; the crop was a partial failure from drought and the otherwise scarcity of water. The Indians worked for the neighboring farmers and maintained themselves comfortably.

Sushwap Tribe—Bonaparte Group.

Kuittaus Band.

These Indians have some good land, and only require an abundant water supply to make it productive; they are extending their fields on their reserves in the Hat Creek valley. In consequence of excessive drought they had to cut their wheat and oats for hay; they supported themselves by herding cattle for the neighboring settlers; they have plenty of horses and are increasing their substance.

Stlahl or Ashcroft Band.

The reserve allotted to these Indians adjoins the Ashcroft domain; they have some good land; they only cultivate a few small plots along the shores of the Thompson River; they are obliged to leave the rest of their lands untouched, from the total absence of water. A water supply might be brought on to this and the neighboring lands from the Bonaparte River, by a comprehensive system, which is at present beyond the means and attainments of this people; they raise good horses and a few horned cattle; they maintain themselves by herding and doing other work for the neighboring settlers, they are in good circumstances.

Kamloops Group.

Skichistan Band.

These Indians have some good farming land and a good supply of water; they are able to take but small advantage from these circumstances; their best land lies at a great elevation above Skichistan or Deadman's Creek, and they have not at present the means and skill to conduct water from the creek to the good land; they raised some good crops on the lower flats, and are improving their condition.

Kamloops Band.

These people sowed large quantities of grain, but owing to drought they had to cut most of it for hay; the crop was also damaged by grasshoppers; they got good prices in the town of Kamloops for their surplus vegetables and hay; they sold some of the increase of their livestock, and earned some money by herding cattle and by working on the neighboring farms; they are accumulating property and extending their fields; they require more water; they are much pleased at the prospect of having a school established amongst them for the education of the children. Mountain fever was very prevalent amongst them; they received medical treatment at the hands of practitioners resident at the town of Kamloops; most of the cases treated were cured.

Chuk-chu-Quaik Band.

These Indians are hunters; the wild animals are, however, disappearing in their country, and they begin to realize the fact that they must eventually take to farming to live; they are making some progress in the improvement of their

condition; they are still fcr behind the Kamloops Indians in respect to means, cleanliness and adroitness in manual labor; the few who farm had good crops; they seem to be well supplied with food such as it is, and earn a good deal of money by catching fur bearing animals.

Sushwap Lake Group.

Halaut, Halt Kam, and Kuaut Bands

These Indians lost a portion of their crop by drought; they saved enough to feed themselves during part of the year; they make a specialty of cutting firewood, and of rafting it down to Kamloops, where they sell it. This industry is now to them a very important source of income. These three bands are practically one people, although their lands were allotted to them in severalty; their division is the result of jealousy amongst the old men of the bands; they are increasing their personal property and advancing their social condition; they are much addicted to the use of intoxicants.

Okanagan Agency—Okanagan Tribe—Similkameen Group—Chuchuwayha Band.

The land allotted to these Indians is poor, the fields at Chuchuwayha require rest; the crops were very deficient; the Indians, however, secured a sufficiency of provisions to meet their requirements; they sold some of their surplus live stock and earned some money as herdsmen and carriers.

The Keremeus and Shennoskuankin Bands have been retarded in the extension of their agricultural operations, owing to some uncertainty attending the allotment of land to them. This matter has been attended to, and there are now good prospects of their improving their lands and increasing their means; they have some good horses and horned cattle; they earn money by carrying and as herdsmen, and although they live at a great distance from good roads and cheap supplies they are steadily increasing their means and comforts; they become occasionaly demoralized by the intrusion of illicit whiskey dealers amongst them; these last are, however, being closely watched, with the result of rendering their illegal traffic precarious and unprofitable.

Okanagan Group.

N. Kamip Band.

These Indians being uncertain as to the limits of their reserve, are not extending their improvements; they are making a good living and are adding to the value of their personal property; they are decreasing in number.

N-Kam-ap-lix Band.

These Indians have a good reserve, of which they make use; they had good crops and sold their surplus products to advantage. Last year gold was discovered on Cedar Creek, a stream which flows through the reserve into the Okanagan Lake, on the west shore, about eight miles south from the head of the lake. Last spring a few miners staked off mining locations within the limits of the reserve, under the misapprehension that they had the right to do so; since that time the law has been explained to them, and they are now quietly waiting until the ground they want be surrendered by the Indians according to law.

Penticton Band.

These Indians had good crops; they are steadily advancing in the acquirement of civilized habits and competent means; they have a surplus of horses, which they are trying to sell; their horned cattle are increasing; they make some butter and sell eggs; they have planted a large number of young fruit trees.

Spakamin Band.

These people lost most of their grain crops and a great quantity of their hay by a plague of grasshoppers; they saved their root crops which were equal to the average yield; the extent of their arable land is insufficient for the number of the band; they have better bred horses than have any of the other Indians belonging to this agency; they are increasing the number of their horned cattle, and are well provided for.

N-HLA-KAPM-UH TRIBE—NICOLA TRIBE.

Kuinshaatin Band.

These Indians are located in the Cold Water valley. They are a small band, industrious and energetic, and are doing well; they had abundant crops of grain and vegetables. A number of Boston Bar Indians have removed from T-kua-yaum to this reserve. The Kuinshaatin Reserves were originally allotted to the Indians for grazing purposes, the T-kua-yaum Indians, having rights with those of Kuinshaatin, have discovered that good crops may be raised even in this elevated region and are improving the advantages now extended to them.

Kuis-Kan-aht Band.

These Indians occupy portions of a grass reserve, they formerly belonged to the Naaik Band. As they could not get get the land they wanted at Naaik they removed to this grass reserve, and are tilling such fertile spots as may be found therein; their crops were good; their horses are increasing; six members were added to the band this summer; they are building good houses and improving their fields.

Naaik Band.

These Indians had a large extent of ground under crop and made plenty of hay; their crops suffered, partly from drought and partly from grasshoppers; they secured, however, a sufficient harvest to supply themselves with food and forage; they have some good horses; their horned cattle are increasing; they are improving their dwellings, and otherwise show unmistakeable signs of steady advancement.

Nziskat Band.

This is a small band, with limited resources and a small extent of fertile land; these Indians earn their subsistence chiefly as hunters, carriers, and laborers; they have some good horses, and are increasing their personal property.

Zoht Band.

This is a small band; these Indians have a very small extent of fertile land and require more water than they can get; they work for the settlers, and seem to get steady employment and good wages; excepting two cases of indigence from age and helplessness, they are in good circumstances.

SUSHWAP TRIBE.

Spellamacheen Band.

These Indians, from having been a camp of hunters and fishermen, have, in the course of a few years, mostly become energetic farmers; they have good fences, well tilled fields and a few good barns; their crops were good; they realized fair prices for their surplus products; they increased the number of their farming implements; one of their members tills his land by means of a sulky-plough which belongs to him; a few of these Indians still take to the mountains and lead improvident lives; the young men make good promise to become successful, thrifty farmers; being surrounded by white settlers, they are fast losing their old habits and ideas; they have a good market for the surplus of their products.

Touching the "Products of the Farm" and the "Value of Fish Taken," this report and accompanying tabular statement refer mainly and necessarily to returns of the year 1888. Up to this time, 1889, some of the districts, and more especially those of the Nicola valley, have again suffered from grasshoppers; the losses caused by these insects have in some cases been very severe. As a countervail to these losses, the runs of salmon in the Fraser and Thompson Rivers and their affluents have—providentially—been more than usually abundant. The Indians in this agency are consequently well provided with food for the coming winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. W. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

KOOTENAY AGENCY, B.C., 30th July, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The twelve months that have passed since I forwarded my last report have been quiet and peaceable ones throughout the Kootenay district, and the Indians belonging to this agency have been, for the most part, both contented and well-behaved.

A committee of the officers of the North-West mounted Police and of civilians having collected a considerable amount for prizes, invited all the natives and settlers to the races and athletic sports on 2nd July and the following day. Not only were nearly all the horse races won by the Indians, but they also carried off a large share of the prizes awarded for foot races and other sports.

At the end of the second day Isadore, the chief, thanked Major Steele for the pleasant time that the Indians had had, and expressed his regret that the Police were about to leave the country. His speech showed both taste and good common sense.

Early in August the Police left the district and the Province, returning to Fort McLeod by the Crow's Nest Pass. At the sale of the Government property at the barracks the Indians bid for several of the things, one of them purchasing a waggon. It was not until late in the day that they understood the way of sale by auction, or they, no doubt, would have attended in larger numbers.

In September I proceeded to the Lower Kootenay or Flatbow Reserve. Following the course of the river, this reserve is several hundred miles from the reserves of the Upper Kootenay Indians, though following the direct trail it is little more than one hundred miles from the office. Owing, however, to the large amount of fallen timber on the trail, it is not easy of access.

Like all the land in the Lower Kootenay Valley, the reserve is subject to an annual overflow from the Kootenay River, and is at present little more than a marsh. Unless the reclamation scheme about to be undertaken by Mr. Baillie Grohman, of the Kootenay Valley's Company, is carried out, it can be of no value for farming purposes.

The Flatbow Indians have but few horses, and use their bark canoes for moving about. The Kootenay, where it joins the Lower Kootenay Reserve, is a broad, fine river, and runs north into the Kootenay Lake, the largest sheet of fresh water in British Columbia. That the Lower Kootenay Indians are poor is much their own fault; they are able to make a living almost without an effort. The lake is full of fresh-water sturgeon, land-locked salmon, shad and other fish. In the sloughs and creeks running into the river above the lake they can, with their fish weirs and traps catch at all times of the year more fish than they require. They have also a good hunting and trapping country.

The large influx of miners and whites during the last year, owing to the discovery of rich silver ore on the lake, will probably make some change in their mode of living.

The reserve is about three miles from the international boundary. The Indians at present do not reside on it. They camp on the banks of the river as they move up and down.

The same inconvenience occurs occasionally as at Tobacco Plains, from the same tribe of Indians residing on both sides of the boundary line.

Upon my return to the Upper Kootenay valley I found that the Upper Indians had already finished their grain harvest and had commenced digging their root crop. The tabular statement will show the approximate quantity of grain and roots harvested.

The Indians also packed in a considerable amount of flour for their winter supply, and after digging their potatoes started on their usual fall hunt, returning at the end of November. They did not bring in such a large quantity of dried deer meat as usual, and they reported the deer less plentiful than in previous years.

The Indians belonging to the St. Mary's Reserve and a few from the more distant reserves gathered together at the mission for their Christmas and New Year services. They remained at the mission for the greater part of the winter.

In the early spring there was a good deal of sickness amongst the Indians, evidently of an infectious kind. There were but few fatal cases, though at the time it caused a great deal of suffering and some distress, as many of the Indians were unable to go out hunting with their families.

The spring and summer have been most unfavorable for the Indians; the general depression and stagnation of all work throughout the Uppper Kootenay valley has been felt by them. No money is in circulation; they have been unable to sell their cattle for beef or find employment for themselves or their horses. The absence of rain for several months has dried up the whole country. The crops will be light, and unless rain falls shortly there will be but little grass for the animals during the coming winter. The wild berry crop is a complete failure.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MICHAEL PHILLIPPS,
Acting Indian Agent.

WILLIAMS' LAKE AGENCY.
LILLOOET, B. C., 17th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following annual report on Indian affairs in this agency, together with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge on the 30th of June, 1889.

Quesnelle Band

numbers fifty-seven, being an increase of two since my last report.

There are on the reserve fourteen log houses, four stables and a neatly built church. They have eighteen acres under cultivation. They harvested one hundred bushels of wheat, sixty bushels of potatoes, and cut eight tons of hay. Last winter they built over half a mile of good fence, and broke up eight acres on Rich Bar, a part of the reserve distant three miles from the village, where the land is good; and I have hopes that next year more land will be broken up and seeded in that place. This band contains many old, infirm and destitute Indians, and they require every year more assistance in medicines and food, than any other band in this agency.

These Indians make their living chiefly by trapping and working as boatmen on the river. They are not industrious or hard-working, and are the least progressive band in the agency.

Alexandria Band.

numbers fifty-seven, an increase of one since my last report.

There are twelve log houses and four stables.

They have under cultivation fifty-five acres, and own eighty horses and four cows.

They harvested two hundred bushels of wheat, five hundred of oats, two hundred of potatoes, and cut twenty tons of hay.

They are good trappers and hunters, and make considerable money by the sale of their furs.

They also work for the white farmers, besides attending to their own crops. Unfortunately, the whole band (excepting two old men), including the chief, are confirmed drunkards, and a great part of their earnings is spent in purchasing whiskey.

The chief is now undergoing a sentence of three months' imprisonment, imposed by me, for supplying intoxicating liquor to Indians on the reserve.

They pay no attention to the instructions of the missionary priest, and are the only band that has not a church. They have, however, now commenced to build one, and it is to be hoped that this may indicate a prospect of reform in their moral condition.

Williams' Lake Band

numbers one hundred and thirty-nine, an increase of one since last year.

There are on this reserve twenty eight log and two frame houses, twelve stables and a well built church.

They own two hundred horses, twenty cows and one hundred pigs.

There are under cultivation one hundred and twenty acres—and there are two hundred acres of hay meadows on the Reserve.

They harvested two thousand two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat—two hundred and fifty of oats, four hundred of potatoes, and they cut two hundred tons of hay.

Besides attending to their crops and cutting their hay, these Indians trap and hunt, and many of the young men are employed as farm hands by the whites.

This band is self-supporting, and costs almost nothing to the Department for the support of its old and destitute.

The crop this season is as abundant as that of last year.

Alkali Lake Band.

numbers one hundred and sixty six being an increase of one since my last report.

They own thirty log houses, seven stables and a well built church.

They have five hundred horses, thirty cows and one hundred pigs.

There are in cultivation seventy five acres; and they harvested six hundred bushels of wheat, three hundred of potatoes and they cut eighty tons of hay.

This band maintains its old and destitute and calls upon the Department for only a little medicine.

They work for the whites as farm hands, cattle drivers and in pack trains.

Dog Creek Band.

numbers only ten—the same as last year.

They have four houses and two stables.

There are fifteen acres under cultivation.

They own twenty five horses and four cows.

They harvested one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, one hundred of potatoes and cut ten tons of hay.

This small band is amply provided with agricultural land to supply all their wants.

Canoe Creek Band.

numbers one hundred and forty three—the same number as last year, the births and deaths having been equal.

There are on this reserve thirty houses, twelve stables and a church.

There are under cultivation thirty five acres—being all the land on the reserve which is fit for agriculture.

They harvested three hundred bushels of wheat, two hundred and fifty of potatoes, and cut fifty tons of hay.

They own six hundred horses, forty cows and seventy-five pigs.

This band also maintains its own old and destitute and seldom asks for even medicine.

They are industrious, and hard workers, and it is to be regretted that the farming land on the reserve is so small in proportion to their number. A few obtain occasional employment as cattle drivers, and in pack trains.

High Bar Band.

numbers forty-one; no increase nor decrease since last report.

They have eight houses, two stables and a church.

They cultivate fifteen acres—being all the land that can be irrigated with the small stream running through the reserve.

They own eighty horses.

They harvested two hundred bushels of wheat and one hundred bushels of potatoes.

They maintain the old and destitute of the band, and ask only for medicine for those who are ill.

There is a plentiful supply of deer to be had not far distant from the village.

Clinton Band

numbers forty, being a decrease of two since my last report.

There are ten houses and four stables.

The church is very old, but they intend to built a new one next winter.

There are twenty acres under cultivation.

They harvested one hundred bushels of barley, two hundred of oats and one hundred of potatoes. They own forty horses.

They are sober, industrious and well-behaved, and make a living by working for the whites.

Pavillon Band

numbers fifty-seven, an increase of five since last report.

They own fourteen houses, two stables and a neat and well-built church.

There are seventy-five acres under cultivation.

They own one hundred horses, two cows and twenty pigs.

They harvested one thousand bushels of wheat, two hundred of oats and three hundred of potatoes.

The young men of the band find employment as farm hands with the whites.

They maintain their old and destitute.

Part of this reserve is on the side of Fraser River opposite the village, and contains the best land, but very few are willing to live so far from the headquarters of the band.

Fountain Band

numbers two hundred and twenty, being an increase of seven since last year.

There are thirty houses, six stables and a large and well-built church.

They cultivate one hundred and forty acres.

They own two hundred horses, eight cows and sixty pigs.

They harvested one thousand seven hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, one thousand of oats, five hundred of peas and four hundred of potatoes.

This season the crop is a total failure, on account of want of water for irrigation.

A Chinese mining company has a first record of two hundred inches of water from the creek running through this reserve, and the water being reduced by the hot weather left none at all for the Indians.

These Indians depend entirely upon their crops for a living, and they will be destitute of flour and even of potatoes during the coming winter.

Bridge River Band

numbers eighty-nine, being the same number as last year, the births and deaths having been equal. There are fifteen houses, six stables and a church on the reserve. They own fifty horses.

There are sixty acres under cultivation, and they harvested three hundred bushels of wheat, one hundred of oats, one hundred and fiftv of peas and three hundred of potatoes

Formerly this band made a good living by gold mining, but the paying ground has all been worked out, and they have now to rely upon the product of their patches of poor soil, which yield very small returns. The old and destitute of the band require assistance every winter from the Department.

Lillooet Band

numbers ninety-eight. No increase nor decrease since last year, the births and deaths having been equal.

They have twenty-six houses, six stables and a large, well-built church.

They cultivate fifty acres of very poor soil, from which they harvested two hundred and fiftv bushels of wheat, one hundred of oats, one hundred and fiftv of peas and two hundred and fiftv of potatoes.

They own seventy-five horses.

They are industrious, sober and well-behaved, and make a living by working for the neighboring farmers, and by packing for miners along the river.

Cayoosh Band

numbers thirty-five, being a decrease of three since last year.

They have twelve houses, four stables and a church, with thirty acres under cultivation.

They harvested three hundred bushels of wheat, two hundred of peas and one hundred and fiftv of potatoes.

They own forty horses and twenty pigs.

Formerly this band made a good living by gold mining, but the pay grounds near the reserve being worked out, they have now to depend upon their crop, which, from the poverty of the soil and the limited quantity of land which can be irrigated, is not half sufficient to support them.

Pashilquio Band

numbers thirty-nine, a decrease of three since last year.

There are ten houses on this reserve.

They own twenty horses and have twenty acres under cultivation.

They harvested two hundred bushels of wheat and seventv-five of potatoes.

The crop this season is a total failure; the small stream which runs through the reserve having dried up, on account of the extremely hot weather.

Formerly a gold-mining band, they have now to depend entirely on what they can raise by farming. They will have to be helped by the Department during the coming winter.

Chinook Band

numbers only eight, the same as last year.

They have four houses and two stables.

They own fifteen horses, and they cultivated thirty acres, on which they harvested two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, one hundred of peas and eighty of potatoes.

This small band has plenty of good land, together with all the water necessary for irrigation.

Colchopa Band

numbers forty, being a decrease of four since last year.

There are nine houses on the reserve.

They own ten horses and have twenty acres under cultivation.

They harvested two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat and one hundred and seventy-five of potatoes.

They broke up six acres of new land this season, and intend to break up more next year.

They still make a little money by gold mining.

Mission Band, Seton Lake,

numbers fifty-four, a decrease of two since last year.

They have fifteen houses and a large church.

They own twenty horses and seven cows, and cultivate ten acres.

They harvested fifteen bushels of wheat, thirty of peas, thirty of beans and sixty of potatoes.

I have, in former reports, mentioned the poor quality of the land on this reserve. It consists of gravel, with about three inches of soil on the surface, which is being washed away by irrigation, leaving nothing but a bed of gravel. This year, scarcity of water being added to the poverty of the soil, the result has been a total failure of crop. Even the potatoes have not yielded anything.

The band will need some help during the coming winter.

Elias' Band, Seton Lake

numbers nine, the same as last year.

There are three houses and one stable.

They own seven horses and two cows, and cultivate seven acres.

They harvested thirty-five bushels of wheat, five of oats, twelve of peas and thirty of potatoes.

The soil is the same as at the Mission Reserve.

Schloss Band, Seton Lake

numbers thirty-six, an increase of two since my last report.

There are fifteen houses, three stables and a church, and there are twenty acres under cultivation.

They harvested one hundred and sixty bushels of wheat, forty of peas, one hundred and twenty-five of potatoes and fifteen of corn.

They own twenty horses and three cows.

They make some money by transporting passengers across the lake in canoes, and seem to make a fair living.

There is some very good land on this reserve, and plenty of water for irrigation.

Necait Band, Anderson Lake,

Numbers forty-nine, a decrease of one since last year.

There are eight houses and a church on this reserve, which is situated only two miles from the last; the two reserves being at the two ends of the portage which separates Seton and Anderson Lakes.

The land is so poor that it yields only half crops, and this season potatoes only have been planted.

They harvested last year, off twelve acres, fifty bushels of wheat, fifteen of peas and one hundred and fifty of potatoes.

It is difficult to say how these Indians make a living, as game is scarce and far off, and their land is worthless.

They complain bitterly of the want of land on which to earn a living.

Nequatqua Band, Anderson Lake,

numbers sixty-five, the same number as last year, the births and deaths having been equal.

There are seventeen houses, four stables and a church.

They own twenty-two horses, ten cows and forty pigs.

They cultivate twenty acres, on which they raised one hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat, fifty of peas, two hundred of potatoes and twenty of corn.

Some of the band go yearly to New Westminster, where they work in the canneries.

Game is abundant, and large trout are caught in fish traps near the village.

This season the salmon have come from Fraser River through the lakes as far as this reserve, and were being caught in hundreds when I was there.

Anahim's Band, Chilcotin,

numbers one hundred and eighty-six, the same number as last year.

There are twenty-five houses and eight stables.

They own one hundred horses.

They cultivate thirty acres, on which they harvested four hundred bushels of wheat, one hundred of oats, fifty of peas, four hundred of potatoes and they cut seventy-five tons of hay.

They are good trappers, and the sale of their furs amounts yearly to a large sum.

The agricultural land on this reserve is of the best quality, and sufficient in quantity for all the requirements of the band. There is also sufficient water for irrigation.

Stone Band, Chilcotin,

numbers one hundred and seven, no increase or decrease since last year.

They have fourteen houses on the reserve. They own sixty horses and they cultivate thirty-five acres.

They harvested five hundred bushels of wheat, one hundred and fifty of oats, four hundred of potatoes and they cut forty tons of hay.

They are good trappers, and their furs bring them a considerable sum every year.

There is abundance of excellent land on this reserve, as also water for irrigation.

Soosey Band, Chilcotin,

numbers sixty-six, the same number as last year.

There are twelve houses and four stables.

They own eighty horses, thirty head of young stock and fifty pigs.

They cultivate thirty-five acres, and harvested four hundred bushels of wheat, two hundred of oats, fonr hundred of potatoes, and cut thirty tons of hay.

They are good trappers, and make considerable money each year by the sale of their furs.

They also work as farm hands for the whites.

Kanim Lake Band,

numbers forty-five, a decrease of one since last year.

There are eight houses and eight stables, and they own one hundred and fifty horses and twenty-six cows.

They harvested, from twenty acres, three hundred bushels of wheat, fifty of oats, two hundred of potatoes, and cut eighty tons of hay.

They devote most of their time to trapping, the proceeds of which amount to a large sum every year.

This reserve is far from the white settlements, and is all that could be desired, both for quality and extent of farming land and hay meadows. They are industrious, and never ask for aid for their old and destitute.

The general health of the Indians in this agency since my last report has been good.

The total increase has been seven.

The deaths have been chiefly from old age and consumption.

The general conduct of the various bands has been good.

The crop of berries this summer has been fairly good and the run of salmon has been better than the oldest Indians can remember to have ever seen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. LAING MEASON,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST COAST INDIAN AGENCY,
METLAKAHTLA, B.C., 26th August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1889, together with the first tabular statement respecting the Indians of the North-West Coast Agency.

Upon a careful counting of the Indians belonging to the different bands in this agency their numbers have been greatly reduced from all former estimates made.

The information contained in the tabular statement is approximately correct.

The figures respecting earnings by Indians for the year, although apparently large, are not over-estimated.

There are eight disinct nationalities amongst these Indians, each speaking a different language, and comprising in all thirty-five bands, each distinctly separated from the others.

In order to more fully enumerate the industries pursued by these bands; and to illustrate the differences between them and the Indians of the eastern Provinces, I have enclosed a second tabular statement. Very few of these Indians have yet acquired the habit of saving any part of their earnings.

They live fully up to their incomes.

A few Tsimpseans have money in the Government savings bank at Victoria, and at interest with missionaries amongst them.

The Indians of the Tsimpsean Nation earn more money in proportion to their numbers than any other Indians, and have acquired more expensive habits than any of the other tribes of this coast, or elsewhere.

The principal industry upon which the Indians here depend at present is the canning of salmon, and it is one at which men, women and even children find very remunerative employment.

At early spring time the hunters and trappers of these bands earn from fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars each by killing fur-bearing animals, during which time the women and old men of the interior bands prepare their gardens, plant potatoes, etc.

All these employments are dropped by the Indians and their families during the months of May or June. When work at the salmon canneries begins their houses are deserted and their gardens wholly neglected, except by a few very old people.

When the Indians assemble at the different canneries, they remain working there until the canning season closes, after which they repair to their homes and fishing stations to catch and dry fish for their own use.

From early autumn until the beginning of the hunting season in the spring there is but little industry amongst these northern Indians. They spend their time idly at home, or in entertaining each other with feasting.

The land available on the sea coast for agricultural pursuits is extremely limited and the climate wet, so that the Indians seldom try to raise their own potatoes and vegetables, but purchase them from others, and turn their attention more to manufacturing pursuits—boats, canoes and household furniture.

The interior bands, however, succeed in raising large quantities of potatoes and some other garden produce, their agricultural land being fairly good and the climate suitable.

The proceeds of the fur catch this year have been exceptionally large, owing to an advance in the price of fur skins.

The Indians of this district are, as a rule, industrious and willing to work for hire, and being favored by nature with an abundant supply of game, fish and shell fish, can make a good and easy living as compared with the Indians east of the coast range of mountains.

The land agitation is subsiding quickly, and giving place to a feeling of contentment with respect to the Government and a more friendly feeling towards their white neighbors.

The industrial school for Indians established by your Department at Metlakahtla has been successfully opened this year. The Principal of the school, Mr. Scott, by making one trip through the district, succeeded in securing pupils from the Indian families sufficient to almost fill the school.

The Indian Department has continued to supply the Indian missions throughout this district with free medicines.

There has been no epidemic disease or contagion of any kind in the district this year, and the general health of the people is good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. TODD,
Acting Indian Agent.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
METLAKAHTLA, B.C., 1st August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to the affairs of this school for the fiscal year ended the 30th June ultimo, I have the honor to report that on the 6th of November last I left Victoria and arrived here on the 13th. The captain of the "Barbara Boscowitz" would not land me on his way north, and as the stay of the steamer returning was but short there was not an opportunity to forward a report and estimate of what was necessary for the proper equipment of this school until the beginning of December. On the 8th of January I was notified of the approval of my requisition for

furniture, food and clothing, &c., but the winter arrangements of the steamers stood in the way of immediate action, for a favorable chance of proceeding to Victoria did not offer until the beginning of next month.

On my return, about the end of February, after making the necessary disposition of the furniture and preparation for the reception of the children, I awaited, as directed, instructions respecting the selection of the pupils. I received these instructions on the 6th of April, and on the 12th I proceeded to Port Simpson, and afterwards to Kincolith, the canneries andfishing encampments on the Naas River, and also the villages a few miles above Greenville. At these places I called at nearly all the huts and houses, and wherever I saw any children I explained to their parents the objects of the school and the provision made by the Government for educating Indian boys. Generally they seemed pleased with what I had to say; but some replied: "What we want from the Government is our land, and not schools or education."

Eight Indians and four half-breed boys expressed their desire to enter the school. I told the latter I could not educate them; I, however, made an exception in favor of one of these. Four boys accompanied me on my return to Metlakahtla on the 27th, and two more followed shortly afterwards.

On the 29th I took passage on the "Muriel" to the Queen Charlotte Islands. On arrival at Massett I found nearly all the Indians were away fishing and hunting. Chief Edenshaw got the remaining few to meet me, and to them I stated the object of my visit, urging them to tell their absent friends not to miss the opportunity to give their children a useful education. None of the Hydahs came with me, but four have since been brought here by their parents. Three of these I admitted. The other was suffering from ophthalmia. and therefore I declined to receive him untill he recovered.

Immediately after my return from Massett I proceeded to the Skeena River. At the canneries I saw a great number of Indians from many parts of the districts. A few of these said they would like to send their boys to this school at the end of the fishing season; but while the fishing lasted they were very useful, and could not well be spared. While at Port Essington I was informed that there was some difficulty in readily getting suitable instructors and assistants in Victoria; I therefore returned here on the 9th of May, considering it unadvisable to open school with many pupils without some help.

On the 13th I began school with six pupils. Since then the numbers have increased by the Indians sending or bringing their children here. At present there are fifteen boys in the school, of whom four are Nishgahs, eight Tsimpsheans and three Hydahs. By the end of the fishing season I expect there will be applications for admission of the number I am authorized to receive.

Indians have sometimes asked whether girls would be admitted. I informed them that the building accommodation already provided was only intended for boys, and that, so far, I was not in a position to say what future provision the Department would make. The accommodation even for boys, although Mr. Agent Todd made the most of the means at his disposal, is not quite sufficient.

A few additional rooms, and also woodshed and other out-houses are needed. I have not, however, asked for any grant as yet to meet these wants, leaving the work if possible for the employment of the boys when a trades instructor is appointed.

The boys I find obedient without corporal or, I may say, any punishment. They are very backward in their education. About 40 per cent. have scarcely finished with their alphabet, and the more advanced, although their ages range from 10 to 15 years, had to begin reading monosyllables in the first reader.

The principal hindrance to progress arises from so very few of the children understanding, I may say, any English, and from an unwillingness on the part of the few to make use of the little they know. That, however, will no doubt, in the course of a little time, be in a great measure overcome.

As yet the boys attend school twice a day, but as soon as a trade instructor is appointed the elder boys will, during a part of the day, be taught as coopers, carpen-

ters and boat builders. Some of the children are too young to derive much benefit from trades instruction, and for these the school room, both in the fore and afternoon, will, for some time, be the most suitable place.

I hope before long to be able to cultivate a garden, which will supply some of the wants of this institution, and be a means of instruction to the boys; but the ground about the school, in its present state is so full of roots and stumps that the strength of the children is not equal to the work.

The children are easily managed. They seem contented, and I have no doubt prefer their present to their former homes. Permit me to give an instance showing the preference on the part of one of the boys. Kinsada, an Indian chief living at Kincolith, wrote asking me to send his step-son back without delay, stating that the boy's mother sent him away in his, (the step-father's) absence, and without his knowledge or consent, but the boy was very unwilling to return, and some passing Indians who visited the school conveyed to his parents word to that effect. Kinsada then sent a message expressing a desire that the boy should not be sent back.

My thanks are due to Mr. Agent Todd for kind assistance whenever needed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. R. SCOTT,
Principal.

BEAR RIVER, DIGBY CO., N.S., 26th September, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement in regard to Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

In making this report I have no encouraging changes to note in the condition ef the Indians, as they still pursue the same employments, in manufactures, hunting, fishing and agriculture, mentioned in my former reports, showing little or no improvement, in their social or domestic economy. Their agricultural operations are limited. The Indians residing on this reserve appear to be wanting in the energy, ambition and industry necessary to overcome the natural obstacles in the way of progressive farming.

A large part of the ressrve is rock, it is true, but there is sufficient farm land of the best quality lying waste, while they limit their husbandry to a small patch of land, the expense of tilling and fertilizing being covered by the Government grant, or nearly so, I am pleased however to say that there are exceptions to this rule, as some few take more interest in farming and have harvested good crops. There have been fewer deaths in this district during the last year than for several preceding years, there having been eight deaths and eight births, which leaves the population one hundred and seventy-five.

In visiting the dwellings of the Indians on the reserve I find the sanitary regulations required by the Department well observed, by the cleanliness of the houses and their surroundings.

The Indian school under the tution of T. C. Kerr, is well attended, the average having încreased the past season, and the children making fair progress.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. McDORMAND.
Indian Agent.

TRURO, N.S., October 10th, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

In my report of last year I spoke of the material improvement which had taken place among the Indians under my charge. I am pleased to say that the changes are still for the better. The wisdom of the Department in purchasing lands for them in Colchester County is still further endorsed by the progress they are making. Land is being broken, better buildings going up, and above all they seem to take a decided interest in what they can feel is their own.

They make much less use of intoxicating liquors than formerly, and the rules given me by the Department are faithfully carried out. Not so many deaths have occurred this year as last, and those mostly from pulmonary diseases.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. H. MUIR,
Indian Agent, District No. 6 B.

PAS AGENCY, TREATY NO. 5,
CUMBERLAND, N.W.T., 11th July, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, dated the 3rd of April last, I have the honor to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in this agency, together with the accompanying tabular statement, for the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, 1889.

In looking abroad upon the various bands of Indians scattered far and wide in this agency, and taking a retrospective view of the past year, the impression left upon the mind is expressed in the words "Faint, yet pursuing." My meaning is, that the gradually increasing failure of the fisheries (Grand Rapids as yet excepted), and the extraordinary scarcity of furs have weakened the Indians, as far as the natural resources of the district are concerned. In addition to this, a visitation of sickness has removed a number of adults; and this always for a time weakens the hands of the bereaved. Yet there are evidences of steady growth and advancement in those industries which tend to develop the Indians in civilization.

Owing to existing circumstances as just stated, it was necessary to issue a large amount of relief last winter. Some of the bands raised good crops of potatoes, and a few were able to preserve seed for themselves.

There is among the Indians of this agency a growing desire for work, but of this there is little to be obtained.

The general tone of health during the past year has been better, owing, I believe, in a measure, to the sanitary instructions given by the Department. But it is by no means easy to induce Indians to shake off inbred habits of uncleanliness. The fact is that one Indian is ashamed to be seen by another to present an appearance different from the generality of the band. This subject has been laid before them, and it is hoped not without succes; for I can report that in many instances houses, internally and externally, and premises generally, now present a more cleanly and better appearance.

I will now enter more into detail, giving information regarding each of the seven bands under my supervision.

Last summer on 10th July, accompanied by Mr. Basil Lloyd as assistant, I left Winnipeg, in order to make the annuity payments, arriving at Grand Rapids on the 13th. The next day the payment was made and the reserve examined. There was but a poor prospect of crops, but this point is an excellent place for fish. The school had not yet been re-opened by Mr. W. G. Gow, who was transferred from Big Eddy. The teacher, however, commenced his labors soon after the annuity payment.

The Indians on the reserve, numbering in all at the time of payment one hundred and three, still obtain labor at the wharf during the summer months while the steamers run. Since the establishment of the fishery at the mouth of the Saskatchewan they also sell numbers of white fish. But there is little farming done, owing partly to the wet condition of the land in spring from being overflowed in the winter, and partly to the disinclination of the band to cultivate the soil.

On this reserve there was but little need for relief, as, besides the excellent fishing, the moose were numerous, and where one killed a number he rendered assistance elsewhere.

The houses here are fair specimens of Indian dwellings. But the band, as a whole, are somewhat dilatory in carrying out the instructions regarding sanitary measures. They are all professing christians, and are more peaceable than formerly.

At Grand Rapids there is good feed for cattle, so that the animals are in good condition.

The next reserve in this agency is situated on the west of Cedar Lake, along the Saskatchewan River, and some sixty miles from Grand Rapids. It is by no means easy to reach Chemawawin, on account of the numerous rapids to be ascended south of Cedar Lake.

From Grand Rapids to near the Pas I had the pleasure of giving Mr. Inspector McColl a passage in the agency boat, and long will the trip be remembered for hard travelling and pleasant company.

Leaving Grand Rapids on the 16th of July we arrived at Chemawawin Reserve on the 18th. The payment was made and the reserve examined the next day.

The Indians at this point, numbering at the time of payment one hundred and eighteen, are a fragment of Moose Lake Band, and perhaps the least advanced in the agency; they are composed of professing ehristians and heathens; their houses, as a rule, are poor dwellings; there is, however, an exception in Councillor Lathlin, who generally lives on the reserve, and works fairly well both at his garden and dwelling.

The soil on this reserve is good, but not deep, it being rocky; the Indians, therefore, are but poor farmers, living in summer chiefly upon sturgeon and in winter upon white and jackfish. Some of the band leave the reserve during the summer, in order to obtain work at the Grand Rapids wharf.

Chemawawin school, at the time of payment was kept by Mr. Robert Miles, who, however, has since resigned. After the payment the school was examined, but little satisfactory progress was observed.

On the 19th of July, at evening, we left this reserve, travelled all night with fair wind and almost innumerable mosquitoes, arriving at Moose Lake Fort early the next morning. The same day we reached the reserve some fifteen miles farther. The payment was made in the evening, and most of the business connected therewith transacted at the same time till late. The next morning I completed the examination of the reserve.

The school at Moose Lake was re-opened by Mr. Charles Tweddell soon after the annuity payment, but has recently been closed, owing to that teacher's resignation.

This band, one hundred and thirty-three in number at last payment, are chiefly professing christians, the remainder being heathen. They live principally upon white fish all the year round. The land is rocky, so that but little farming is done. The Indians are generally poor workers, and therefore do not advance satisfactorily.

The cattle at Moose Lake are not generally in excellent condition, as the band find it difficult to obtain a sufficient quantity of hay for winter and spring use.

On the 21st of July we left this reserve, arriving at the Pas on the 24th.

The Pas Reserve is the largest, and the band the most advanced in this agency. It is so far satisfactory to see these Indians, both in the erection of their houses, and in the cultivation of the soil, making fair progress. They have also succeeded the best in attending to sanitary measures. They are all professing christians, and not a few are, I believe, so in reality. As to their means of livelihood, they work whenever they see an opportunity of earning something; but this is not frequent. They fish both in summer and winter, and hunt the various fur-bearing animals; but with these there has been a great failure. The musk rat, upon which they depended in a measure both for food and clothing at certain seasons of the year, has failed to a very great extent. *

The potato crop last fall was excellent, and a few had some grain; but during the winter a considerable amount of relief was required and issued, owing to the scarcity of fish.

The annuity payment at the Pas took place on the 25thof July. The supply of fish twine was not forthcoming at the time, but it came afterwards, and very glad the Indians were to receive it.

There are two schools on this reserve; but only that at the Pas proper is at present in operation. The teacher, Mr. Thomas Hart, a graduate of Cambridge, and a thoroughly educated gentlemen does not speak Cree; his pupils, therefore, know and understand but little of what they read and write, so that permanent advancement is not very discernible.

Leaving this reserve on the 28th of July, we proceeded up the Carrot River, some eighty miles to the Pas Mountain. Here they are two fragments of the Pas Band, living at Shoal Lake and Red Earth, with some ten miles between..

The payment was made at the former place on 31st July.

The Indians at Shoal Lake have but poor gardens compared with their brethren at Red Earth: neither are they noted for thrift, as are those at the latter place.

Most, if not all, the Shoal Lake Indians are nominal christians, while a number of those at Red Earth still retain the pagan ideas of their forefathers.

The cattle on both reserves are in excellent condition, for it would be difficult to surpass the feed which is to be found at the Pas Mountain.

Leaving the Pas Mountain after the payment on the same day, we proceeded to Cumberland, the other terminus of this agency, arriving on 4th August. The payment was made the same day.

The gardens on this reserve are of little value, the ground being very rocky, and most of the band not inclined to improve it. The Indians live principally upon fish, and hunt in the winter. A few obtain work in York boats belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. This band is now very small since the exodus of the half breeds and of those Indians who have been allowed to remove to a more fertile spot near Fort à la Carne. They numbered at the payment one hundred and sixteen souls; but this does not include a few absentees. There seems a probability of almost the entire band's settling up country in course of time.

As there was a steamer going down the river from Cumberland, we availed ourselves of the opportunity, and went on board on 6th August; but owing to rough weather we did not land at Grand Rapids until the 9th.

On the way from Cumberland to the Pas, as the former band at Birch River had left the Treaty, I had the Government cattle shipped to the Pas and delivered the same to those Indians deemed competent to take care of them.

At Grand Rapids, the work connected with the annuity payments was not completed, owing to my assistant's having to return to Winnipeg by an early steamer. I therefore returned to my office partly by canoe and partly by steamer, arriving there on 20th August.

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* Since writing the above I have learned that the rats are this year likely to be numerous again.

After the annuity payments, office work that had accumulated while travelling had to be attended to, besides the regular routine of duty. Work of this description often thus accumulates, owing to the many and long journeys which have to be undertaken among these, though not numerous, yet widely scattered Indians.

During the winter I visited all the reserves occupied, examined the schools in operation, arranged for the relief of the distressed, and settled a number of questions naturally arising among the bands.

Owing to the partial failure of the musk rat, and the growing scarcity of fish and furs, it was necessary to issue an extra amount of relief: and very glad indeed the Indians were of the assistance afforded them by the Department. I entered every Indian house then inhabited throughout the agency, inquiring into their condition, and giving advice regarding cleanliness and progress in civilization,

At the opening of the present summer a severe form of influenza attacked the Indians of this agency, and also spead among the half-breeds and whites. At the time I left the office for Winnipeg a number had already succumbed.

Farming operations in this agency are carried on under difficulties on most of the reserves, on account of the stony nature of the soil. At the Pas the Indians have two common gardens, at which they have worked well in order to obtain seed grain and potatoes. Last fall they received a fair crop generally throughout the band, and preserved seed for spring use. The Pas Indians are the most advanced in the agency, and bid fair to make still further progress. They have many drawbacks with sickness, the growing failure of furs and lack of employment; but I can testify to their steady advancement in those arts of civilization with which they are familiar.

In conclusion, I beg to report that although the Indians of this agency are not free from idleness and improvidence, they are beyond doubt improving in industry and a steady desire to live by the labor of their own hands. They are loyal and peaceable, and generally moral, where no unprincipled white men have introduced those vices that usually follow the march of civilization. The Indians are by no means perfect—far from it—but they are being taught (in a measure) to rise from the condition of children and of ignorance, both spiritually and temporally, and take the status of men. But they find it extremely difficult to divest themselves of those manners and customs, and from that hand-to-mouth way of living received from their forefathers, which naturally tend rather to dilatory and indolent life than to making provision for the future. They have received much assistance from every quarter; for in addition to the supplies granted to them by the Government, they have also been benefited by gifts from both the mission and the Hudson Bay Company. Mr. Chief Factor Belanger is now leaving the district, and will, I believe, be much missed among all classes, on account of his kindly sympathy, which frequently led him to acts of benevolence which speak more than words can here express.

Finally, if I cannot in this report state that the endeavors of these Indians to depend upon their own exertions for a livelihood are altogether satisfactory, it may at least be asserted that generally they are "pursuing," and will it is hoped ere long not only see the advantages of, but prefer, habits of industry and cleanliness in a more settled home life to those of a nomadic and unprofitable character.

The foregoing report is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. READER,

Indian Agent.

KENTVILLE AGENCY No. 2, 9th October, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889. In this agency there are no reserves with the exception of thirteen acres at Cambridge. The Indians are quiet and industrious, making a living with what help they receive from the Department. With the exception of one or two cases, there has been very little sickness amongst them during the past year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent, District No 2.

BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., 4th October 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following annual report of my inspection of the various Roman Catholic Indian schools situated in the North-West Territories and Manitoba Superintendency since the 1st of July, 1888, to the 31st of August, 1889.

SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA.

In the course of July and August, 1888, I visited the schools at Dog Creek, Water Hen River and Pine Creek, in the Manitoba Superintendency.

Dog Creek.

This school is situated in the vicinity of the Narrows of Lake Manitoba. It has been in operation for about two years. The teacher is efficient and his knowledge of the Indian language helps him largely in his work. The children were fairly advanced for the time the school had been in operation.

The building is good and well lighted, affording sufficient room for the pupils; it is not provided with a ceiling, for which reason I believe it is not very comfortable in winter. The school is provided with very good furniture, and with a sufficient supply of school stationery and material.

Water Hen River.

This school has been estabished for some years. The teacher at the time of my visit was Mr. Wilfred Adam, who shortly afterwards resigned, and was subsequently appointed teacher at Crane River, Lake Manitoba.

This gentleman while at Water Hen was twice awarded prizes granted for the best conducted schools. His brother, Mr. Isaac Adam, who I believe also to be a very good teacher, has been appointed teacher of the Water Hen school.

This school is situated on the Water Hen River, north of Lake Manitoba. The building used as a school house was in a very bad condition, and I fear that nothing much has been done since my inspection towards its improvement.

The furniture was hardly suitable. The school material and stationery supply were sufficient.

The attendance at the school is generally very good, the Indian houses being grouped around the school in the vicinity.

Pine Creek.

This school is situated on the river of the same name near Lake Winnipegosis. It is under the direction of Reverend Father Dupont and is well managed.

School was temporarily opened in the Roman Catholic Church. This reserve has been only recently surveyed and the Indians had to move here, from their former reserve at Duck Bay, Lake Winnipegosis, where there used to be a school. The school house was to be removed shortly after my visit to Pine Creek, and the church was used for school purposes in the meantime. The attendance at the school is generally very good, and the children are well advanced. There was an ample supply of school stationery and material.

The attendance at the three above mentioned schools was found to be good, and is so during the whole year, except when the parents are absent hunting or fishing, or on some other errand.

The holidays are given during these expeditions, but cannot of course cover their whole duration.

In the last two of the above mentioned schools both French and English are taught.

I left the Manitoba Superintendency to return to Regina, in the latter part of August, 1888.

Muscowpetung Agency.

There is a Roman Catholic Indian school situated on Standing Buffalo's Reserve, in this agency.

I visited this school twice, once in October, 1888, and the second time at the beginning of June last.

When I visited it first I found the school house in a wretched condition, but it had been considerably improved before I went there the second time. The Roman Catholic Mission at Qu'Appelle has decided to erect a large stone building, instead of the present one, to give better accommodation to the boarders.

There were only three or four pupils present when I visited the school in June last, most of the Indians being away at that time ; but at my first visit I found the children attending in large numbers and they were very fairly advanced. The attendance is good as a general rule. The children are Sioux and are very intelligent.

Shortly after my first visit, a grant was made to this school for the purpose of keeping boarders; since then two female pupils have been admitted as such. Though the grant allows of ten boarders to be received at the school, the building is too small to admit more than two. As soon as a new house is erected the number of boarders will be completed.

The two boarders now at the school are doing very well ; before and after school hours they learn to fulfil various household duties, and to help the teacher in gardening. They are well clothed and have a comfortable bedroom.

The teacher on this reserve, Mr. Christian Dahm, is a married man, and his wife attends to the boarders after school hours. He is a very good teacher.

Carlton Agency.

There is a school situated on Petequakey's Reserve, Muskeg Lake, in this agency. Reverend Father Paquette, Roman Catholic Missionary here, is also the school teacher.

Only the French language is taught at this school ; the pupils are fairly advanced ; the attendance is good. A large garden near the school is cultivated by the pupils themselves, the latter being very much interested in the same. The roots belong to the pupils, and make part of a daily meal given at noon.

The school house is not in very good condition, but could easily be made comfortable.

Battleford Agency.

There was only one Roman Catholic school in this agency at the time of my first visit, situated on Poundmaker's Reserve.

There was no school house, and the church was used for school purposes until a building could be erected.

The logs necessary for such a building have been brought where the school house is to be built, but nothing more has been done, and probably it will be next summer before the building is ready.

There is a very good teacher here, Mr. J. Dandelin, who has been awarded one of the prizes granted for the best conducted school for the year ended July, 1888.

Both boys and girls are taught to knit and sew. The children are poorly clothed, though a certain supply of clothing is given yearly to this school which is provided with suitable furniture made at the Battleford Industrial School.

The supply of school material and stationery is sufficient.

Onion Lake Agency.

There is a school here, situated in the vicinity of the agency buildings.

There was not a good teacher here at my first visit, and the children were not advanced. The school had then been in operation for only a short period. The teacher did not understand the Indian language, and the children not being able to understand English, no great progress could have been expected.

Mr. Laboissière, then teacher, has resigned, and Mr. William Todd, formerly teacher in the Battleford Agency, has been appointed in his stead. Mr. Todd, I think, will prove to be equal to his task. The school was not provided with suitable furniture.

The school building was small and poorly lighted; a new building has since been erected, and the pupils have been removed there. It is large enough for the average attendance, well situated and a comparatively good building.

The attendance is large.

Fort Pelly Agency.

There is a Roman Catholic Indian school, situated on Keeseekouse's Reserve, in this agency. It was opened a few years ago, but had been closed for nearly a year, it was reopened during the month of February last. I visited this school during May last, and between that date and the reopening of the school no great progress could have been expected; however, for the time the school had been in operation the children were very satisfactorily advanced. The school house was not in very good condition, but several improvements were contemplated by the acting Indian Agent, for which a certain sum of money has been allowed. The teacher there, Mr. Jordons, appears to be fairly interested in his work.

The furniture at the school is not what it should be, and the supply of school stationery was insufficient.

Blackfoot Agency.

The Roman Catholic Indian school in this agency is situated at the south settlement of the Blackfeet. I visited this school in July last, a few days after the reopening of the school; very few pupils were present, all were very young, and the examination was not very satisfactory.

The schoolhouse is a frame building, used also as the teacher's residence, Roman Catholic chapel, missionary's residence, &c.

The furniture is very good and the supply of school stationery sufficient. Mr. Vital Robbe, a married man, is a very good teacher, very much interested in his work.

Peigan Agency.

The school is taught in a very good building. The school-room is large, sufficient for the attendance, well lighted and provided with suitable furniture.

When I visited it towards the end of July last it was then closed for summer holidays, and I could not hold an examination. The attendance as shown on the school roll is very good.

Rev. Father Foisy is the appointed teacher, and is helped in this work by Rev. Brother J. Vouligeur.

The children that I saw were poorly clothed; the supply of clothing given yearly is hardly sufficient, considering how quickly clothes are ruined by the children.

Blood Agency.

The Roman Catholic Indian school in this agency is situated at the upper camp of the Bloods. This school was opened in January last.

The building newly erected is large, and is used as school house and residence for the missionary and teacher. Mr. Johnson, the teacher formerly at the Peigan Roman Catholic school, was removed here when this school was opened. He is a very good teacher, unmarried.

The school at the time of my visit was closed for summer holidays.

The attendance is good. The school room is provided with proper furniture, and there is an ample supply of school material.

St. Joseph's Industrial School.

This school is under the able management of Rev. Father Claude.

All the officers and employés here have given much satisfaction.

Mr. Dennehy, the Assistant Principal, is charged with the class instruction of the boys, and is very successful in this part of his duties. The Rev. Sister Kelly has corresponding duties in the instruction of the girls, and is equally successful.

The Reverend Principal is ably helped in the management of the girls' department by the Rev. Sister Clairy, the matron, who has especial charge of the sick pupils, and as such shows herself very competent, having been formerly in charge of St. Boniface Hospital.

The girls in this institution are taught to perform all the various duties of the household, such as cooking, sweeping, washing, milking cows, and making butter. sewing, knitting by hand and machinery, and other works of a similar nature. Carpentering, shoemaking and farming are taught to the boys, and in all these they have proved to be very successful, specially in the shoemakers' trade.

The boys in the carpenters' shop are constantly busy with improvements on the building and erecting new buildings, besides the necessary repairs to furniture, &c.

The shoemaker boys are well enough up in their trade to supply the wants of the institution, and have had, besides, to fill an important order for shoes for the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, and another for harness for the Sarcee Agency.

The farmer boys are also very successful: at the time of my visit they were camping out with the instructor cutting hay for the winter.

The instructors in these various trades, Mr. Croteau, shoemaker, Mr. Picard, carpenter, and Mr. Lacombe, farmer, appear all to be very competent, as can be seen by the good work done by the boys.

There has been the same success in the class instruction, and nearly all the pupils can speak the English language; some of them have even forgotten their mother tongue.

The health of the pupils at the school is very good. Dr. Lindsay, of Calgary, is the medical attendant, and has given much satisfaction.

In all the branches taught in this institution there has been great success, due to the excellent management.

The attendance, which was originally composed of Cree children, is now more than half made up of Blackfoot children.

Peace Hills Agency.

The Roman Catholic Indian school in this agency is situated on Ermineskin's Reserve.

The building is very good. The attendance is very irregular, but the children are progressing. The teacher is Mr. Joseph Kelly, unmarried. He has been only a short period at this school.

The furniture is not what it should be. There is a sufficient supply of school material and stationery.

Edmonton Agency.

St. Albert's Orphanage.

In this institution girls are received up to any age, and kept until they are sufficiently educated to be able to earn a living. The boys are only received up to the age of about twelve.

Besides the class instruction, the boys are taught farming, and the girls receive the same instruction as that given to the girls in the industrial schools.

Both girls and boys are fairly advanced in class instruction, but more time is devoted to outside work for the boys, and household duties for the girls.

The larger part of the clothing required in the institution is made there; it included the carding and spinning of the yarn, weaving flannels and tweeds, and the cutting and sewing the same into clothing.

All the butter required is made at the institution.

The buildings are extensive, including dormitories, class rooms, refectory, kitchen and work rooms.

There are also outside buildings such as ice-house, bakery, dairy, &c.

A new building is just now in course of erection, which will be used for the class rooms, dormitories and work rooms, as the present building does not give all the space required.

Girls that are sufficiently instructed to be of any efficient help, but have not left the school, are not included in the quarterly returns, so that the Department does not pay the *per capita* grant for them.

When the boys have reached the age of 12 they are handed over to the Roman Catholic Mission, and they are kept there working on the farm until they have attained such age and education as enables them to earn a living.

This institution is under the management of the Reverend Sisters of Charity, and is a credit both to them and to the Department.

Enoch's Reserve.

This school is situated on Enoch Lapotac's (Stony Plain) Reserve, and under the direction of the Reverend Father Tessier. On account of the irregularity of the attendance, the progress of the children is far from being what could be wished.

The house used for school purposes is large, and sufficient for the attendance.

The furniture is hardly what it should be. The supply of school material is sufficient.

Alexander's Reserve.

This school is situated on Rivière-qui-Barre. Mr. Ambrose Grey, rscently appointed is the teacher; Though he has been at this school for a very short period, the progress of the children has been noticeable. The building is good large, well lighted and ventilated.

It is also used as a church.

There is an ample supply of school material, and the furniture is suitable.

The attendance is very good during certain periods, while it is very small at others, owing to the lengthy absences of the Indians during hunting and fishing seasons. This remark may apply to a great many of the Indian schools.

The Indians here are very well disposed towards the school, and it is to be deplored that when they go away on any expedition they are obliged to take the children with them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT BETOURNEY,
Inspector Roman Catholic Indian Schools.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
QU'APPELLE, 14th October, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889.

The completion of the girls' school during last winter, enabled us to receive more pupils, and at present we have fifty-six boys and seventy-two girls.

We can easily accommodate one hundred and fifty pupils.

Many Indians cannot be induced to send their children, who are still wandering about on the reserves.

Indian children like to enjoy their liberty, and their parents have not sufficient authority over them to make them attend school, although they now see the advantages of education.

We succeed every year in getting new Indians to bring in their children; but they object to the distance from the reserves, to their children being obliged to work, and to not being allowed to use their own medicine on the children when sick.

In summer time many Indians take their children away for a week and sometimes a month for a holiday or to work, they say they would rather have their children work at home than at the school, on this account many of the big boys are away part of the summer, which renders it difficult to teach them their trades.

During the past year the number of girls has increased more than the number of boys. This is chiefly due to the solicitude of the Reverend Sisters in overseeing, teaching and training them in habits of industry and cleanliness.

Parents seem to require their sons at home more often than their daughters, and to appreciate the school for girls more than for boys.

The progress of all the pupils has been satisfactory, many of them could compete in reading, writing and arithmetic with white children of their own age, especially the pupils who came here young.

Several of the boys ran away, but they all came back except two. The excuse they make to their parents for doing this is, that they have too much work to do and not enough school, and the parents are generally ready to believe it.

We have to deplore one death only ; the health of the pupils has been generally good, although many are suffering from sore eyes, this disease having been prevalent on the reserve this summer.

The trade boys have made good progress for the time they have been in the shops. Our three best blacksmith's boys have left. One was allowed to go; the other two were kept at home by their parents, but none of them are efficient in their trades, having been only two years in the shop and working only four hours a day, as we follow the half day system.

The trades boys, when at home, work chiefly with their parents on the farm, and are therefore instructed in farming here.

The boys learning carpentry have been making furniture for the girls' school, as none has been received for that building, and therefore had no time for outside work.

There is also a boy with the baker to help him and to learn the trade.

All boys are obliged to learn farming as soon as their age will permit it as they will all require a knowledge of it later on.

This year the grain crop has been a total failure, owing to the drought.

The girls are making remarkable progress in school, sewing, knitting and all kinds of housework.

An Indian girl was married here last winter, and is a remarkably good housekeeper.

The girls' building was completed last winter, and is remarkably comfortable and well built.

The stable was removed to a more suitable place, and the lean-to rebuilt; a hen house and pigsty are in course of construction, and a neat board fence has been placed around the whole.

An addition has been built to the blacksmith's shop, which now affords good accommodation for a number of pupils.

The boys' playground has been enlarged, and that of the girls enclosed by a board fence.

The three baywindows on the south side of the old building have been taken down and replaced by a small greenhouse, all the work having been done by our own men.

Some alterations were also made in the old building, to make it suitable for the present number of boys.

The garden has been much improved, and the whole property is increasing in value.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. HUGONNARD,
Principal.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
REGINA, 7th October, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my work, from February last to the present date.

On the 19th of that month I proceeded to the Industrial School, Fort Qu'appelle, to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—

1st. The extra quantities of provisions required for the remainder of the fiscal year in consequence of the increased number of pupils.

2nd. The transferring of the various accounts into new ledgers.

3rd. Fire-protection and fire-escapes.

Full reports on these subjects were furnished the Commissioner.

On the 21st March I went to Winnipeg, to select the standard samples for the contracts 1888-89, and have them distributed as required for the convenience of those who wished to tender.

On the 6th May I left Regina for Peace Hills Agency, on special business, a report on which was furnished to the Commissioner on my return to Regina.

My regular work of inspecting agencies and reserves commenced on the 18th June, Birtle Agency being the first visited. Mr. J. A. Markle is agent, and Mr. C. W. H. Sanders, clerk. The agency is composed of the following reserves:—

Bird Tail	Sioux	No. 57
Oak River	"	" 58
Oak Lake	"	" 59
Turtle Mountain	"	" 60
Riding Mountain	Treaty	" 61
Way-way-see-cappo	"	" 62
Silver Creek, Gambler's	"	" 63
Rolling River	"	" 67

The three reserves at Fort Pelly—Coté, No. 64; "The Key," No. 65; and Keesekouse, No. 66, formerly a portion of this ageucy, are now a separate agency, known as Fort Pelly, under the care of Mr. W. E. Jones. I did not visit these three reserves this year.

The agency warehouse has been enlarged, giving more room for bulky implements. The usual audit of the books was made, and an inventory taken of the supplies on hand, the whole showing careful management.

The first visit was Riding Mountain, No. 61. The area of this reserve is 8.75 square miles, and the population is 135. The cattle were in fine condition. The number of acres under crop this year is 72½ acres, being 29½ acres more than during the previous year. Wheat and potatoes looked well, but oats and barley, owing to frost in May, did not look so well. Rye, which was sown for the first time as an experiment, looked remarkably vigorous, and promised a good yield. Some new houses and stables have been erected during the year; some of them are very comfortable. The chief, Kee-see-koo-win-in, has a very good house with shingled roof. In it I noticed a cooking and box-stove, bedsteads, pictures, tables, a clock, lamps, chairs, and looking glasses; and the whole place was tidy and clean, and had an air of comfort about it. The same can be said of nearly all the houses on this reserve. The fences were good.

New land has been broken, and some fields summer-fallowed, and the ploughing was fairly well done. One man, John Bone, was introducing creamers for making butter. One portion of this band follows hunting for a living. Game and fish were reported as being a good average.

I noticed an improvement in various ways in this reserve. The Indians appeared contented, they had no complaints, nor did they ask for anything.

The next reserve I inspected was Rolling River, No. 67; population, 114. Most of the Indians were absent, being of a roaming character. A few follow farming, and their crops looked fairly well, the number of acres being 27, one acre less than last year. One man has a reaper and mower of his own, a good house, stables, and corrals. The cattle were in good condition. One old man has seven ponies and a stallion, three cows, four steers and four heifers, all private property; and he had traded eight ponies to the Hudson's Bay Company a few days before my visit; he has also a mower, horse-rake, double and light waggons, bobsleighs, ploughs, &c., good stables and corrals. I noticed also some very fine geese and other poultry. The houses, as a rule, are of a poor class, but no doubt comfortable enough for the winter. They are not occupied in summer.

The next reserve visited was Silver Creek, No. 63, formerly Gambler's; area 30 square miles; population, 126. The cattle were in splendid condition. The number of acres under crop 177, being 48½ in excess of the previous year. The houses were tidy and clean. Some of the Indians have very fine stables. There were fine sheep, Berkshire pigs, poultry, &c., at many of the farm yards. The wheat, oats, rye and potatoes looked very promising, but of course a good yield would depend on the kind of weather which followed. The fields looked neat, and as if well cultivated; they were square, and the fences were good. A number of these Indians have waggons, mowers, self-binders and seeders of their own. The wheat showed best where it had been put in with a seeder. Some have very good houses, with all the usual household effects; and on the whole I noticed quite an improvement on this reserve. The Indians are comfortable and contended.

I then proceeded to Lizard Point Reserve, No. 62; area, 39 square miles; population, 153. The cattle were in fine condition; the number of acres under crop, 182. The wheat, oats and potatoes looked very well, and the fences were very good. The houses are cleanly kept, and I only noticed one place, belonging to an old couple, where the premises were untidy; but it is difficult to get these old people to change their habits. One man, "Sandy," had 6 acres oats, 1¼ potatoes, 8 acres wheat and 7 barley. Ten acres new land were broken, and ten more were to be broken this year. He has a good house and stables, and purchased a mower this year, and also a horse-rake. Another man, George Bird, had 6 acres under crop two years ago; last year he had 15, and this year 25. The crops looked very promising at the time of my visit, and he had 6 acres of new breaking finished this year. Gambler occupies the old farmhouse, he was pleased, and expressed his gratitude for the lumber given him to partition his house. It is now divided off into separate

rooms, and looks very comfortable. He expressed his satisfaction at having the school established at Birtle, and some of his children are attending it. His crops were only middling, wheat being the only one which gave promise of a return; the rye was poor, owing to its having been too thinly sown. He has some fine pigs and poultry. If the crops turn out well, this band will be very comfortable. They made no complaints. I remarked quite an improvement over all this reserve, in the tidiness of the houses and the general thriftiness of the band. Some of the young men have begun farming for the first time, this year. Hay will be more difficult to get this year than usual. The wild rice sown last winter shows no sign of growth as yet.

I now proceeded to Bird Tail Reserve, No. 57; area 10·75 square miles; population 108 (Sioux.) The cattle were in splendid condition, the work-oxen being very fine animals. The total crop on this reserve is 232 acres, being an increase of 83 over that of last year. The land here being lighter soil than at some of the other reserves, the crops suffered more from the drought. The houses were clean and tidy, both inside and out; the stables are very fair, and some new ones were being built. The Indians were breaking and cross-ploughing, doing the work well. Hay will be scarce on the reserve, but an extra section has been secured, and it was thought this would give a sufficient quantity of hay for the large herd of cattle requiring winter feed.

The next point was Oak River, No. 58, Sioux; area, 12½ square miles; population 268. The cattle were in good condition. A number of the Indians were absent, and had their oxen with them. The number of acres under crop here is 262, being 41½ over that of last year. The wheat was only middling, and if the dry weather continued would be a poor yield; potatoes were fair; gardens poor. The houses are of a small size, but were tidy and clean; and the tepees were also in very good order. Hay was likely to be scarce, as the bottoms, where formerly good supplies were obtained, will, owing to the drought, give little or nothing this year. Later rains, however, may have improved these meadows.

The next reserve visited was Oak Lake, No. 59, Sioux; area, 4 square miles; population 63. The crop put in this year was 38 acres, being three less than last year's. One or two of the fields of wheat were fair; others poor. Potatoes and corn looked promising. The cattle were correct in number, but some of the oxen are too old for work. The houses are small but cleanly kept.

Turtle Mountain, Sioux, No. 60, is a small reserve; area, one square mile, and the population 34. This reserve was not inspected this year. The crop reported as being put in is 38 acres, being 10½ over that of last year.

The new boarding school has come into operation since my last inspection. It commenced in December, 1888, with 8 pupils, and 17 were in attendance previous to the vacation. The prospects were good for the full number, 40, when re-opened after the vacation, as a number of the Indians on the various reserves promised to send their children. Four acres of land have been broken for a garden for the use of the school. The building was in perfect order. The rooms are large and airy. It is heated by a furnace, which lessens the danger from fire by the disuse of a number of stoves. The school is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town of Birtle. Mr. McLaren is the principal, and Miss McLaren, matron, and teacher of the girls. The pupils are making good progress in knitting, sewing, baking and household work generally. At a concert given in the town some of the pupils sang hymns very nicely, much to the surprise and delight of the audience.

Moose-Mountain Agency.

The next agency inspected was Moose Mountain, Mr. J. J. Campbell being agent, Mr. Graham clerk and Mr. Lawford farmer—arriving there on the 23rd July. A good implement shed has been put up since my last annual visit; it is made of logs, and covered with turf. It was built by Mr. Lawford, assisted by the Indians. Another shed has been erected near the agent's stable, in which to store light waggons, sleighs, &c. It had been lately whitewashed, and presented a nice appearance.

The inventory was taken, and the books audited since last inspection, and all were found very correct, and the goods carefully stored.

The first reserve visited was "Pheasant Rump's," No. 68; area 36·6 square miles; population, 91. Two new houses were in course of construction. The number of acres under crop was 150½, being 33½ more than last year's. Thirty-nine acres of new land were broken, and some summer-fallowing had been done. Wheat looked very well on the whole; but some of the fields, owing to high winds when the seed was being put in were somewhat irregular. One field belonging to "Red Thunder" was the best I have seen this year, even among white men.

The cattle looked well. Hay was more difficult to obtain, but enough would be secured to meet the wants of the herd during the coming winter. The houses and surroundings were all in the best order. The fields looked well, and showed that they had received careful attention. Mr. Lawford, the farmer, is very particular about having them square, and the consequence is that they have a neat appearance.

I now went to Striped Blanket's Reserve, No. 69; area, 37 square miles; population, 92. Acres under crop this year, 89½, being an increase of 28 acres over last year. The crop is about the same as on No. 68. The cattle looked well, but not so fat as they usually are at this season, but were improving fast, from the better pasture feed caused by late rains. This band purchased two new mowers and a horse-rake this year. There were no cases of sickness reported. The houses and stables on this reserve were in good order, no dirt being allowed to accumulate around the buildings.

The next reserve inspected was "White Bear's," No. 70; area, 45 square miles; population, 118. Acres under crop, 14½; new land broken; 35 acres. A number of the old fields were undergoing summer fallowing.

It will be remembered that two years ago this band left for the United States. They returned last year, but too late to put in a crop; in the meantime, the weeds made such headway that they have had difficulty to get rid of them. This accounts for so small an acreage being under crop this year. The land is being now well prepared for next season, when a larger crop will be put in. The land is of the very best description. The cattle were in good condition. The houses are of a poor class, but comfortable.

The chief, "White Bear," has been deposed, and he feels his position very keenly. He is a sensible old man, and always speaks in a most respectful manner. The interpreter of the agency spends most of his time on this reserve; it is thirty-three miles from the agency. Four children from this agency attend the Elkhorn boarding school, and twelve go to the Industrial School, Fort Qu'Appelle. The women are making fair progress in knitting and other industries. Mrs. Lawford takes great pains in teaching them. This lady is also very kind and attentive in visiting the Indians in cases of sickness. The office work is well done. The clerk, Mr. Graham, is most attentive to his duties, and his books are neatly and correctly kept. The agent, Mr. Campbell, was absent on leave at the time of my inspection, but I was afforded every assistance and facility by Mr. Graham and Mr. Lawford. Only a few of the new supplies on this year's contract had arrived; these were examined, and a report sent to the Commissioner, at Regina.

Crooked Lakes Agency.

The next agency reached was Crooked Lakes, arriving there on the 2nd August. Col. A. Macdonald is agent and Mr. D. Pierce clerk. Since last inspection a new house has been built for the latter, and the office has been improved and a wire fence placed around the buildings. The agent's garden was in capital condition, and a good show of vegetables and flowers could be seen.

The auditing of the books proved that they had been very correctly and neatly kept, reflecting great credit on the clerk, Mr. Pierce. The inventory of the goods in the warehouse showed careful management.

The fresh supplies were carefully examined and a report on them was furnished the Commissioner.

Attention was given to the killing of the cattle on two occasions; the beef was of the best quality and properly slaughtered.

The first reserve inspected was Ochapawace's, No. 71, Mr. E. McNeil being the farmer in charge. This reserve is 82·6 square miles in area, and the population is 138. The number of acres under crop this year is 127½, being 5½ less than last year. The crop was well put in, but owing to continued dry weather the yield will be poor. The root crops looked fair. Hay was scarce, and a good deal of ground had to be gone over in order to secure the needed supply. The cattle were in good condition, and the increase of calves was very satisfactory. The farmer has a neat fence placed around his house, and the whole premises were in the best order. The fences around the Indian fields were very fair. An inventory of implements in hands of the farmer was taken and the books were audited. The Indians were chiefly living in tepees, and many were camped near the hay fields. The houses were locked up, but were left in a tidy state, and all rubbish outside swept up.

Whilst on this reserve a visit was made to the Rev. Mr. McKay's mission school at Round Lake, and close to the reserve. A new building was in course of construction, in order to afford more accommodation for carrying on the work of the school It is 48 x 24, with a stone foundation. The lower part will be used as class-rooms, and the upper as a dormitory for the boys, and rooms for the teachers. The building will be heated with hot air. This will be the boys' school; and the girls will occupy the older premises. The whole, when completed, will afford ample accommodation for fifty permanent boarders. The various rooms in use were in perfect order; and everything about the place showed good care and perfect cleanliness.

The next reserve was Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw's, No. 72, Mr. Nicol being the farmer. The area of this reserve is 73 square miles, and the population 139. There are 96 acres of fishing grounds in connection with the reserve for the use of the Indians. The number of acres under crop is 104½, being 2½ less than that of the previous year. The crops on this reserve are much like those on No. 71. The fields looked well and the fences were good. Some new breaking and summer fallowing have been done. The houses are of a fair class, and in good order. The chief's house was well supplied with the usual furniture, such as tables, bedsteads, chairs, lamps and stoves. He is going to put an upper floor and partitions in his house as soon as he can get some lumber. His stables are very fine, and in good condition. The cattle looked well. A plentiful supply of hay was stacked in different places on the reserve, and more was being secured. The farmer has a very fine well, close to his house, where a supply of good water is always obtained at a depth of fifteen feet.

I then proceeded to "Sakimay's" Reserve, No. 74, Mr. Coburn being the farmer in charge. The area is 33·9 square miles, and the population 208; there are also 25 square miles for "She-sheep's" Band, likewise under the charge of Mr. Coburn. Most of the hay is on the latter reserve this year. Since last inspection the farmer's new house has been built; and a storehouse, stables, milk-house, root-house, and good corral; a very nice garden has also been made. These have been substantially built, well finished.

The crop put in this year is 112¼ acres, being 12¼ more than during last year. The fields looked neat and clean, but the yield will be slight. The fences are very good; a good deal of new land has been broken, and also a lot of summer fallowing done. I found two boys, one fourteen and the other sixteen years of age, ploughing; and they were doing the work well. The oxen, harness and ploughs were all in good condition; and the Indians seemed quite proud of their work.

The lime-kiln I referred to last year, being too far away from the supply of stone, two new kilns have been made; they are built in the face of a coulee, one on each side, so that the same men can attend to both fires. They had sold lime to the extent of $75, and had orders for 200 bushels when I was there.

A splendid spring of fine pure water is close to the farmer's house, which is a great boon. The cheese-factory referred to last year, did not result in any practical benefit, but a creamery was started near Broadview, and, it is expected, it will prove a benefit to the Indians who will send milk to it. In the meantime, the

women are making butter on the reserve, being instructed by Mrs. Coburn. The Indians here have made some very good ox-collars and hay-racks. The cattle were in good condition.

The next reserve inspected by me was O'Soup's. No. 73, Mr. Sutherland being the farmer in charge. He also does blacksmithing, repairing tools, implements, &c. The area of the reserve is 78 square miles, and 10·9 miles at Leech Lake. The population is 171. The cattle were in fine condition. The number of acres under crop this year is 207, which is 5½ over that of last year. The crops on this reserve are the best in the agency, and some of the fields of wheat and oats looked very well, and would likely give a good return. Since last inspection two small sheds have been put up, one for the steam engine and the other for the separator; and a good root-house has also been built. A large number of repairs for this, as well as the other reserves, are constantly being done by Mr. Sutherland, in which he is assisted by Mr. Pollock, who appears to be a useful man for such work. This enables Mr. Sutherland to give more of his time to the proper work of his reserve. The bacon and flour were of choice quality, and the same can be said of all the groceries, with one exception.

The health of the Indians was good ; the births during the year were 24 and the deaths 23.

The total population of the agency is.....	656
The total acres broken.....	1,210
The total acres under crop.....	581¼

The agency, on the whole, is in very good order; better crops would of course be more satisfactory; everything possible was done to ensure this result, but the long spell of dry weather is the cause of them not being better than they are.

Col. McDonald is ever on the move, and allows no opportunity to pass whereby he can benefit the Indians under his charge.

Assiniboine Agency,

The Assiniboine Agency was the next point reached, arriving there on the 15th August. Mr. W. S. Grant is the agent, and Mr. J. C. Halford, clerk. The reserve is known as "Jack's," or "The-man-who took-the-coat," No. 76. Its area is 73·3 square miles, and the population 242. Since last inspection the clerks' quarters and office have been erected, the latter being very convenient. The standard samples are neatly arranged on one side. Some of the older sheds have been repaired. The agent has a splendid garden, and the various kinds of vegetables looked remarkably healthy and vigorous. The garden had been well manured, which of course accounts for the good showing. The premises around the agency, including the garden, are enclosed by a neat wire fence, and a fire-guard surrounds the whole. Two good wells are close to the agent's house, and a plentiful supply of water, for the use of the house and cattle, is to be had at all times. The whole of the premises, stables, shed, &c., were in the best order, and everything was in its place.. Fifteen ploughs belonging to Indians were being painted by an Indian, which made them look like new ones, besides preserving the wood.

The crops on the whole, although not quite equal to those of last year, will still give a very fair return. The fields looked well, and the land was properly ploughed. The total number of acres under crop this year is 222, being 27 less than last year's, the difference being principally in oats and potatoes. It is not to be supposed that a decrease in acreage indicates a falling off in enterprise, but that it is more profitable to cultivate a small space well than a larger one in a slovenly manner.

The sheep looked very well, and good accommodation is made for their shelter in cold weather, in the way of pens and corrals. The cattle were in fine condition; 325 tons of hay were to be secured; most of it was stacked at the time of inspection. The Indians are spreading out more over the reserve. Fourteen new houses have

been built this year, all of a better class, having higher ceilings and sloped roofs; new stables have also been put up. The chief has made an addition to his house, thus giving him separate rooms.

A large quantity of new breaking and summer fallowing have been done this year. The agent's idea is to have a portion for each Indian to fallow every year. A number of Indians who never had fields before have made a start this year, and are doing good work. The root crops looked very well. At the time of writing this the Regina exhibition is going on, and the display made by this band is the best in the room in the Indian class; and numerous first and second prizes have been secured. The knitting, sewing, baking and fancy work shown by these Indians are also very encouraging. Their health was good; the births during the year were 12 and the deaths 17. The warehouse was in good order, and the goods were neatly placed. The inventory showed that all corresponded with the balances in the ledger, and the office work is well done. A complete audit for the past year showed that the books are correctly kept. The buildings were being painted. The new supplies were carefully examined, and a report sent to the Commissioner. The reserve is making good progress; the Indians are good workers, and seem very comfortable.

Mr. Halford, the clerk, is very efficient; besides keeping the books, he attends to the warehouse, the issuing of rations, and other work on the reserve; he also acts as interpreter. The agent, Mr. Grant, does his work quietly, but successfully; and he has the confidence and respect of his Indians.

File Hills Agency.

File Hills was the next agency reached, arriving there on the 21st August, Mr. H. L. Reynolds is agent, and Mr. Stewart clerk. Many improvements have been made since last inspection. The clerk's house has been completed; it is a stone-building, and is substantial and convenient; a good root-house and hen-house have been built during the year. The old farm buildings have been taken down, and new stables have been constructed, about half way between the agency and new school-house. The horse stable is 20×20, and the cow-stable 20×40. These are log buildings, thatched roofs, and were put up by the employés of the agency. A small dwelling for the use of the farmer has also been built. The old fencing has been removed, and new fences placed farther back from the buildings, have been put up, thus giving much more room, and improving the appearance of the entrance to the agency.

The agent has a very fine garden, and a good showing of vegetables and flowers could be seen. The cellar windows of the agent's house have been built round with stone and mortar; the work was done by an Indian, and well done. The whole of the premises are in the best order; and the buildings have been lately painted. I regret that I cannot report favorably as to crops. The dry weather has told badly on these reserves, their soil being of a light and gravelly nature. The total crop portion on the four reserves was 226½ acres, being 41⅜ acres over the number last year. The yield will be poor. Some of the wheat was fair, but threshing alone will give the result. The fields looked clean, and free from weeds, being an improvement over last year. Twelve new houses have been built by the Indians, all of a good class, with high ceilings and top windows, upper floors and sloped roofs. Some good new milk houses were also noticed, and some old houses which had been repaired. The herd, which is a very fine one, numbers 284, all told, besides 5 private cattle and 53 ponies. The increase of calves is very satisfactory, being 66 from 79 cows.

Some difficulty was experienced in getting the full quantity of hay to meet the wants of the large herd, and a number of Indians, under charge of the farmer, were at Beaver Hills, some 40 miles distant, cutting and stacking there. It was supposed that some of the cattle would be sent there to winter. Temporary stabling could easily be got ready in time. Some very fine stacks of hay were to be seen at various points on the reserves, fences and fire-guards being placed around them. A little breaking and a good deal of summer fallowing have been done.

The area and population of the reserve are as follow:—

		Square miles.	Population.
Little Black Bear, No. 84, area		46·5	93
Star-Blanket	83 "	21·1	51
Okanese	82 "	22·3	64
Peepeekeese's	81 "	41·9	97

A nice little building; to be used as a granary, has been put up near the large wheatfield.

The new boarding school has been completed, and is a very good looking structure. The Rev. Mr. Campbell was in charge, and expected to have a full complement of pupils as winter approaches. Everything was in the best order about the premises; and the rooms, beds and bedding were clean and neatly arranged.

The office-work is well done. The usual audit took place, and everything was found very correct; the inventory showed careful management in the warehouse. The new supplies were carefully examined, and a report forwarded to the Commissioner. The health of the Indians was good, there being merely a few complaints of sore eyes. The agent is doing his best, and allows no opportunity to pass whereby he can advance the interests of the Indians under his charge.

Touchwood Hills Agency.

Touchwood Hills Agency was the next one arrived at by me on the 26th August. Mr. Hilton Keith is agent, and Mr. Victor Dodd clerk. A good many improvements have been made at this agency since last inspection. The warehouse and office-buildings have been removed further away from the dwelling, which, together with the office, warehouse and stables, now form a square; and the danger from fire is very much lessened by this improvement; the whole is strongly fenced, and there are good gates at each entrance. The dwelling is further enclosed by a neat railing, the lumber for which was dressed by the Indians. The office and stables have been improved; the agent's house has had an addition made to it giving two extra bedrooms, a kitchen, and a private office for visiting officials in which they can do their writing; and a neat little house has been built, the latter for the clerk, at a short distance from the agency. The agent's garden was very fair, considering the dry season, and the fences were all good. Two fine stacks of hay were on hand, for winter use.

The first reserve inspected was "Day Star's," No. 87, Mr. Gooderham being the farmer in charge. The area of this reserve is 20 square miles; population at present 81. The crop put in here was 43 acres, being 4 acres less than that of last year. Potatoes were fair, but the other crops poor. The fields were well ploughed and harrowed, and free from weeds; and the fences were good.

Quite an improvement is observable on this reserve. The Indians have taken a lively interest in having better house accommodation, and as many as eight new houses have been erected this year by this band, all of a good class, high, and with sloped, thatched roofs; and some with top floors. The logs are square-cut and dovetailed at the ends; and will be plastered with lime, instead of mud, which is preferable, as lime will exterminate vermin, whereas mud is disposed to attract and shelter it. The old flat mud-roof "shak" is a thing of the past with most, if not all, of these Indians. Some very good new stables have been built also. The old chief, as is his custom, hoisted his flag in honor of our visit, and was very friendly. He took pride in showing me a new milk house which he had lately completed; it was very clean, as were also the milk-pans; which were nicely arranged on shelves. His house was very clean; in fact, all of them were in good order, and no rubbish of any kind was to be found around the premises. The gardens also showed careful attention. More difficulty than usual was experienced in getting hay this year: 200 tons are required for the herd for winter feed. Some good hay-bottoms were found at the western boundary of the reserve; but in order to make use of the hay, it has been stacked at the meadows.

It is proposed to winter 50 or 60 head of the cattle at this place and with this view, a very fine log stable has been built close to a lake, 60 x 40, and will hold 60 head. Hay stacks are close at hand, and the whole are enclosed with a strong fence, and an Indian is camped here to guard the place. There was no possibility of reaching it with hay-racks, as new roads had to be cut through the woods, so that temporary racks were made on the spot, to handle the hay. The remainder of it is stacked near the Indian stables. The herd numbers 105 head, and is one of the finest that can be seen; and the increase of calves is most satisfactory.

Fifty-one acres of new land have been broken making three fields, 18, 17 and 16 acres respectively. The work was well done, fields square and fences straight, and all stones picked off; and some summer-fallowing has been done also. The new breaking will allow older fields to be similarly dealt with next year. There were some good hay-racks and cart-axles made by the Indians. A mud oven has been built near the school, and serves the purpose of baking bread very well. The school house was in capital order. The teacher, Mr. Slater, has a good garden, and fair crop of vegetables.

The next reserve inspected was Muscowequan's, Mr. Couture being farmer in charge; area 30 square miles, and population 160. Since last inspection the farmer's house has been completed, and an ice-house, milk-house, and hen-house put up. Two wells have been dug, with a fair supply of water in one of them; and the premises have been enclosed with a neatly made fence. The crop put in here is 69 acres. The grain will probably give the seed; root crops are also poor. Eight new houses and six new stables have been built this year by the band; 35 acres of new land have been broken, and 60 acres summer-fallowed. The fields are square, and neater looking than formerly; and a sufficient quantity of hay is stacked for winter use. The herd numbers 76; the increase of calves is satisfactory, being 18 from 19 cows.

The boarding school is completed, and a number of pupils are attending it. Mr. Dennehy is the teacher, and appears to be doing as good work as heretofore. A new stone church for the Roman Catholics is in course of erection in a prominent and pretty spot on or near the reserve. The Indians earn some money carting stone and doing work on the building. Not much game is to be had, except ducks; and there is no fishing. The chief is putting up a fine new house, logs for which were on the ground. An inventory was taken of articles in hands of the farmer, and the books were audited. These were neatly kept, and only a few trifling omissions were observable. Mr. Couture is very energetic, and doing his best for the advancement of the Indians.

The next reserve visited was Poor Man's, No. 88; area, 42·25 square miles; population, 117. Mr. Gooderham is farmer in charge of this reserve, as well as "Day-Star's." The farmer's house, storehouse and office were clean and tidy. Six new houses and four stables have been erected by this band this year. The crop put in was 61 acres, against 70½ last year. Some of the wheat was fair; but, on the whole, grain and roots were poor. The fields were neat and clean, and fences particularly good; 95 acres of land have been broken, chiefly on the south side of the Prince Albert trail, which passes through this reserve. Prettier fields or better breaking cannot be seen anywhere.

About 20,000 fence rails will be got out this winter to enclose these and other fields. Summer-fallowing has also been done. The self-binder, a new one purchased by the Indians, was cutting the wheat; it was drawn by three oxen, driven by an Indian, the binder being worked by the interpreter. The herd numbers 89, all in fine condition, and the increase of calves is most satisfactory. The chief has a nice milk-house, and he took great pains in showing it to me; eleven pans of milk were on the shelves forming cream. As one of the most important points in making good butter is thorough cleanliness, Mrs. Gooderham took special trouble in teaching the Indian women to scald all vessels in which the cream is handled. The instructions given have been of use, as the milk-house and everything in it were in a state of perfect order and cleanliness. The chief's wife makes good butter, and the women are doing well at knitting, sewing and mending.

It is noticed that this band has gained prizes at the exhibition held in Regina this week, for butter, dresses, wheat, turnips and other articles. The chief is making a shed near his house, in which to store his implements. He is also building a new house for his mother. He has new fencing round his premises, with gates of the most modern fashion. This chief is doing well, and is progressive; his reserve is a very fine one, and he is justly proud of it.

An inventory of articles in hands of the farmer was taken, and the books were audited, and found very correct. Mr. Gooderham is very active, and seems to get through a large amount of work. No trace of growth of the wild rice, sown some time ago, could be found; no doubt the drying up of the small lakes and sloughs is one cause.

The next and last reserve inspected in this agency was "George Gordon's," No. 86; area, 48 square miles; population, 159; Mr. Fleetham being in charge. Since last inspection the farmer's house has been completed, and nowhere, either inside or outside of the house, can anything be noticed but perfect tidiness. Mrs. Fleetham being a splendid housekeeper, her house is a model of neatness and comfort. New horse and cow stables have been built, and an implement shed and granary were in course of erection; they will be roofed in this fall. The granary is 24 x 18. The old dwelling is now used as a ration house and office. The school buildings have been enlarged, and there is now accommodation for 12 permanent boarders, besides day scholars. There is a kiln for burning lime on the reserve, which affords the Indians the means of earning a few dollars occasionally. The band has made five land-rollers for its own use.

Mr. Fleetham has raised some very fine Berkshire pigs, and he distributed them among those Indians who promise to take good care of them. Six new houses have been erected by this band during the year, and as many stables. New logs are on the ground for more buildings; 70 acres of new land have been broken, and 30 acres summer-fallowed; 50 acres of new fencing have been made this spring and summer, and the fences are strongly made; 400 tons of hay have been secured on the mountains, and on portions of the reserve, and will be hauled when winter sets in. The herd numbers 98, besides private cattle, and were in fine condition; some splendid yokes of oxen could be seen. The increase of calves is very satisfactory, being 20 calves, from 20 cows. The crop was 86¾ acres, against 92 last year. Wheat will probably give a little over the seed; other crops will be poor. The self-binder purchased by the band this year was cutting the wheat, worked by one of the band, and drawn by oxen. Some of the Indians have milk-houses, and they are cleanly kept. The houses were nearly all visited by me, and found in good shape. Most of them had beds, stoves, chairs, tables, and many other articles usually required in a house. Only two families were noticed taking their meals off the floor, instead of a table. There were some good hay-frames and doubletrees, the work of Indians. Many of the women were busy knitting, sewing and doing fancy bead work. An inventory of articles in the hands of the farmer was taken, and the books were audited. These were very neatly and correctly kept.

Mr. Fleetham has dug a well, and has got to a depth of 23 feet, with a fair prospect of obtaining water; but in the meantime it has to be carted from a lake some distance off. The whole of the premises were in the best possible order. Mrs. Fleetham gives a good deal of attention to teaching the women sewing, making dresses, knitting, baking, &c. This lady is also very attentive in visiting the sick, and providing them with comforts of one kind and another. As a result of the industries practised by this band, a number of prizes have been secured by Indians, at the exhibition now going on in Regina, prizes for mitts, mats, socks, stockings, pinafores, bread and other articles. Some of the prizes were won by children attending school, from instruction given by Mrs. Owens.

A new English church is being built on the reserve. The roof is on, and lumber is on the ground for the inside finishing. It is expected to be completed this fall. The building is a log one, and the work has been done by the Indians themselves. It is situated near the grave-yard, at the old mission.

Prairie fires have been numerous and disastrous, especially with the timber, and a few tons of hay have been lost. Ertra efforts had to be made to save the hay stacks and buildings, Indians being on duty night and day, under the direction of the farmer. This reserve is evidently making steady progress, and Mr. Fleetham seems to have an intelligent idea of what has to be done, and is trying his best to carry it into effect.

The warehouse at the agency is kept in good order; the inventory showed proper management, and the office work is done in a business-like manner. The books were carefully audited, and found very correct and neatly written up. Mr. Dodd is proving himself to be a first rate clerk. The new supplies were carefully examined, and a report sent to the Commissioner. The health of the Indians was good. The births for the last eleven months were 21, and the deaths 17.

Nearly every house on the four reserves was visited by me, and general improvment was observable all around; and the fact of so many new houses having been built is another sign of steady progress. Although the Indians feel the failure of the crops, they are not discouraged, and are making greater efforts in preparing land for next season. They are hard-working, peaceable and well-behaved. The work is going on satisfactorily in this agency, and the agent continues to discharge his duties with his usual energy and skill, and is ably assisted by the employés under him.

Industrial School, Fort Qu'Appelle.

I then proceeded to the Industrial School, Fort Qu'Appelle, arriving there on the 9th September.

The total crop put in on the farm and gardens was 56 acres. Wheat and oats were failures; peas will give a small yield; turnips, mangold and potatoes looked fairly well, but the potatoes are small, and few are found in the drills when turned up; probably there will be enough for the use of the house, but this will only be known when they are gathered. The crop of onions, beets, carrots, cabbages and other vegetables will be good, and will likely be sufficient for the use of the institution. The cattle were in good condition. The horse and cow stables have been removed to a considerable distance from the other buildings; and a stone foundation has been put under the stables. An addition has been made to the blacksmiths' shop, giving ample room to carry on the work in a proper manner; and the carpenters' shop has been completed. A verandah has been put on the south-west side of the new building for female pupils, and their recreation grounds have been enclosed by a strong and well-made board fence. A conservatory, 30 x 9 feet, has been almost completed on the south side of the dining-room, a number of small repairs have been done in different parts of the older buildings, and improvements were in progress on the boys' lavatory. The grounds around are being levelled and beautified; the garden is in very good order, and the show of flowers this season was magnificent.

Some summer-fallowing had been done on the farm, but no fall ploughing. The fields looked neat and clean, and were free from weeds, and the fences are good. Hay being very scarce in this district, a supply was obtained for the milch cows from Pasquah's Reserve. The remainder of the cattle will be sent to winter with the herd on Muscowpetung's Reserve. A pig-pen and hen-house were in course of construction.

Lumber was being carted from Indian Head to erect fire-escapes for the girls' new building, and other precautions were being taken, by distributing grenades throughout the buildings, and buckets constantly filled with water, placed in various portions of the school; and it is proposed to place large tanks in the buildings as a further precaution. Mr. Farrell, the clerk, keeps his books in good order and very correctly. Every item of receipts and issues was gone into, and statements showing results were forwarded to the Commissioner.

The work going on among the girls is very good, and besides what they are taught in the school proper, they are shown how to do general household work, such as baking, cooking, sewing, mending, knitting and washing. They also milk

e cows and some of them make butter. Many of the girls are very expert in ndling the knitting and sewing machines, and several specimens of their work are be seen; in fact, they are taught in turn to do almost any work usual in a regular usehold. They are always very tidy and neatly dressed, not a single part of their ess being out of repair.

Three boys are learning carpentry, and two are with the blacksmith. Two sist the baker, and others work on the farm and in the garden. Most of e ploughing is done by the boys. The new building is the perfection of iness and cleanliness. The older building, or boys' wing, owing to alterations ing on, was not in such good order as usual. The boys are polite, and, so far as I ıld judge, very well-behaved. When they are dressed to attend church on Sunys they look exceedingly neat and smart in their Norfolk jackets and Scotch caps. e cooking is well done, and everything is put to proper use; good, wholeme soup is plentifully supplied. The range furnished by Burns, of Montreal, rks well.

The girls, boys, officials and employés take their meals in the same room, at e same time, and all goes on orderly and without the least confusion. It was easing to notice that the Sisters were most attentive to the pupils, especially the unger and more bashful of them; no one was overlooked or neglected. The Sister perior and the other Sisters are most attentive to their several duties, and their rk goes on with regularity and system. The number of pupils in attendance as:—

Girls	72
Boys	56
Total	128

The health of the pupils was good. Sore eyes have have been somewhat evalent here, as has been the case on some of the adjoining reserves; but under ctor Seymour's attention and skill not one pupil was laid up at the time of my spection.

The Rev. Father Hugonnard, Principal of the institution, was absent most of the ne of inspection, but returned before it was completed. He is as energetic and thusiastic as ever in his work. The farmer, Mr. Redmond, is a very careful and icient man. The new blacksmith, Mr. McDonald, seems a very capable man. The ker does his work well; and the night-watchman, Mr. Myles, is one of the most eful men about the place, as he can do almost anything in the way of repairs; and is valuable in keeping watch over the stoves and fires during the night. The acher of the boys, Mr. Spencer, seems to do well, but the inspection of this portion the work did not form part of my duty.

Muscowpetung Agency.

The next point reached was Muscowpetung Agency, Mr. J. B. Lash agent, and r. Halpin clerk; arriving there on the 24th September. Since last inspection an per floor has been put in the warehouse, and the grounds around the agency ildings have been neatly enclosed with a good fence. The buildings are in good der.

The first reserve inspected by me was "Standing Buffalo's," Sioux, No. 78; ea, 7·5 square miles; population, 200. The houses were clean and tidy; most of e Indians were absent, working on the Bell Farm and for Sir John Lister Kaye. e house and premises reported last year as being dirty were found now in good der, newly plastered and in readiness for a coat of whitewash so soon as some lime uld be procured. An excavation or cellar of an old house which had been pulled wn, and which was the receptacle last year for filth, has been filled up with earth, d levelled over. Some of the houses visited had a comfortable appearance,

and were furnished with cooking and box-stoves, chairs, tables, bedsteads an cupboards. The stoves were brightly polished. The women and children wor neatly fitting print dresses, and altogether looked very comfortable.

The crop here consisted of 52½ acres, being one acre over that of last year. I common with other reserves, this one has suffered from the drought. The whea will be a poor yield. There will be turnips, corn and potatoes. It is expected tha there will be enough of the latter for use, and possibly some for sale, for which a good price will be obtained as this crop is a failure in the vicinity. They wer selling for $1 a bushel at the time in Fort Qu'Appelle, and were scarce even at tha price. One hundred tons of hay have been stacked for winter feed for the cattle The fences were good and the cattle in fine condition; the stables have bee improved, and some new ones built. These Indians evidently take great interest i their cattle. Fish and ducks were plentiful, and most of the Indians absent earnin good wages, it was easily seen that they are very prosperous and comfortable Some of the women were busy preparing articles for the Regina Exhibition, and als for the one at Fort Qu'Appelle. One of the band has purchased a new waggon.

"Pasquah's" Reserve, No. 79, was the next reached; area, 60·15 square miles population, 195; Mr. Hockley being farmer in charge of this reserve, as well as o Standing Buffalo's. He has a nice fence placed around his house, made of rails, wit the bark peeled off, which gives the place a neat appearance. The whole of th premises were in good order. A depth of 175 feet has been reached to obtain wate but so far without success. The crop put in on this reserve was 124 acres, being 31 over that of last year. The results are poor; turnips will be fair, and potatoes a ligh crop. The fields looked neat and clean, and the fences were good; 300 tons of ha have been secured and stacked in the valley, for the cattle, and to fill contracts; 4 tons have been supplied to the Industrial School, at $8 a ton delivered. The deliverie were being made at the school at the time of my inspection, and the bus ness-like manner in which the Indians brought their loads was the subject of genera remark. The hay was of the best description, and the loads were properly made. Th oxen were in good conditiou; the harness was well fitted on them and clean, and th waggons were in order and the men were well dressed. A great improvemen in this respect can be seen. The soap given them has evidently been put to goo use, as it is no uncommon thing to see men with clean striped cotton shirts on this was not the case a few years ago. Many of these Indians buy soap for themselve finding out the benefit of its use. Some of the band are improving their houses, b raising the roofs. The cattle were in good condition, and the increase of calve was satisfactory.

Some of the women were busy preparing articles for the exhibition. Fine spec mens of petticoats worked in wool were noticed, and also socks, mitts and fanc work. The result of the exhibition is that Pasquah's Indians have carried off twent prizes—for potatoes, oats, wheat, citrons, pumpkins, preserves, bread, butter, mapl sugar, home-made soap, fancy work, knitting, mitts, petticoats, pincushions, gaiter shot bags, drapery, and a woven carpet bag. This last named article was made b "Big Margaret," one of the Pasquah family, and it attracted much attention at th exhibition. This is pretty good evidence of the steady progress that is going o among the Indians; and it is a proof that any trouble taken in teaching an encouraging them to improve themselves, is not labor lost.

Some of the Indians have very tastefully-laid out gardens, neatly fenced, with flowe beds and gravel walks, and borders of cobble stones. Currant bushes and many othe plants, useful as well as ornamental, could be seen, the whole displaying considerabl taste. Most of them have waggons and bobsleighs, and some have buckboards an buggies. Five new double waggons have been purchased by this band this yea Although the crop is not equal to last year's, yet with what they receive for hay, an a plentiful supply of fish, they are very comfortable. An inventory of implement in the hands of the farmer was taken, and the books audited; the whole shewin careful attention.

The next reserve inspected was "Muscowpetung's," No. 80; area, 58·8 square miles, with 2·23 square miles of fishing grounds; population, 129. Mr. McIntosh is the farmer in charge. The crop put in here was 94 acres, being 26 in excess of that of the previous year. The results were about the same as on "Pasquahs" Reserve; 50 tons of hay are stacked for the horses and 250 tons for the cattle and for filling contracts. Six teams were hauling some of the hay to Regina, for the Police contract. The oxen, harness, waggons and hay-racks were all in perfect condition. The Indian cattle were in the valley and looked well; and the increase of calves is very satisfactory. The herd under the immediate care of the agent is also on this reserve. The cattle were in the valley, and, with one or two exceptions, were in good condition—the exceptions being the cases where cows had twins, and of course feeding two calves kept them thin. The increase of calves for the first year is most encouraging.

The winter sheds are comfortable looking places. Water is scarce, as the river has dried up for miles, so that wells will have to be dug to give a water supply for winter. A quantity of hay is stacked for the use of the herd. Mr. McInnes is in charge and seems to understand the management of cattle thoroughly. One yoke of Galloway oxen in this herd are splendid specimens. Nine new houses have been erected this year on this reserve all of a good class, with wooden floors, and good chimneys. It is remarked that whether Indians use stoves or not they cling to the open fire-places and chimneys; and they are encouraged in this, as the open chimney is the best ventilator they can possibly have. The farmer has put up a neat little building for Indians to meet in when visiting on business. The whole premises, stables, &c., were in good order. An inventory of implements and tools on hand was taken, and the books were audited, all being correct. The fields were neat and clean, and fences good; new land has been broken, but no summer-fallowing done as all the broken land was under crop. The Indian houses were very tidy, and no dirt nor rubbish could be seen lying around.

The next and last reserve inspected in this agency was Pi-a-pot's, No. 75; area 54 square miles, and population 263, Mr. McKinnon being farmer in charge. The crop put in this year was 135½ acres, as against 98¼ last year. The yield will be poor, 350 tons of hay are stacked in the valley for winter feed, and contracts. Seventeen waggons left, on the day of inspection with loads varying from 1¼ to 1½ tons each to fill a police contract in Regina. The whole outfit of waggons, oxen, harness and hay-frames were in good condition, and reflected credit on the experience and practical management of Mr. McKinnon. The cattle here are in good condition, and the increase of calves is satisfactory. The grain was neatly stacked in the stack-yard, and was to be threshed the following week. The old house has been turned into a good stable. The warehouse and other buildings were in good order.

An inventory was taken of all implements, &c., in the hands of the farmer, and the books were audited, and everything was in very good order.

Six waggons, two mowers, one horse-rake, and three bob-sleighs have been purchased by this band since last inspection. Fifty acres of new land have been broken, the ploughing having been very well done; and 22 acres have been summer-fallowed. A new cow stable has been built by the farmer, and also a large shed, in which to store bulky implements, such as reapers, mowers, horse-rakes, &c.

The well has not proved a success, although a depth of 242 feet has been reached. Fire-guards are ploughed around the premises. The Indians are purchasing lumber to floor and otherwise improve their houses out of the proceeds of hay sold after paying the balance due on waggons, &c.

Many of them on returning from Regina, after delivering the hay, were observed with sacks of flour. As a rule, what money they have is spent on useful articles, and very little on beads, paint and such things. A marked improvement in this respect is noticeable during the last two years on all the reserves in this agency.

The Indians have taken quite an interest this year in improving the roads in various places. Since last inspection the reserves have been subdivided and marked off into 40-acre lots. Chief Pasquah's death took place since last inspection.

The new supplies were carefully examined, and a report forwarded to the Commissioner. An inventory of goods in the agency warehouse was taken, and showed careful management. The books were audited and found very correct.

The provisions and groceries, with one exception, have given the utmost satisfaction; the implements and other articles have, in nearly every case, been up to the standard. When this was not so, the goods were rejected and held over at the risk of the contractor.

The total number of Indian cattle in the agency is as follows:—

Sioux	55	10	calves from 11 cows.
Pasquah's	147	34	" " 37 "
Muscowequan's	126	29	" " 29 "
Pi-a-pot's	92	17	" " 17 "
Department herd	116	37	" increase.
Total	536	127	

The health of the Indians was good. Doctor Seymour is most attentive and very successful in his treatment. The births during the year have been 32, and the deaths 38.

The Indians are peaceable and hard-working; and not one of them had a word of complaint to make. The agency is in good order, and it affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent management of the agent, Mr. Lash. The respect and confidence between agent and farmers being mutual, the work goes on with regularity and harmony.

This completes my inspection of Treaty 4, the following being a summary:—

Agencies	7
Reserves	28
Industrial school	1
Boarding schools visited	5

My teamster, Mr. E. J. Martin, has given me the utmost satisfaction. He assists in taking inventories, weighing goods, &c., and copies statements very correctly. He has taken good care of the horses, a proof of which is that the team carried off the first prize as carriage horses at the Regina Exhibition, held on the 8th and 9th instant, the prize money having been returned for the benefit of the society.

Detailed reports of the inspection of each agency were, as usual, sent to the Indian Commissioner.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. G. McGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

LOWER FRASER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., 7th October, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1889, with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge on that date.

I am happy to state that the Indians of this agency are much more prosperous than they ever have been before; they have good crops in almost all cases. They have abundance of good potatoes, of fish dried and salted, and more fruit of excellent quality than they can use. A large number of them, both men and women, have

been engaged at the salmon canneries this season, where they made large sums of money. Some men and their wives made as much as $1,200 with one fishing boat and net, the wife pulling the boat and the husband attending to the net.

They have not spent their money this year foolishly in whiskey and worthless trinkets; they bought good and useful articles, such as house furniture, clothing, blankets, agricultural implements, stoves, carpenters' tools and several sewing machines.

At the end of the Suckeye run of salmon all those that had crops planted on their reserves went home to secure them, and after they had done so many returned to work again at the canneries, where they will be profitably employed until the 25th of this present month.

They are steadily progressing, and are improving their reserves by breaking new land, dyking, making new fences and building nice comfortable frame houses and churches. They are also planting large numbers of fruit trees, adding to the very creditable orchards they already have in many places. The health of the different bands has been comparatively good, except at Squamish, Bute and Javers Inlets, where several cases of small-pox had occurred in different camps last winter. It was fortunate that almost all the Indians had been vaccinated; if they had not the consequences might have been most serious. An Indian woman of the Squamish Band had caught the infection at Vancouver. She, in company with her husband, had gone up the Squamish River; not knowing what her disease was she stopped on her way up at a Sechelt family's camp, and two members of the family took it a few days after. They proceeded up to Bute Inlet, stopping at several Indian fishing camps, and thus spread the infection as they went along. It was more than a month after they had contracted the disease before it was reported to me. All of them behaved well. Not one of them left the camps, where I had quarantined them on my first visit, until they were released by me when all danger was over of conveying infection to others.

At New Westminster and in that vicinity several cases of small-pox occurred during the months of July and August among white people, Chinese and half-breeds, and notwithstanding the large number of Indians here at the time, and of course exposed to the danger of taking the infection before I sent them out of town, they all escaped except two. These were not vaccinated. Both died.

The Indians most exposed to the infection on this occasion were the Douglas and Pemberton Meadows Bands, and as their habits are the most uncleanly of any Indians in this agency, had they not been well vaccinated last spring they most probably would have taken it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
You obedient servant,
P. McTIERNAN,
Indian Agent.

NEW CREDIT AGENCY,
HAGERSVILLE, ONT., 22nd October, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

During the past year the band over which I have the honor to be your agent has been prosperous.

The Census.

The census shows an increase of eight. There were eleven births, one marriage out of the band, and two deaths. The present population is 253.

This is by far the smallest record of deaths for one year that has ever occurred in this band, being only ·80 per cent., and ·35 per cent. lower than the published statistics of Ontario.

Education.

A by-law for the erection of a new school house was submitted to the vote of the band in October, 1888, and was defeated by a vote of 20 to 10. The council immediately proceeded to repair the present school premises, which has been done, so that the building, though small, is now neat and comfortable.

The attendance is very good and regular, and the teacher, Miss Murray, continues to give satisfaction to the parents, the trustees and the children.

The Crops.

I am pleased to state that the crops last fall, as shown by the tabular statement, were remarkably good. The totals are as follows :—

	Bushels.
Corn	1,400
Wheat	4,083
Oats	16,516
Peas	3,676
Barley	7,623
Rye	500
Potatoes	1,310
Total	35,108

In addition to the above, there were 270 tons of hay, 2,145 bushels of fruit, 48 bushels of carrots, 110 bushels of turnips, 15 bushels of beets, and 10 of beans. Considering that the population of this band is only 253, and the reserve a small one, the above figures are very satisfactory and clearly demonstrate that these people are a successful and industrions farming community. The seed advanced by the Department in the spring of 1888 yielded eleven-fold, and was paid for by the individuals in the fall. It was not found necessary last spring to appeal to the Department for similar assistance, for those who were short of seed were able to make arrangements with the merchants to supply their wants.

Location.

During the past year the council have carefully considered each parcel of land, and passed resolutions, subject to the approval of the Superintendent General, as to the individual ownership of the farms upon the reserve. Location tickets will, it is hoped, follow these resolutions, and a register of lots will be established. In the future this will prevent any local Band disputes.

By-laws.

By-laws are from time to time framed and passed by the council, upon the various subjects permitted by the Indian Advancement Act, with the approval of the Superintendent General, consequently he local affairs of this band are managed in about the same manner as those of white municipalities.

General Remarks.

Party strife, which formerly existed to some extent, appears to have entirely died away, and a desire to live in peace and harmony prevails.

Your visit to this reserve upon the 4th instant has given the council and people great satisfaction, and they are continually expressing to me the pleasure they derived from the first visit of a Superintendent General of Indian Affairs amongst them.

Forty-two years ago the land occupied by this band was given to them by the Six Nations, but coupled with the gift were certain conditions or restrictions, which have been a source of annoyance to the Mississaugas, and dissatisfaction to the Six Nations. I am pleased to say that councils are now being held between the two bands, which in all likelihood will result in a satisfactory settlement of this matter.

The Rev. Mr. Ames, who for several years has so successfully looked after the spiritual welfare of the band, has been superannuated, and has been replaced by the Rev. T. S. Howard, who appears to be energetic and successful in missionary work. There is a large attendance at religious services. The Indian choir is admitted to be one of the best in this neighborhood, and their occasional song-service is sure to draw a very large congregation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

SHUBENACADIE, N.S., 29th October, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I submit herewith tabular statement for the year ended 30th September.

You will see by it that the crops have not been so good as usual, the oat crop particularly being very poor.

Potatoes also were below the average, but this has been the experience of white settlers in this part of the Province as well as of the Indians.

I have nothing of importance to report. I find the Indians in this district fairly comfortable, and in about their usual condition.

At this season and, in fact, during the summer seasons, most of the young men are absent from the reserve hunting and working at different occupations, while the older men remain at home. They however, return to the reserve during the winter.

I have just visited the reserve, and can plainly see that the land is not worked as well as it should be. Considerable hay was on the meadows which might have been cut, but was not. The reason of this is that the young men do not remain on the reserve during the summer, as they prefer working at coopering and basket-work to farming, and they have to go to other places to secure for their work, ash wood of which there is none in the vicinity of the reserve.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES GASS,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., October 28th, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report upon Indian affairs in the Province of British Columbia for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The condition of the Indians during the past year has been very satisfactory, and in all the agencies a marked improvement is visible in their general habits and mode of living.

The large run of salmon on the North-West Coast, and the Fraser River, has been the means of giving them an ample supply of provisions for the coming winter, and enabling them to procure clothing and other necessaries purchased by the

proceeds of their labor. The chief at Lowe's Inlet, assisted by his sons, caught and sold to two canneries on the Skeena River forty thousand fish, at an average of seven and eight cents each—while on the Lower Fraser several Indians, with their wives, earned during the canning season as much as twelve hundred dollars by the same means. The money thus obtained was spent in the purchase of clothing, implements, stoves, tools and sewing machines, and was not, as heretofore, wasted on worthless trinkets.

On the West Coast of the Island the money earned by sealing was slightly in excess of the earnings of last season : considerable loss was sustained by the Indians through the action of the commander of the United States revenue cutter "Rush," but all the vessels seized, with one exception, eventually reached this city.

These Indians now own three sealing schooners, which they profitably employ in the business.

During the past summer six men of the Ehahtiset tribe were lost from the schooner "Beatrice" in Behring Sea, during foggy weather, but were eventually found by the "Rush" and brought home.

The captain of the "Beatrice" paid into this office the amount due to each Indian, for the benefit of the widows and children, in case the men should never return.

On the Lower Fraser the Indians have had a very successful season; their crops have been far in advance of those of any former year, and by their industry and economical habits they have laid in good supplies of food and other articles for winter consumption.

In the Kamloops and Okanagan Districts the grain crops on some of the reserves have been a failure owing to dry weather and an invasion of grasshoppers, but the root and vegetable crops have been good. The Indians of these districts are, however, enabled to get plenty of work, as farm laborers, packers, etc., and are consequently in good circumstances : owing to the great run of salmon they have plenty of food for the coming winter.

On some of the reserves in the Williams Lake District owing to the poverty of the soil, and the dry season, the crops were almost a failure, and it may perhaps be necessary for the Department to extend some slight relief to the more aged Indians for a few months to come.

However, the greater part of the Indians who planted their land have had an abundant crop, far exceeding in quantity that harvested last year.

Salmon have been very plentiful, and those bands living on the Fraser have consequently caught all they require to last them until next season.

The sanitary condition of the various bands has been, on the whole, satisfactory. At Kamloops, however, a number of the Indians were attacked by mountain fever, but owing to proper medical treatment furnished by the Department very few succumbed to the complaint. The Squamish Indians at Burrard Inlet, contracted small-pox from some white people and carried the disease to their camps on the river, but by the untiring exertions of Agent McTiernan who quarantined the various villages, the epidemic was eventually stamped out. The number of Indians who were taken with the complaint was sixty-nine, and the deaths nineteen.

Throughout the remaining districts in the Province no epidemic has appeared and the Indians have enjoyed good health.

During the past fall and winter a building was fitted up at Metlakahtla for the purpose of an Indian Industrial School, and fully equipped with requisite necessaries.

It was opened in the month of May, and has been satisfactorily conducted under the supervision of the Principal, Mr. J. R. Scott, and the Matron, Miss Anderson. Up to the present time no instructor of trades has been appointed, it having been so far found impossible to obtain the services of a competent person to act in that capacity.

North-West Coast Agency.

The first tabular statement concerning the natives of this agency has been received from Mr. Todd, and a careful census has been prepared, which, however,

considerably reduces former estimates of the number of the Indians of that agency. As very little arable land is to be found in the coast portion of this district, the agricultural products are confined to the Indians of the interior, who are very successful in the production of potatoes. No horned cattle or live stock of any description, except a few pack horses, owned by the Indians near Hazelton at the Forks of the Skeena, exist in the agency, the coast natives making their living entirely by labor at the canneries, hunting and working for the whites. They are very industrious, and the value of their personal property is greatly in excess of that of the other of nativesthe Province as the undermentioned statistics will show:—

Value of personal property	$301,475
Acres under cultivation	333
Horses	31
Value of fish taken	$56,215
Value of furs	51,143
Value of other industries	225,313
Potatoes raised, (bushels)	16,950

Williams' Lake Agency.

On the reserves in this agency, where good arable land is found, the Indians have cultivated their patches very successfully, the crops of grain and esculents housed being greatly in excess of those of any former year. In personal property, however, they do not show an increase as compared with last season.

Being, in most instances, industrious, they have turned their attention to boating, mining and working for the whites for wages, and have made quite a large sum of money by these means; they are also good hunters and trappers.

Many of the bands in this agency are entirely self-supporting, and take care of their aged and destitute. In a few instances, however, where the land on their reserves is worn out or stoney, but little produce has been raised, and Mr. Agent Meason is of opinion that some assistance will have to be given to them during the coming winter.

The agent reports the health of these Indians to have been good, and their general conduct satisfactory. The statistics of this agency are as follows, viz.:—

Value of personal property	$130,869
Ploughs	52
Harrows	41
Waggons and carts	5
Fanning mills	5
Threshing machines	1
Other implements	124
Horses	2,649
Cows	190
Pigs	465
Number of young stock	169
Acres under cultivation	1,007
Land newly broken up (acres)	29
Wheat (bushels)	10,510
Oats do	3,055
Potatoes do	5,105
Peas do	1,297
Barley do	100
Beans do	30
Corn do	35
Hay, tons	653
Beaver (value)	$12,500
Bear do	550
Boating	500
Wages	3,900
Mining	7,100

Kwawkewlth Agency.

From Mr. Pidcock's report there would appear to be a slight change for the better in the condition of the Indians of this agency.

Through the exertions of the Provincial constable stationed at Alert Bay the liquor traffic, formerly carried on to a great extent by the bands of the Kwawkewlth Nation, and which has hitherto been a great drawback to their progress, has been almost entirely stopped, and the men of the various tribes have taken to work at the canneries and in the saw-mill, and obtaining logs for the same. These Indians have no agricultural land, and when not earning wages at the above depend upon the products of the sea for their support.

They were formerly the sturdiest workers on the coast, but their frequent pilgrimages to the south, and their immoral habits, have reduced them far below the scale of the other tribes in the Province.

The statistics, as furnished by Mr. Pidcock, although still unsatisfactory show a considerable increase compared with last season :—

Personal property	$95,000
Acres under cultivation	4
Horses	2
Pigs	4
Oxen	1
Young stock	3
Potatoes (bushels)	70
Hay (tons)	2
Value of furs taken	$11,555
do oil	3,725

Fraser Agency.

Mr. McTiernan's report of the condition of the Indians in his agency is very satisfactory, and he considers the past as the most prosperous year they have ever experienced.

The crops throughout the district have been most abundant, and a good stock of provisions has been laid up for winter use.

The unusually large run of salmon has enabled the Indians of this agency to earn high wages, which have been expended in useful articles of household furniture and clothing, showing them to be gradually elevating themselves in the social scale, and imitating the industrious manners of their white brethren.

They are gradually improving their allotments by breaking up land, making dykes and fencing, building houses and churches and planting quite a number of fruit trees.

With the exception of the small-pox epidemic before mentioned, the health of the natives of this agency has been good, and the sanitary arrangements constantly carried out by the agent will no doubt tend to keep them so.

An idea of their progress will be obtained from the following statistics furnished by Mr. McTiernan.

Personal property	$149,650
Acres under cultivation	2,538
New land broken up (acres)	205
Ploughs	102
Harrows	54
Waggons and carts	66
Fanning mills	2
Other implements	1,349
Horses	780
Cows	450
Sheep	298

Pigs	1,781
Oxen	138
Young stock	622
Corn (bushels)	7,671
Wheat do	6,235
Oats do	18,055
Peas do	17,370
Potatoes do	31,295
Barley do	1,870
Hay, tons	1,199

Cowichan Agency.

In this agency Mr. Lomas reports the Indians not to have suffered from epidemic diseases; the death rate for the year has consequently been very light, and many of the tribes have sufficiently increased in population to balance the decrease by death from measles during the fiscal year 1887-88.

Owing to the exceedingly dry weather crops on the reserves have not thrived, and in some instances even potatoes have been a total failure, not bearing sufficient to afford seed for the coming season.

At Comox a considerable area of land is being cleared for the purpose of planting orchards, the trees for which have been ordered.

A good many of the Indians of this agency earn large sums of money by working at the canneries, saw mills and hop fields, and by making dog-fish oil which realizes a fair price.

The unusually large run of salmon has enabled most of the Indians to lay in a good stock of dried fish for winter consumption; but for tkis the failure of their crops would have been severely felt. On the whole, they are in as prosperous a condition as could be expected.

The amount of their implements, live stock, &c., is as follows, viz.:—

Personal property	$80,000
Acres under cultivation	2,637
Land newly broken up (acres)	81
Ploughs	92
Harrows	52
Waggons	104
Fanning mills	1
Threshing machines	2
Horses	396
Cows	282
Sheep	207
Pigs	41
Oxen	142
Young stock	446
Wheat, (bushels)	250
Oats do	1,500
Peas do	50
Potatoes do	600
Hay, tons	400

The decrease in the value of personal property as compared with last year is attributed by Mr. Agent Lomas to the fact that most of the natives have not collected property for potlatching purposes: their stock on hand therefore appears small by comparison.

West Coast Agency.

A number of the Indians of the West Coast proceeded to Behring Sea this season for the purpose of engaging in the seal hunt, and their catch was, as before stated, slightly in excess of last year.

Several of the schooners were overhauled by the commander of the "Rush" and their skins and sealing gear appropriated, involving much loss to the hunters.

The sanitary condition of the people has been satisfactory, no epidemic having broken out; still, Mr. Agent Guillod reports that they are gradually decreasing, and that few of the children reach maturity. The reason for this is difficult to explain.

The agent has found it necessary to continue to afford a certain amount of relief to the widows and children of the Kelsemaht tribe, which has been most gratefully acknowledged.

The following statistics, as furnished by the agent, show a slight increase over last year:—

Acres under cultivation	12
Land newly broken up (acres)	1
Ploughs	1
Horses	21
Pigs	46
Furs, (value)	$35,600
Fish do	8,050

Kamloops and Okanagon Agencies.

The general condition of the Indians of these agencies has been very satisfactory. With the exception of mountain fever, which was prevalent on the Kamloops Reserve, and from which a few deaths occurred, no epidemic has appeared amongst them The health of the whole community has consequently been good.

The grain crops on many of the reserves failed owing to the dry weather and an invasion of grasshoppers, and in several instances the Indians were compelled to use them as fodder for their live stock. Root crops and vegetables seem to have thrived well, and some of the surplus has been sold.

Advantage has been taken of the large run of salmon in the Thompson and Fraser Rivers to secure a good supply of dried fish, which, with an abundance of potatoes, will make these Indians independent of any aid during the cold months.

The people of these agencies are industrious, hard working and self-supporting; they earn good wages each season by their labor as packers, farm laborers and herdsmen, and are eagerly sought after by their white neighbors.

The following are the statistics of these agencies:—

Personal property	$168,783
Acres under cultivation	562⅓
Land newly broken np (acres)	55 1/12
Ploughs	76
Harrows	76
Waggons and carts	18
Mowers	3
Fanning mills	1
Other implements	1,561
Horses	2,840
Cows	212
Oxen	27
Pigs	152
Sheep	17
Young stock	411
Value of fish taken	$6,400
Value of furs taken	8,180
Corn, (bushels)	374
Wheat do	725
Oats do	585
Peas do	293

Beans (bushels)	293
Potatoes do	11,575
Hay, tons	310

Okanagon.

Personal property	$171,316
Acres under cultivation	1,208
Land newly broken up (acres)	44
Ploughs	74
Harrows	77
Waggons and carts	14
Mowers	7
Other implements	543
Horses	4,251
Cows	667
Oxen	96
Pigs	221
Young stock	484
Value of fish taken	$ 905
Value of furs taken	2,375
Other industries (value)	7,100
Corn, (bushels)	842
Wheat do	3,210
Oats do	860
Peas do	421
Beans do	337
Onions do	163
Potatoes do	9,340
Hay, (tons)	659

Kootenay Agency.

Mr. Phillipps reports the Indians of his agency to have been contented and well-behaved.

On Dominion Day races and sports at which the Indians carried off a number of prizes were held near Fort Steele, under thepatronage of Major Steele and the officers of the Mounted Police.

During the spring much sickness prevailed amongst the Kootenays, which prevented many of the Indians from starting on their usual hunting expedition. There were, however, but few fatal cases.

The crops on the various reserves were light, owing to the excessive drought which, the agent states, has dried up the whole country. This will be a great drawback as a larger area of land had been cultivated than in former years.

On the Lower Kootenay, the reserves, being subject to overflow, are unfit for agricultural purposes, but should the Kootenay Valley Company's scheme be successfully carried out good drainage may be obtained and the land made more valuable.

Owing to a general stagnation throughout the Upper Kootnay District the Indians have been unable to obtain work, and a marked difference will be found in the amount of personal property owned by them as compared with last season.

The following statistics have come to hand :

Personal property	$72,500
Acres under cultivation	177
Land newly broken up (acres)	35
Ploughs	26
Harrows	4
Waggons	3
Horses	3,681

Cows	420
Oxen	111
Pigs	23
Young stock	511
Wheat, (bushels)	520
Oats do	500
Peas do	130
Potatoes do	1,200
Hay, (tons)	55
Value of Furs taken	$1,000

Surveys.

Two parties have, during the past year taken the field. The one under Cap Jemmett was employed on the reserves allotted near Bella Bella, Bella Coola, and i the Okanagon Agency. The other, under Mr. Skinner, is completing the wor between Bute Inlet and Cape Caution, which was left unfinished last season.

Schools.

The following schools have received the usual grant, viz.:—

Lakalsap, Nass River, Wesleyan.
Kincolith do Anglican.
Port Simpson, Wesleyan.
Massett, Anglican.
Port Essington, Wesleyan.
Alert Bay, Anglican.
Nanaimo, Wesleyan.
St. Mary's, Roman Catholic.
Comeakin (Cowichan), Roman Catholic.
Kyuquaht, Roman Catholic.
Clayoquot, Roman Catholic.
Ahouset do

Medicines.

The various agents and missionaries who have applied for medicines during th persons year have been liberally supplied, and vaccine lymph has been furnished t persons who undertook to use it.

Fish, Furs, Oil.

A great increase over the past year will be observed in land, marine furs an oil, but canned and pickled salmon show a decrease, owing to the fact that the grea run of salmon did not commence until after the 30th of June last.

Furs, marine	$209,584
do land	280,959
Salmon, canned, 6,654,976 lbs	745,096
do pickled, 2,117 brls	20,573
Other fish	615
Oil, 34,599 galls	7,014
Isinglass	4,724
Castoreum, 85 lbs	340
Total	$1,268,905

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. MOFFAT,
Acting Indian Superintendent.

INDIAN OFFICE,

BRANTFORD, ONT., 26th October, 1889.

ie Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the tabular statement and report of the con-tion of the Six Nations of the Grand River for the year ended 30th June last.

The reserve owned and occupied by the Six Nations comprises the whole of e Township of Tuscarora, in the County of Brant, except 4,800 acres in the south-stern part of the township, occupied by the Mississaugas of the Credit; part of e Township of Onondaga, also in the County of Brant, and part of the Township of neida, in the County of Haldimand. The number of annuitants is 3,384, but large number of persons of Indian blood on the reserve are not considered igible to participate in the annuities of the band: these would increase the Indian pulation to about 4,000 souls.

The area of the reserve is so extensive that I could not get time per-nally to make the enumeration required by the annual tabular statement, id on the decision of the chiefs two of the most intelligent members of the band ere employed to make the enumeration. They did the work very well, but it was eir first attempt at performing the duties of township assessors, and they will it better and more accurately another year. The tabular statement is based their enumeration.

The result of the agricultural operations for the year was the sowing and plant-g of 14,333 bushels of seed, and the reaping of 121,839 bushels, a yield of about 9 ishels to each bushel of seed. Of this yield there were 14,898 bushels of corn, ,682 bushels of wheat, 50,621 bushels of oats, 8,714 bushels of barley, and 11,149 ishels of potatoes. They have 19,010 acres of land under cultivation, and ave 398 ploughs, 305 harrows, 277 waggons, 181 fanning mills, and 4 threshing achines. They own 724 horses, 729 cows, 151 sheep, 996 pigs, 104 oxen, and 268 head of young stock.

The domestic condition and comfort of the community may be pretty fairly idged by the character of their dwellings. They live in 8 brick, 191 frame and 36 log houses, and 68 shanties. They have 306 barns and stables. The brick houses re nearly all fine residences, and exhibit refinement and comfort. The same may e said of many of the frame houses; but many of the log houses, and particularly e shanties, are of a description not conducive to refinement and morality. But im-rovement is manifest, and every year adds to the number of those who have the eans of comfortable living.

The educational interests of the band are well maintained, and good work is eing done. The great difficulty in the way of the educational advancement of the hildren is their irregular or non-attendance at school.

There are nine schools established and assisted by the New England Company, nd managed by a board of trustees, composed of three members appointed by the hiefs, the resident Church of England clergyman, the Principal of the Mohawk nstitute, and the Indian agent. The Methodists maintain two mission schools, and he chiefs maintain one school independent of clerical supervision. The nine oard schools are under the inspection of the Rev. Isaac Bearfoot, a member of the and and an assistant Church of England clergyman, who, in addition to the visits f the county school inspector, inspects the schools bi-monthly. The result is that he schools are doing good work.

The annual Exhibition of the Six Nations Agricultural Society was held on the 1st, nd and 3rd of October, and it was a fine exhibit of agricultural products and of the andiwork of many of the men and women of the reserve. It was well attended on he first and second days of the Exhibition, but unfortunately the third day was very

rainy and the out-door exhibits and amusements had to be abandoned. The attendance was much smaller than it would have been had the weather continued fair, and the receipts fell considerably short of what was anticipated.

The Superintendent General met the chiefs in council, visited the agricultural Exhibition on the third day, and was most heartily received. The chiefs entertained him at a sumptuous dinner, about 150 were present. His visit will be long favorably remembered by the band, and the request was heartily and extended that it might be an annual occurrence.

A commission of the New England Company also visited the reserve in September, inspected the schools under their auspices, and met the chiefs in council. Their visit will doubtless result in increased good to the Six Nations.

The New England Company have done a great and good work on this reserve. They established and maintained missions and schools far back in the history of the Six Nations, when it would have been impossible so to have impressed the chiefs with the importance and benefits of missions and schools as to induce them to establish and maintain them out of their own funds; and these schools are to-day among the very best Indian schools to be found in the Dominion of Canada, if not on the continent.

The state and progress of religion may be judged from the following statement of the number of adherents to the various denominations of christians: Church of England, 1,032; Baptist, 611; Methodist, 314; Salvation Army, 72; Brethren, 90; Roman Catholic, 25; Universalists, 4; Free Church, 9; Presbyterian, 9. In addition to the foregoing, the enumerators gave 684 Pagans, and 534 whose religious connections, if any, are unknown.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. DINGMAN,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves, and Acting Agent.

PIERREVILLE, 29th October, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In answer to your letter, dated the 23rd instant, I have the honor to state that I have very little to say concerning the affairs of the Indians at St. François de Sales. My responsibility as agent for the Abenakis Indians dates only since the day of my appointment. I cannot therefore make a very complete report.

The conduct of the Indians of this tribe is in general very good, in spite of the fact that they can easily procure intoxicants at the neighboring French village.

In general the Indians are quiet, sober, and very industrious. Their trade in baskets has been good, and it is easy to see by the important improvements they have made in the village that they are economical and orderly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. ROBILLARD,
Indian Agent.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, N.W.T.,, 31st October, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my annual report for the year 1888-89.

Peace and Progress.

This being the report of the first complete year during which I have had control of and have been responsible for the conduct of Indian affairs in Manitoba and the North-

'est Territories, it is pleasant to be able to offer one which, if strictly limited to hat has occurred within the fiscal year, would afford a record of almost unbroken eace, progress and prosperity.

Since, however, the operations of one part of the calendar year are so intimately onnected with another, it becomes necessary, in reporting, to allow the events of the ast fiscal year to so far overlap the present as to refer to the result of the harvest, hich, of course, has only become known subsequently to the 1st of July.

For this reason, although, contrary to all former experience, hardly a rumour of ouble has been heard, and the most satisfactory advancement has been made, I m unable to make my report one of unbroken prosperity; but since the partial ailure of our crops this season must be attributed solely to the hand of Providence, hile regret is only natural, resignation is demanded. To this subject I will revert i due course.

Indians added to Treaty.

The first matter to which I may invite your attention is the admission into eaty, on the conditions which govern that known as No. 6, of the Indians of the Iontreal Lake Band, under their chief William Charles, and of the Lac la Rouge Band, under Chief James Roberts.

These Indians, numbering 435 souls, have, for some years past, evinced a desire o give their adhesion to the treaty; and the district now surrendered, having its outherly limit one hundred miles due north of the settlement of Prince Albert, mbraces an area of 11,066 square miles in extent.

They have received such of the customary gifts as are likely to prove of use to hem, while the value of others withheld is being expended at their own request on rticles better adapted to their peculiar circumstances. Mr. Ponton, D.L.S., has een engaged in marking out reserves for them.

A mention of the return of some of our Indians from Turtle Mountain, Dakota, o the Crooked Lakes Agency, and of the remnant of "White Bear's" Band to Moose Iountain Agency, completes the record of additions to our numbers, from an outside ource.

Indians removed from Treaty.

You will observe that our statements this year show a decrease in the number f Indians of some 225 souls, after taking into consideration the number brought into reaty lately. Next year will show a marked decrease, when all those who have bsented themselves from the country since 1885 shall have been struck off.

Departure of United States Sioux.

The departure to the "Spotted Tail" Agency, United States, of some ten lodges f the Sioux Indians, who have been endeavoring to support themselves for some ears past in the neighbourhood of Moose Jaw, may be noticed.

While the Government has always treated these refugees from the States with humanity, it was thought wise, at the cost of a few provisions for consumption on the road, to encourage their return to those to whom the responsibility for their maintenance properly belongs. Had the American authorities carried out their promise to send over a commissioner, fear as to the reception in store for them would have been overcome, and little difficulty would have been experienced in persuading all the refugees to return to their own country.

Some few Indians unsettled.

Many of the Indians who went across the line, after the disturbance in 1885, are still away, but those who, though implicated in the trouhles, remained at home are, with very few exceptions, quite reconciled to their position, and have settled down steadily to work.

About 40 Stonys, principally women and children were decoyed away by a handful of Malcontents who have been threatening, for the last two years, to decamp from the Stony Reserve, near Battleford ; their supposed destination being Milk River. While a watch was kept by the North-West Mounted Police, to turn them, if necessary, at the border, no anxiety was exhibited to force them back, and this had the anticipated effect of bringing them home, of their own accord, considerably humbled and subdued.

Result of restoring Annuities.

The policy adopted last year, of resuming payment of annuities to such of those who had forfeited them as had been conspicious for their endeavour to recover their character, had the desired effect. The stimulus thus given to others to regain the favor and confidence of the Government has worked so beneficially that it is anticipated but few will be found unworthy, this year, of the reward given at the last payments to a selected number.

Contribute to Self-maintenance.

The Indians, last fall, had their full share of the abundant harvest reaped throughout the Territories. This not only enabled those who had been industrious, to contribute to no small extent towards their own support, but encouraged them to fresh exertions this spring, and induced many who had been wavering, to enter upon agricultural pursuits.

To show that this contribution towards their own support was general, the following instances, taken from various districts, may be cited ; and in order to understand the full significance of the proof of the advancement towards self-maintenance adduced, it must be remembered that the industrious are largely drawn upon by indigent and infirm connections, and that, without exception, their consumption of flour is greatly in excess of that of white people. At the Assiniboine Agency some families, out of their harvest, found themselves entirely in flour for seven months, others for five months, while one family provided for a whole year's consumption. At Moose Mountain the farming Indians produced their own flour, while at Muscowpetung's one band required no assistance, and the others very little, during the greater part of the winter.

At Touchwood Hills two bands kept themselves in flour for several months, and the File Hills Indians required less than ever before.

In Treaty 6 may be instanced the bands of Moosomin and Thunder-Child, who got no flour, except of their own providing, during eight months, while those of Sweet-Grass, Poundmaker and Little-Pine, made an equally creditable showing during a period of five months.

In the Duck Lake agency some bands were self-supporting during the whole winter, and all throughout the Territories, more or less, lived on the products of their industry.

Disappearance of Game and Fish.

It will be remembered that game and fish last year seemed to have almost entirely and universally disappeared. This year, there has been, in places, somewhat of an improvement in this respect ; but in the north the hunt appears to be growing steadily worse. In the Saddle Lake Agency, where in past years the Indians have been able to depend largely for their support upon fish, the catch has again been extremely poor.

In this district the whitefish have nearly disappeared from waters where the Indians used to catch them plentifully ; and the attempt to take them in others, which are apparently well stocked, has been frustrated by the prevalence of a water worm, shaped something like a shrimp, which will, it is said, in one night destroy the nets.

These worms, to a large extent, form the food of the whitefish; but whether they have, for some unexplained cause, increased out of all proportion to the requirements of the fish, or the latter have so diminished as to fail to keep them down, cannot be ascertained.

General Earnings.

In addition to the produce raised by themselves and devoted to their own support, as just described, the greatest pains have been taken to develop every other possible method for helping the Indians to maintain themselves. In order to stimulate the industrious, they are allowed to dispose of a proportion of their produce, and are encouraged to take contracts for the supply of firewood and of hay. In passing, it may be remarked that the experience of the Police has been that the best hay they get is that supplied them by the Indians. By such contracts, and the sale of fur, lime, and so forth, together with miscellaneous earnings made by freighting, working for the settlers, and doing a large proportion of the work at the agencies and reserves, which was, until recently, performed by white men, the individual earnings aggregated, during the last year, nearly $26,000.

This money was expended in the purchase of provisions, clothing, seed-grain, machinery, lumber, stoves, and other articles calculated to relieve the Government, at the time, or in the future, of a part of the burden of their maintenance.

What keeps up the Expenditure.

It may probably be asked how it comes, in the face of such a showing, that the annual expenditure upon the Indians of the Territories cannot be largely reduced. The explanation of what at first sight must appear somewhat paradoxical, is to be found in the fact, that while the actual *per capita* expenditure is being surely and considerably reduced, the number of Indians taken in hand, and put upon the road to eventual independence, has largly increased. A fact in connection with the difficulties in the way of speedily reducing the cost of maintaining our Indians, which deserves much greater prominence than is generally afforded it, is the existence of a considerable proportion of aged and infirm, who either entered treaty in that condition or have since become so, before there was any possibility of their having made provision for their existing state of helplessness. Until these die out they must remain a charge upon the Government.

Again, while the country was comparatively well stocked with fish and game, whole bands, as well as many individuals, preferred and were able to make a decent subsistence by the chase; and so long as this congenial means of livelihood was open, it seemed unwise to endeavor, even if it could have been accomplished, to compel them to take to husbandry. Now, however, the fact is being forced upon them that the hunt will no longer furnish the necessaries of life; and this, added to the sight of the prosperous condition of their brethren who farm, is bringing them in to settle down on their reserves. Moreover, the sense of pride in their independence which prosperity is engendering among the industrious farming Indians causes them to be much more chary than in the days when communist ideas prevailed about sharing their substance with their impecunious neighbors, which has its effect in compelling the reluctant to put themselves into the hands of the Government, to be trained, and as a necessary consequence, supported during the process. Thus it will be seen that although the aggregate expenditure may be for a time kept up, the day is surely and with reasonable celerity approaching, when a large reduction will be possible; and I feel confident that we have now arrived at such a point that if we have the good fortune to get two or three really good seasons in succession—although the assertion may be considered a bold one—the Department will be able to congratulate itself upon being relieved of the support of a majority of the Indians outside of Treaty 7, in so far as provisions are concerned, for at any rate, one-half of each year, and of a fair proportion during the whole year.

Every Economy Practised.

Meanwhile, it has been shown that every effort to relieve the country is being made; and wherever alert observation can detect an opening for economy it is practised. Those Indians who are sufficiently advanced are required to make for themselves such articles as land-rollers,harness,fork-handles,hay-racks,&c.,&c.,and very well many of them do this. Again where the lower price of necessaries has enabled a reduction of the wages of employés to be justly made it has been done; and not only is the work of Indians, for which lower wages are paid, being largely substituted for that of white men at the agencies and reserves, but much which the latter were in past years necessarily paid to do is now performed gratuitously by the Indians themselves.

Farming Operations.

The stimulas to Agriculture given by the large harvest of last year resulted in bringing under cultlvation an increased area of 1,353 acres, of which 923 are in Treaty 4, 364 in Treaty 6, and 66 acres in Treaty 7. The call upon the Government for seed was confined to a supply for some who were farming for the first time, and in a few isolated cases of Bands where crops had been destroyed by hail-storms, or some other force beyond the control of those concerned. The increase of cultivation shown is quite as large as is, in my opinion, warranted by the existing circumstances of the Indians.

Approved System of Farming Adopted.

I am firmly convinced that the wisest policy for the ultimate benefit of our Indian wards is, not so much to aim at the breaking up of large quantities of land as to get each family to cultivate a quantity which can be worked within its own resources.

The fact is often overlooked, that these Indians who, a few years ago, were roaming savages, have been suddenly brought into contact with a civilization which has been the growth of centuries. An ambition has thus been created to emulate in a day what white men have become fitted for through the slow progress of generations. The consequence is, that when the Indians see white men in the possession of self-binders and other costly inventions for saving labor, which the condition of the white man renders highly necessary, they overlook the fact that the employment of such implements is only justifiable where manual laborers are comparatively scarce. They think that they should have such implements, even should the possession of them leave them little more to do than to sit by and smoke their pipes, while work is being done for them without exertion on their part. To counteract such views is one of my most constant endeavors; and I never relax my efforts to impress on those employed to train the Indians that they must be taught to handle such comparatively simple implements as cradles, scythes, hoes, &c., which will be readily obtainable by them when thrown upon their own resources, and afford employment to every hand which should be thus profitably occupied. The encouragement of this most reasonable policy is one of the many potent existing reasons for insisting upon the Indians farming their lands in severalty, which will be reverted to in connection with the subdivision of reserves.

Stock.

To turn to another most important branch of farming: it is gratifying to be able to report as somewhat of an offset against the partial failure of the grain and root crops a very satisfactory natural increase of stock. This of course varies according to circumstances, but as an example of what is being attained, under favorable conditions, it may be mentioned that there have been raised from a herd of forty cows on Red Pheasant's Reserve, in the Battleford Agency, no less than thirty-nine

healthy calves. It is not only that more calves are dropped, but a far larger proportion is being raised successfully. Some considerable difficulties have been experienced in reaching success in this direction; for not only is there the disregard of animal life inherent in recently reclaimed savages, but as they have been acquiring a taste for milk there has been a natural inclination to starve or do away with the calves which consume so large a share of it. Now, however, to a marked extent, the Indians, instead of tying up their calves to a fence, post, or the corner of the house, are making pastures for them, and exhibit much greater readiness to allow the calves their proper proportion of the milk.

The loan system is working most beneficially, not only in the direction indicated, but is, furthermore, engendering an interest in and even an affection for stock, which extends to a more careful study of the requirements of and method of handling working animals. The consequence is, that more work is obtained; and yet the animals are, with few exceptions, in splendid order.

The weeding out of aged and worthless cows, which are consumed, and replaced out of the beef appropriation, as well as more forethought relative to leaving the bulls with the herds only at such times as will insure the calves being dropped at a favorable season of the year, are also having their effect on the increase of the herds.

The purchase of stock, referred to last year, as intended to form a nucleus of herds destined to provide comparatively cheaply the cattle which have now to be purchased from contractors, has so far resulted in a manner to fully justify the policy inaugurated. Should the herds progress proportionately as well as they have done during the past year, there can be no doubt that in three or four years from now they will supply the agencies with beef, where they have been established, and provide the necessary stock for the fresh adherents to husbandry. There has been no small difficulty experienced this season, in many districts, in securing the necessary hay for the number of stock on the reserves.

Hay and Prairie Fires.

In consequence of the prolonged drought, no grass worth cutting can be found in places where hitherto there has been abundance, and in some instances it has been found necessary to go to a considerable distance and put up hay in sheltered spots, to which the herds will have to be driven and kept during the approaching winter.

While hay has been procured with so great effort, the drought has encouraged the running of prairie fires to such an extent that many tons have been destroyed in the stacks. It was only the other day that a fire swept through the Qu'Appelle Valley and destroyed the large quantities of hay stacked by the Indians of Muscowpetung and Pas-quah's bands for the use of their own stock, of the Government herd, and to fill contracts undertaken.

These fires are becoming a most serious evil, and some effectual means must be devised to prevent the large destruction of property. When it is remembered that a neglected camp-fire, an emptied pipe, the muzzle of the sportsman's gun, a spark from the engine of a passing train, a flash of lightning, are only some of the causes at work to set going a tide of flame which, on a windy day, will overleap every obstacle and spread with furious haste over hundreds of miles, the gravity of the danger will be appreciated.

These fires have not alone destroyed hay, for in the Edmonton district they burned out the Indians of Enoch's Reserve, Stony Plains, leaving them so destitute that, as you are aware, the Department had to come to their relief. The hunters of Alexis' Band, too, returned from the chase to find their homes destroyed in a like manner. Damage has been done by the same means to much valuable timber, but I am unable to particularize further here.

Agricultural Exhibits.

Full reports of what has been done by our Indians at the various agricultural exhibitions this year have not yet reached me, but I have gathered from reliable

sources that while they, like the settlers, have not been able to make such a splendid show of produce as they did last year, their industrial exhibits have decidedly improved.

Progress regarding Industries.

It has been observed during the past year, at several of the agencies, that there is among a fair proportion an inclination manifested to bake loaf-bread in place of the bannocks, in favor of which they have all been so strongly prejudiced. Milk, too, as observed in a former connection, is being much more used, not only in its crude form, but in the shape of butter, which the wives of the instructors are at pains to teach the squaws to make. Woollen manufactures of scarfs, mitts, socks and stockings show marked improvement in shape, finish, and the selection of colors; and many more of the squaws are learning to knit such articles, as well as to sew plain garments.

Improved Manner of Dressing.

A wonderful improvement in the manner of dress is being witnessed. On some of the older reserves it is no very uncommon thing to see a well-to-do Indian dressed in a suit of decent tweed, a shirt, hat and boots, with his hair cut like a white man's. So far, of course but few present this appearance; however, an approach to it is very general, for numbers are beginning to wear their hair cut short and many more to discard the blanket. These changes have a strong significance, because they indicate the gradual disappearance of the strongest prejudices, which can only be eradicated with the greatest difficulty.

Personal Cleanliness.

Personal cleanliness is naturally accompanying the change towards civilization in the garb. The impetus in this direction, which it was stated last year had been given by the Department's introduction of towels, soap and water among the day schools on the reserves, was so encouraging as to justify the issue of a little soap and of some washing tubs through the bands generally. The wisdom of this is shown by the result, and when Indians have once been taught the comfort arising from the use of these articles it will go hard with them if they cannot manage to procure them for themselves.

In passing, it may be observed that it is not intended, when describing these improvements, to convey the impression that they have extended at all universally amongst the Indians; for were this the case our work would, to a great extent have come to an end.

There are thousands of these Indians spread over the country at distances more or less remote from civilization. These improvements bear a distinct relation to such distance, and yet more to the length of time which the bands have been in treaty; and while, as is yearly reported, numbers make marked progress in various ways, it must be clearly understood that there yet remains a large majority who have to be urged on to overtake their more apt fellows.

Improved Buildings.

Perhaps there is no direction in which more progress has been made during the past year than in buildings. In the older agencies, where the houses were of a class to compare not unfavorably with many of those of the settlers, they are being added too, sometimes the walls being raised, in other cases the mud or thatch roof being replaced by a shingle one, and in others board floors being laid. In other agencies houses of a more primitive character, but destined in due course to give way to better, are going up. Not only are the houses being improved, but the Indians devote a proportion of their earnings to furniture, or the materials out of which to make it, as well as to buying window frames, flooring, and so on.

Marked General Advance in Treaty 7.

The most distinct and important change for the better that has taken place among any one band of Indians has been witnessed at the Peigan Reserve, where, under the energetic and wise management of Mr. Agent Springett, such a transformation is taking place as encourages the hope that the dawn of civilization, of which the appearance among the Indians of Treaty 7 was remarked last year, will soon be followed by more material results.

Another fact which augurs well for the progress of the Indians of this treaty is that they are applying for working cattle, to the handling of which they had until lately shown a marked objection. In several instances it has been noticed that they are using their own ponies. To encourage this most desirable practice, I am asking for the supply of a considerable number of sets of pony harness, and although the first cost may appear somewhat large, I am convinced that in the end it will prove a most profitable investment.

These Indians are apt to be somewhat discontented when they compare themselves with visitors who come from across the line, in possession of a number of waggons, horses, harness, and other articles dear to the red man's heart. The apparently more generous treatment on the other side is in reality the result of negotiations between the United States authorities and their own wards for the purchase of large portions of their reservations.

Sub-division of Agencies.

With regard to the sub-division of large agencies, I may remind you that last year it was pointed out that there was under consideration the advisability of extending the marked advantages of this system to the bands of Coté, Kee-seekoose and The Key, in the Pelly District, who had shown signs of retrogression. As you are aware, it was decided to send a resident agent to take charge of these bands; and under Mr. Agent Jones' care new life has been imparted to them, and they have vigorously resumed their efforts to support themselves in comfort by their own industry.

Sub-division of Reserves.

The work of sub-dividing reserves has begun in earnest. The policy of destroying the tribal or communist system is assailed in every possible way, and every effort made to implant a spirit of individual responsibility instead.

Preparation for Enfranchisement.

If the Indian is to become a source of profit to the country it is clear that he must be amalgamated with the white population. Before this can be done he must not only be trained to some occupation, the pursuit of which will enable him to support himself, but he must be imbued with the white man's spirit and impregnated by his ideas. The end in view in the policy adopted for the treatment of our wards is to lead them, step by step, to provide for their own requirements, through their industry, and while doing so, to inculcate a spirit of self-reliance and independence which will fit them for enfranchisement, and the enjoyment of all the privileges, as well as the responsibilties of citizenship. For such a position, however, they must be gradually and carefully prepared; and if, as is understood to be the case, our neighbors are going from one extreme to the other, and freely enfranchising Indians, without the necessary preparation, the result will be anxiously looked for—for, if successful, the Indian problem will be more readily solved. No doubt the very system of banding Indians together on reservations militates against their conversion into citizens; however, a system which will supply every desideratum cannot in the circumstances of the case be devised, and it seems better to keep them together, for the purpose of training them for mergence with the whites, than to disperse them unprotected among communities where they could not hold their own, and would speedily be down-trodden and debauched.

As before stated, the loan system, by which individual Indians can acquire, under certain restrictions, proprietary rights in cattle, has helped considerably to develop this feeling; as has also the possession of waggons and implements, purchased out of the proportion of produce of which, for their encouragement, the most industrious have been allowed to dispose. Again, the lapse of the office, when old chiefs and headmen have died, has greatly benefited some of the bands—except under certain circumstances, the influence of the old chiefs has not been found to be beneficial. To begin with, they are naturally conservative, and even when themselves convinced that the only hope for their people is in following the path of industry they are compelled, in order to retain their influence over the lazy and intractable, to become, against their better judgment, the mouth-piece for the ventilation of imaginary grievances and the presentation of utterly unreasonable demands. The agents find that when the Indians, deprived of their chiefs, are compelled to seek the advice of their instructors, a marked change for the better is soon observed. During the past year the Indians of White Bear's Band became themselves so convinced that the influence of their chief was not for the general interest that they petitioned for his deposition, which was allowed.

Death has, during the past year, removed the somewhat notorious "Beardy," head of the Duck Lake Band; and "White Cap," of the Moose Wood Sioux; also "Peepeekeesis," of File Hills; and Pasquah, of the Muscowpetung's Agency.

Of all these various measures, having in view the preparation of the Indians for enfranchisement, none is of more importance than that of teaching them to hold and farm their lands in severalty. The work of sub-dividing has been accomplished with regard to the reserves included within the Muscowpetung Agency, and progress is being made with those at Crooked Lakes.

Plan of Sub-division.

The system adopted is to preserve the plan of survey in the adjacent Dominion lands, but to further sub-divide each section into sixteen lots of forty acres each. The hay and wood lands are held in common. The ability to secure a certificate of ownership of a lot assures an industrious Indian against the feeling that it is not worth his while to greatly improve such lands as the other members of the band may claim as much right in it as he does himself; and it is found that only the idle-good-for-nothing members offer any objection to what is hailed with pleasure by the better class.

Health.

The health of the Indians during the year has been, on the whole, fairly good, and fully better than formerly. The birth rate, in most of the bands, has slightly exceeded that of the deaths, as shown by such returns as up to date have reached me. This is doubtless to no small extent due to the increased comforts afforded by the abundant harvest, to the improvement in the dwelling houses, and the increased facilities for medical attendance. All sanitary precautions in the way of cleaning up about and within the houses are rigidly enforced; and as a consequence, no epidemic, which might have arisen from the neglect of such precautions, has occurred.

It is a remarkable fact that whenever any form of sickness attacks a band a report immediately spreads like wild-fire that small-pox has broken out. Last year such a report was provoked by a few cases of some comparatively harmless skin eruption at Battleford; and this spring a similar story was published, relative to the Indians of Cold Lake, in the Onion Lake district.

Measles at Cold Lake.

As a matter of fact, these Indians were attacked by measles, but the fatalities were confined to the death of two adults and two children. At Muscowpetung's there was a sort of epidemic of sore eyes, but nothing of a dangerous character; while at

Carlton, in the early winter, three children succumbed to a prevailing attack of whooping-cough, which complaint also carried off several children among the Bloods.

Vaccination.

Vaccination of the Indians continues to receive very careful attention. I instructed our agents to have them all examined as they present themselves for treaty-payments and to have those who require it operated upon, and to furnish lists, distinguishing between those successfully operated upon and others. In this way it will not be long before all will have been vaccinated; and it is gratifying to observe that the opposition to the operation is fast dying out.

Efforts to keep Indians from frequenting Towns.

A certain class of disease, which unhappily is still too prevalent, cannot be stamped out until Indians can be kept from frequenting the neighborhood of towns.

The difficulties in the way of keeping them from so doing are very great, because they are not compelled by the terms of treaty to stay on their reserves. A good deal, however, has been done lately, by prosecuting, or threatening prosecution under the Vagrant Act, and availing ourselves of such means as exist for marking our displeasure towards those who leave without first having obtained passes.

Better Moral Tone.

There are, moreover, no doubt partly in consequence of the efforts of the missionaries, some indications of a better moral tone among many of the Indians; and in order to encourage a proper regard for the sacred nature of the marriage-tie I have—believing the time is ripe—instructed some of our agents to warn them that in future, if a man marry more than one wife, the annuities will be paid to the women themselves, and not to him,

General Conduct.

Passing from the subject of one form of morality to that of general conduct, it is extremely pleasing to be able to note the wonderful absence of crime; for, with the exception of some few cases of horse-stealing and suspected cattle-killing in Treaty 7, to which further reference will be made, there has hardly been occasion to employ the service of a police constable. A few cases have occurred, in which the houses of settlers have been entered during their absence; however, a comparison between the Indians and an equal number of white people is, in respect of criminality, much in favor of the former.

Horse-stealing.

It will be remembered that a year ago last spring the Gros Ventres Indians of the United States violated their compact with the Bloods, by coming across and running off some of their horses.

This spring the Bloods made a foray over the line, and carried off some forty horses from the Crows, but being hard pressed, had to abandon all but about half a dozen, which were taken from them by the police and restored. The perpetrators of the outrage were arrested and notice given to the American authorities to come and prosecute, if so disposed; however, as they failed to avail themselves of the opportunity the culprits were released.

Later in the year the Gros Ventres again came over and drove off over thirty of the horses from the Blood Reserve, but nearly all were recovered.

A band of Blackfoot Indians stole twelve horses during the year, but to the credit of their chief, Crowfoot, it has to be recorded that he not only handed the booty over to the police, but laid information against the offenders.

It is hoped that the difficulties opposed by the very effective North-West Mounted Police patrol system to these raids across the border will soon cause them to be discontinued. In order to place a strong impediment in the way of retaining stolen horses, and so discourage such thefts, I have introduced a system of branding, by which the horses of our Indians, if stolen, can be readily recognized and recovered; while if they, in turn, are the depredators, additions to their bands will at once fix the guilt upon the individual culprits.

There was a somewhat sensational story brought in last summer by some of the Chinniquay band of Stony Indians that about a hundred and fifty miles south of Morley, when returning from a hunt, they were attacked by a party of Bloods. The fact that one of them was wounded seemed to give color to the tale. Every enquiry possible was made by the agent, who visited the scene of the alleged fight, by the agent for the Bloods, by the Mounted Police, and by myself personally; but the only result arrived at was the conclusion that if a fight took place at all the attacking party must have been composed of South Peigans from the other side, and not of our Indians.

Cattle-killing in Treaty 7.

In the same way, I think a good deal of the killing of stock complained of by the ranchers can be accounted for.

I am convinced that it has been far too hastily concluded that our own Indians were guilty of what was actually done by foreign Indians, and not infrequently by white scoundrels. The best check upon this kind of crime which could be devised was the enlistment among the police of a few of the most reliable of our Indians; and one of the first results of the sympathy thus excited between Indians and the police was the giving of information by the former, which led to the arrest of two white men for cattle-killing.

Education—General Remarks.

I now turn to the subject of education, and before going into particulars may make a few observations of a general character. The good results which have been obtained are largely due to the substitution of boarding for day-schools, by which a more regular attendanee is secured, and the counteracting daily influences of the home are avoided.

The liberal grants given towards boarding schools are fully justified by the result, and if giving them prevents as speedy a reduction of the aggregate expenditure upon the Indians as might otherwise be made, nothing can more surely tend to a large permanent saving in the long run.

Irregularity of attendance and home influences are not the only drawbacks to the system of day school education. Another very strong one is the difficulty of procuring, with the funds at command, a suitable class of teachers. It is by no means an uncommon idea, that a very small amount of proficiency quite qualifies for the instruction of Indian children. As a matter of fact, this is a very gross mistake; for just as Indian children are, by heredity and habit, far more difficult to instruct, after a certain point has been reached, than white children, so, much more need is there for skill on the part of those who train them. At the outset the teachers have to face the difficulty of teaching through the medium of a language foreign to the pupil; and the use of the native tongue in the schools, for any purpose whatsoever, is one which I feel convinced should on no account be allowed. This objection extends to the supply of literature written in Indian dialects; because, if the ideas and sentiments of white people are to be acquired it must be done by such contact as requires a thorough understanding of their language.

With regard to the time required for the education of an Indian boy or girl, there seems to be some curious divergence of view more or less prevalent. The expectation seems to be that the Indians are to acquire in two or three years what

takes the whites perhaps a course of ten years' study to arrive at; but reflection must make it clear that the very reverse of this is much more likely to be the case.

Industrial School Training.

For this reason, I am inclined to think that the policy, more especially with regard to training at industrial schools, should aim at a prolongation of the course.

The question will then suggest itself as to how to give pupils at industrial institutions the advantage of a sufficiently lengthened training, without doing so at the cost of excluding others on the reserves from such benefits. To answer this, I think I cannot do better than remind you of the views I expressed in a report I made to you on the subject not very long ago:

"I believe most thoroughly in the practice of hiring children out with settlers after a longer or shorter term within the walls of the institutions.

"Of course, the greatest care must be exercised with regard to the choice of such homes only for them as will afford the best kind of influences; but if such homes can be found it seems difficult to imagine any other possible method by which the Indians can more thoroughly and readily be civilized.

"In the present condition of the Territories there undoubtedly exist difficulties in the way of any general adoption of this method, but month by month the number of the desirable class of settlers is increasing, and before many years the difficulty will have disappeared.

"While the powerful influence of this system, as a means of assimilating Indians to whites, forms its chief attraction, it offers the contingent advantages of materially reducing the cost of the institution; it removes the possibly demoralizing feeling of dependence, and without putting children beyond the guardianship of the institution, it makes room for the admission of more."

This leads naturally to a word or two on the future of children educated at those industrial institutions. As you are aware, I entertain strong convictions relative to the dangers to which these pupils—at any rate, so far as concerns the present generation—would be exposed, through returning to settle on their reserves. The danger of bringing them under the influence of their homes appears to me so great that I am making strong efforts, without, of course, being too precipitate, to stop pupils visiting reserves during their course of training, and to discourage parents and relatives from going to see the pupils at the schools too frequently.

It seems to me only natural to suppose that there will be a much stronger tendency for the few to merge into the many than to elevate them.

In the case of girls returning and marrying among semi-civilized men of their tribe, who have been brought up on the reserve, the all but universal law by which a woman assumes the status of her husband will surely take its course.

Whether the objection to allowing these pupils to return to their reserves will be best overcome by encouraging them to select homesteads among the settlers, or by the formation of colonies, is open to question. Certain difficulties present themselves with regard to either plan; but so far as I see my way at present, I incline to the opinion that the colonial system would, on the whole, work best.

To turn to particulars, I am glad to be able to report progress in education, and this year to be able to convey to your mind, with some clearness, the attainments in elementary knowledge of our Indian pupils.

This is now possible, as all the pupils in attendance at grant schools are graded upon a fixed curriculum, which provides a course of study divided into the five following standards attached hereto.

Increased Attendance of Children.

It is a noticeable fact that the gain, during the year, in the aggregate daily average attendance in the North-West Territories, is greater than the increase in the number enrolled. This, no doubt, has been brought about by making the school-houses more attractive, by insisting on more active and interesting teaching, and by

the exertions of all concerned with the schools to make their work more thorough. It may too, doubtless, be to a considerable extent attributable to the fact that in such districts as the advance towards civilization has been such as to render the measure politic, I have either withheld assistance from the parents who refuse to send their children to the school or have arrived at the same end by diverting a proportion of the rations formerly allowed for the consumption of the children at home to the provision of a meal at the school-house, which proves a strong inducement to regular attendance.

During the fiscal year 1887-88, 2,089 children were brought under educational influences in the North-West Territories, as against 2,136 in 1888-89, the increase being 47. The aggregate of average attendance at day and industrial schools was 1.$\frac{100}{}$, a little over 50 per cent. of the whole number enrolled. The aggregate of average daily attendance at day schools alone was 847, as against 673 last year. In 1887-88 the daily average attendance has increased by 82; in 1888-89, by 174, the rate of gain largely increasing.

The 2,136 pupils attending schools are thus graded by their teachers:—

1,227	in Standard	I.
456	"	II.
244	"	III.
154	"	IV.
55	"	V.
2,136		

The large number in Standard No. 1 is owing to the fact that so many attend irregularly.

STANDARD COURSES OF STUDY.

Branch.	Standard 1.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.	Standard 4.	Standard 5.
Reading and recitation in.	Alphabet and tablets.	First half of First Reader.	First Reader.	Second Reader.	Third Reader.
Spelling.	Simplest words.	Words in first half of First Reader.	Words in First Reader.	Words in Second Reader.	Words in Third Reader.
Writing.	Elementary strokes on slates.	On slates. To transcribe letters and simple words from print or blackboards.	On slates and paper. Words and short sentences from Reader or blackboard.	Sentences from Reader, on slates and paper, or books.	To copy well from script or print.
Dictation.		Letters and short words.	Words from First Reader.	Sentences from First and Second Reader.	Sentences from Second and Third Reader.
Arithmetic.	Figures—To count addition and subtraction (mental) of units.	Tables 2 to 5 times. Mental exercise in addition and subtraction.	Multiplication tables, notation and numeration, mental +, —, ×, ÷, and simple exercises in same on slates, divisors and multipliers under 12.	Same.–Division and multiplication tables thoroughly. Tables, weights and measures, +, —, ×, ÷, divisors and multipliers over 12. Mental exercises.	All simple rules; thoroughly grounded in reduction; mental exercises well performed.
Object lessons, with English conversation.	Explanation of all common objects, verb acting instructive movements and conversations.	Same.—The intelligence of the pupils to be cultivated to keep pace with the progress they make in reading, *i. e.*, they must be made to understand thoroughly what they read, and not to advance in mechanical reading quicker than in understanding. Object lessons should be designed to illustrate what is read, as well as what is seen upon every hand, and instructive conversation be commonly held.			
English study and Grammar.	To name common objects, learn names of days, weeks, months, &c., &c.	To name common objects, and make simple statements intelligibly.	To express thoughts well in simple English, but grammatically.	To compose simple sentences, to know verbs, nouns and adjectives.	To name parts of speech, understand their uses, and identify them.
Geography.	Verbal instruction in facts necessary to understanding thoroughly geographical definitions.			Definitions and maps of Canada, local Geography, the World, &c. &c.	
Vocal music.	Simple Hymns and Songs.				
Religious instruction.	Scripture Reading; Ten Commandments; Lord's Prayer; Life of Christ, &c. &c.				

The school last year reported to be closed temporarily has been re-opened. One day-school has been closed, neighboring boarding schools requiring the children; and three day-schools have been transformed into joint day and boarding schools, in the same manner as two were last year. Six new day-schools and one more boarding school have been established.

The Round Lake boarding school continues to earn merited success. Its premises are being enlarged by the addition of a boys' dormitory, class-rooms, &c.

The Muscowpetung Reserve boarding school has succeeded well in getting attendance from reserves most difficult to reach.

The Regina Industrial School is nearly completed, the building being now roofed in. The premises will be most convenient.

The Elkhorn Homes have been completed and opened. The buildings seem to be good and substantial, well adapted for boarders.

The industrial school at St. Paul's, Manitoba, plans for which were being drawn up when I wrote my last report, is now completed; and it may confidently be hoped will soon be opened.

The number of pupils in the industrial schools has increased by 77, as follows:—

	From	To
St. Joseph's	28	54
Battleford	45	56
Fort Qu'Appelle	103	143
	176	253

I would refer you to the reports of the school inspectors and of the principals of schools for further information on educational matters.

General Matters.

There remain a few matters of a general character which have not yet been touched upon.

Sun-dances.

The sun-dances have been fewer and less successful than ever. That at the Blood Reserve is said to have been the poorest ever held; and a number of lodges went back to their villages before it commenced.

It certainly was a most unfortunate coincidence that the year before, when rain was badly needed and prayed for at the sun-dance, it quickly came; and the medicine-men made a great handle of this among the superstitious. However, these dances are dying out as fast as can be expected; and I have been endeavoring, with a fair amount of success, to introduce as a substitute something more profitable in the way of harvest homes.

Agency and Farm Buildings.

The only complete set of agency buildings erected during the year was at Mistowasis Reserve, to meet the necessity created by the separation of the Carlton from the Duck Lake Agency.

Six farmers' houses have been put up at various reserves, where the existing ones were neither calculated to afford the inmates decent comfort nor to serve as a suitable example for the imitation of the Indians.

Two houses for agency clerks have been erected, as well as one or two for interpreters and other employés, and minor required additions and repairs have been completed.

Coal Mines.

It may be noticed that the coal mine at the Blackfoot Reserve is this year supplying coal to the High River Industrial School, which it has been found can be done at a mutual profit to the Indians and the public.

This means of supply, it is hoped, will be extended next year, to meet all the requirements of the Department in the Territories, and an effort is being made to

open the St. Mary's mine at the Blood Reserve, at any rate, sufficiently to furnish the fuel which the fast diminishing supply of firewood is rendering far from easy to obtain on the reserve.

Mills.

It has been found that the want of milling facilities at certain points renders the production of grain of comparatively little value. At Onion Lake a building has been erected for the reception of the machinery of the mill dismantled at Frog Lake during the rebellion, if it be found that this can be more cheaply put together with the necessary repairs, than a new portable grist-mill can be supplied. Portable grist-mills are being set up at the Saddle Lake and Carlton agencies, and a bonus is being contributed towards the erection of a mill near John Smith's Reserve, on the South Branch of the Saskatchewan.

Wild Rice.

Another determined effort has been made to introduce the wild rice plant upon the reserves. A practical and experienced cultivator was employed to select the most favorable waters, and to sow the seed; but so far as has yet been ascertained, the result has not been encouraging. This is to be greatly regretted, for this plant, if established, would not only furnish a direct supply of valuable food, but would attract wild fowl in large numbers.

In this connection it may be mentioned that although the terms of treaty prevent the Indians being brought under the operations of the game laws, every effort is made to exact compliance with their spirit.

I have directed agents to refrain from issuing ammunition during the close season, to sternly discourage taking the eggs of wild fowl, and the catch, during spawning, of more fish than are required to satisfy the actual demands of hunger.

Contract Supplies.

The contract supplies have given satisfaction, and full value has been obtained for the funds expended in this direction.

About the only trouble experienced in connection with them is getting deliveries made with sufficient promptness; but contractors are held responsible for any loss which may be attributed to failure on their part.

Survey Work.

Some of the work done by our surveyors has already been alluded to. In addition to this, iron posts have been—greatly to the satisfaction of the Indians—placed at corners of reserves where this had not already been done; the lines of some reserves, which had become obliberated, have been re-run; and Mr. Nelson, D. L. S., has been absent defining on Lake Winnipegoosis a reserve, to be used by some of the Fort Pelly Indians in connection with a fishing station, for the supply of the bands in the district mentioned. For further particulars of work done, I beg to refer you to the surveyors' reports.

Mr. Inspector McColl will report as usual on what has passed within the limits of the Manitoba Superintendency; and the usual statements will be found appended to this report, together with one showing the individual earnings of Indians.

The Assistant Commissioner's rapidly increasing familiarity with Indian affairs has enabled me advantageously to devote a considerable portion of my time to visiting reserves.

The work of this office continues to increase, and entails on my staff considerably longer hours of work than are customary in Government offices, but I have found the duties performed with efficiency and zeal.

The check upon expenditure, the economies devised, and the increased efficiency in the administration of affairs resulting from the close contact between head-quarters and the agencies, effect a saving of the public funds far in excess of the cost of this supervision.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HAYTER REED, *Commissioner.*

NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., 5th November, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement of Indian matters in connection with the bands within my superintendency.

Eel River, Restigouche County.

The Indians of this band have not changed since my last report; there are but few of them. Their chief dependance is fishing, particularly the smelt, which of late years has been, in the winter season, their principal means of support.

Lapineau, Bathurst, Gloucester County.

The Indians on this reserve have many advantages. The land is good, as is also the fishing, and during the summer season they earn good wages as guides for the visiting sportsmen. If disposed, they could be very comfortable.

Red Bank, Northumberland County.

The Red Bank Indians are fairly well off and might be better, having good opportunities in many ways. Many of them draw high wages on the lumber drives in the spring, but they have not made any progress during the past year.

There is a nice church and a resident priest.

Eel Ground, Northumberland County.

This reserve is very well settled, and shows signs of improvement visible in efforts to make their dwellings look better and more comfortable within.

They work out a great deal, there being a number of mills within three miles of the reserve. Some of them have made an effort to farm more.

The disappearance of bass has hurt these Indians very much, as bass fishing was their greatest means of support in the winter season. There is a church and school house on this reserve.

The priest from the adjoining parish visits them frequently. The teacher, Mr. Michael Flinne, is well and favorably known in this locality.

Burnt Church, Northumberland County.

The Indians here have every chance to be well off. They can fish nearly all the year round, the land is good, and many of them give a good deal of attention to their farms, and are much better off than are those of less industrious bands.

There is a church and school house on this reserve. The priest under whose ministrations they are is the Rev. Wm. Morrisey, who is so well known and beloved by all classes for his usefulness and many acts of kindness.

Miss Flora Campbell is the teacher, and her ability is proved by the way the children are progressing.

Big Cove, Kent County.

The Big Cove Band are very well off, having opportunities for farming and fishing; the former is claiming more of their attention, and the latter is a great assistance to them. Their wooden wares they ship to St. John, and generally realize remunerative prices. There is a very neat church on this reserve, presenting a nice appearance from the Richibucto River, on the banks of which it stands.

The Rev. Father Bannon looks after their spiritual welfare.

Indian Island, Kent County.

The principal means of support of this band is fishing, and they do some farming. They are fairly well off. There is also a church here.

Buctouche, Kent County.

Many of the Indians have left here and settled on other reserves, for what reason I cannot say.

The land is good, and they have good fishing. Those who have remained are doing very well.

Shediac, Westmoreland County.

The Shediac Indians have done less to make themselves comfortable than any of the other bands in my superintendency. The land is pretty well broken up. I cannot account for it, unless that they are too close to the towns, and can get back and forth on the railway.

The land is poor, but if so disposed the Indians could do well at fishing. This band is retrograding.

Fort Folly, Westmoreland County.

It is well that this band has good opportunities for fishing for their land is poor; in a dry season they cannot raise much, but have a good market for anything they have to sell. Extensive stone quarries are worked a short distance from the reserve. There is a church here also.

I cannot report anything very different from that of last year. There is a decrease in the population. There is an improvement on some of the reserves, while on others they have gone back. As a general thing, farming is not natural to them, but the increase in the grant for seed purposes had a good effect, and stimulated many of them to sow and plant more than they had ever before done.

I regret that intoxicants can be so readily obtained, as they suffer so much by their use. It is almost impossible to get proof against those who furnish the liquor.

On the whole, I am quite ready to say there is an improvement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. SARGEANT,
Indian Agent.

ENFIELD, HALIFAX CO., N.S., 19th November, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I enclose tabular statement, which may be a little incorrect, as it would cost too much to visit the different settlements.

The report would be the same as last year. There is no change in the condition of the Indians of Halifax County since last year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. P. DESMOND,
Indian Agent, District No. 5.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,
WINNIPEG, 14th November, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my twelfth annual report of inspection of the eight Indian agencies comprehending the seventy-five bands, forty-eight schools and seventeen dispensaries within my superintendency.

Since the date of my appointment to the Civil Service, in 1877, I have travelled upwards of fifty thousand miles, chiefly by canoe, and walked across about fifteen hundred miles of portage; hence I have had ample opportunities of becoming thoroughly conversant with everything pertaining to my inspectorate, but it is impossible, in a general report like this, to do more than refer to most important matters, omitting others of less moment to be brought to the attention of the department by correspondence.

Owing to the marshy and rocky nature of most of the reserves within the agencies of Messrs. Reader, Mackay, McIntyre and Pither, and also a number of those within the agencies of Messrs. Martineau and McCracken, the area of land under cultivation by Indians on those reserves is limited to small garden patches around their dwellings, broken up by grub-hoes and planted with potatoes; but the unproductive character of those reserves has hitherto been largely compensated for by the excellent fisheries, magnificent hunting grounds and extensive rice fields near them. In many of those favored districts the supply of game, fur-bearing animals and fish is becoming gradually exhausted in consequence of the more effective instruments of destruction now used by hunters and fishermen in prosecuting their business regardless of consequences to the Indians who are naturally apprehensive of starvation unless their valuable fisheries are preserved. Their alarm is great at the probable failure of their fisheries, especially in Lake Manitoba and in the southern half of Lake Winnipeg, because American fishermen have commenced operating extensively there with several steamboats and a fleet of fishing smacks, fully equipped with men and provided with the requisite number of nets for catching nearly all the choicest fish in a very few years. At every council meeting I attended in those districts the question was prominently brought before me, with eloquent and pathetic appeals for assistance to prevent the destruction of their fisheries before they would be irritrievably ruined.

Some of the reserves within the agencies of Messrs. Martineau, McCracken, Ogletree and Muckle are admirably adapted to the cultivation of cereals and roots in sufficient quantities to support comfortably the Indians living on them, but advancement in agriculture is very slow, on account of the difficulty experienced in inducing the Indians to abandon their nomadic habits and to remain on their reserves to attend to their crops.

The extensive experience acquired by Mr. Ogletree as an enterprising and successful agriculturist in Ontario and Manitoba has enabled him to accomplish a wonderful improvement on the reserves under his charge. He succeeded last season chiefly by Indian labor, in putting two hundred and fifty acres under wheat, from which about two thousand five hundred bushels were harvested. Had it not been for the extreme drouth of last summer more than five thousand bushels would have been realized. It is extremely gratifying to observe the interest now manifested in farming by the Indians of this agency. During my inspection of the reserve at Long Plain last spring a number of the band were busily engaged in sowing their wheat. All the labor in fencing, ploughing, sowing and harrowing the eighty-five acres under cultivation was performed by themselves, under the supervision of the agent. At the gardens, near Hamilton's Crossing, the Indians were also diligently employed in planting and sowing. The chief, Yellow Quill, and his family, had about ten acres under wheat and were breaking up another field of equal extent. At Swan

Lake Reserve fifty acres are broken up, and enclosed within a substantial wire fence. Thirty acres were put under wheat, but owing to the exceptional dryness of last season the crop was largely a failure. The crossing of the Northern Pacific Railway through the middle of this beautiful reserve has considerably enhanced its value. Some of the Indians at Rosseau River are beginning to recognize the necessity of devoting themselves more to agricultural pursuits and less to those of the chase. They assisted in seeding and harvesting one hundred and eighteen acres of wheat, which yielded upwards of one thousand bushels of the choicest sample of grain raised in the district. Others of them are employed the greater part of the summer in digging seneca, or snake-root, for which they annually receive thousands of dollars. It is a matter of great regret that this large amount of money does not materially benefit them, as they are exposed to many temptations to squander their means on worthless goods. The Indians within the agency of Mr. Ogletree have an aversion to education, and the only school which has been established is on the Rousseau River Reserve, where there are several Roman Catholic families. These bands have thirty-five horses, and seventy-nine horned cattle in excellent condition, and they have secured about two hundred tons of hay for fodder. The Indians within the agency of Mr. Muckle are generally very intelligent and industrious. There are six Episcopal and three Roman Catholic schools in successful operation within this agency, viz, six at St. Peter's, one at Broken Head River and two at Fort Alexander. The number of children attending these schools is two hundred and ninety-eight, and the daily average is one hundred and thirty-eight. The pupils are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, vocal music and dictation. These Indians are progressing favorably in agriculture. Their farming operations last season consisted in cultivating seven hundred and forty-five acres, and harvesting about two hundred and forty bushels of corn, ten hundred and forty of oats. eleven hundred and fifty of barley, fifteen hundred of wheat, eleven thousand five hundred and fifty of potatoes. They have three hundred and ninety-six houses, two hundred and eighty-nine stables, fifty-seven horses, one thousand one hundred and seventeen head of horned cattle, one hundred and eight pigs, and between four and five thousand tons of hay. These statistics are most encouraging indications of the advancement in civilization that the Indians are capable of attaining. There are three dispensaries in Mr. Muckle's agency, one at Clandeboye and two at Fort Alexander. They are instrumental in alleviating the sufferings of the afflicted, and are much appreciated.

The Indians within Mr. Martineau's agency are divided into nine bands, scattered along the marshy shores of Lakes Manitoba, Winnipegoosis and St. Martin. They subsist chiefly by fishing and hunting, which seriously interferes with the cultivation of their reserves, and also with the attendance of their children at school. They caught nearly four thousand dollars worth of fish and about ten thousand dollars worth of fur during the year. They harvested only two hundred bushels of wheat, corn, barley, oats, peas and beans, two thousand one hundred and twenty-one of potatoes, and seven hundred and sixty-four tons of hay. They have one hundred and fourteen acres under cultivation, two hundred and four houses, one hundred and sixty-stables, eighty-eight horses, five hundred and eighty-one head of horned cattle and twenty pigs. There are two hundred and twelve pupils attending the nine schools in operation within the agency; the average daily attendance is one hundred and thirteen; and the teachers, generally, who are engaged in conducting these schools, faithfully discharge their duties.

In consequence of the extensive fisheries established on Lake Winnipeg, especially in the Little Saskatchewan Bay, a large number of Indians belonging to this agency abandon their reserves during the fishing season and resort, with their families, to that locality for employment. They are supplied by the companies engaged in the business with boats and nets for fishing, and receive two dollars in trade or about one in cash for every hundred whitefish caught; these fish are afterwards disposed of for upwards of fifty times the amount paid for them. Instead of the Indians being benefited by the fisheries, I find the very opposite to be invariably

the case, for not only is the supply of fish, upon which they principally depend for subsistence becoming rapidly exhausted, but also the general condition of the Indians within this agency is getting apparently worse every year. Since the commencement of those fisheries their reserves are not properly cultivated, their gardens are frequently neglected and their houses often deserted. At the approach of winter, when the fishing season is over, they return to their homes empty-handed and heavy-hearted, to wander about in search of food to keep themselves and families from starving.

On account of the limited area of arable land available on the most of their reserves, and the difficulty experienced in ploughing it after it is cleared of the timber, in consequence of the presence of rocks and boulders, the thirty bands of Indians in Treaty No. 3 harvested only two hundred and sixty-five bushels of grain, seventeen thousand three hundred and twenty-seven of potatoes, and three hundred and ninety-two tons of hay. They own three hundred and eighty-five houses, seventy-nine stables, forty horses and two hundred and sixty-two head of horned cattle. It is therefore evident from these statistics that the Indians of these agencies are not successful in the cultivation of cereals or in stock-raising, and the only sources from which they can obtain a livelihood beyond their crop of potatoes are their rice fields, from which they annually gather thousands of bushels; their hunting grounds, from the proceeds of which they received during the year thirty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars; and their fisheries, from which it is estimated they caught last season eighteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars worth of fish. Beaver are fast disappearing; the otter, martin, fisher and other valuable fur-bearing animals are gradually becoming exterminated; and unless the fisheries, upon which they mainly depend now for support, are rigidly protected, not many years will elapse before they will become wholly dependant on the Government for subsistence. An extensive fishery has been established at Rat Portage, on the Lake of the Woods, and more fisheries are intended to be started on other lakes in the district.

The remarks made relative to the qualification of the teachers in the agency of Mr. Martineau apply equally to those conducting the ten schools within these agencies. The number of pupils who attended school during the year was two hundred and forty-four, and there was an average attendance of ninty-four pupils daily. A portion of four bands only are professed christians, and many of the others have an objection to schools being opened on their reserves, and decline to send their children. This, and the lengthened absence of the Indians at their hunting grounds, will account for the small attendance at these schools.

On account of the rocky and marshy nature of the district within the agencies of Messrs. Mackay and Reader, very little ploughing, excepting at Fisher River and on a few other reserves, is ever done in Treaty No. 5. The seventeen bands within these agencies cultivate altogether about two hundred acres of land, mostly with axes and grub-hoes. Last season they only raised about six hundred and fifty bushels of grain, chiefly wheat and barley, and fifteen thousand three hundred and six bushels of potatoes, which evidently is inadequate to support them and their families; hitherto they resorted to their fisheries and hunting grounds to supply the deficiency. They caught last year about ten thousand five hundred and fifty dollars worth of fish, and twenty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars worth of fur. I am, however, apprehensive that the fisheries will soon become exhausted, unless stringent laws are enacted and resolutely enforced by the Government for their protection, and that fur-bearing animals will ultimately become exterminated as white settlements increase. These bands have four hundred and thirty-four horses, one hundred and seventy-four stables, and four hundred and twenty-five head of horned cattle. which have increased four-fold within the last ten years.

Schools have been established on every reserve within these agencies, except at Blood Vein River and Pas Mountain. Teachers generally discharge their duties with commendable efficiency. The number of pupils attending these schools is

three hundred and fifty-three, and the daily attendance averages one hundred and ninety-six.

The following summary of the tabular statement herewith enclosed approximately represents the actual condition of Indian affairs within this superintendency up to the present date, viz.: The total number of Indians who received their annuity at the last payment was nine thousand and thirty-nine. The number of houses is one thousand four hundred and forty-three, an increase of fifty-three; of barns and stables, seven hundred and eighteen, an increase of twenty-three; of land under cultivation one thousand five hundred and seventy-nine acres, an increase of forty-one; of horses two hundred and twenty-three, an increase of twenty-six; of horned cattle, two thousand four hundred and forty-seven, an increase of four hundred and fifty-three; of pigs, one hundred and thirty-nine, an increase of thirty-seven; bushels of corn, four hundred and twenty-nine; of wheat, five thousand three hundred and sixty-two; of oats, one thousand one hundred and thirty-three; of barley, one thousand five hundred and seventy-eight; of potatoes, forty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-three; and of hay, six thousand and seventy-seven tons. The value of fish taken during the year amounted to fifty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars; and of furs, ninety-three thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars.

The number of Indian children within this superintendency is four thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, of whom two thousand six hundred and ninety-nine are of an age to attend school, and of these one thousand two hundred and fifty-five are on the rolls, the average daily attendance being five hundred and ninety-seven. Although undoubtedly a number of the dispensers of medicines to Indians are eminently qualified for the positions they occupy, some are not quite so competent, but no others are available in the vicinity of the reserves on which the dispensaries are situated. Periodical visit are made by the medical superintendents, Drs. Orton and Hanson, to the different reserves, where they personally examine patients, and give directions to the dispensers as to the treatment to be observed. The agents generally attend faithfully to their duties and my present staff of clerks gives me entire satisfaction. The number of official letters received by me during the year was three thousand one hundred and sixty-six; of letters dispatched, three thousand four hundred and thirty-two, covering five thousand two hundred and eighty-three pages of foolscap, an increase of two hundred and twenty-three letters over last year, or about equivalent to the number written from the year 1876 to 1882, inclusive, by the same number of clerks—and the other work in the office has increased in a similar proportion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

MOOSE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
68	C. Lawford	Moose Mountain	39	90½	105	600	102
69	do	do	26	89½	59½	1,520	82
70	do	do	25	16½	11¼	30	70
							FORT
64	Côté, W. E. Jones, act'g ag't and farm'r	Fort Pelly	125	95	12	95	350
65	Key do do	do	46	38	3	42	200
66	Kee-see-kouse do do	do	70	33	12¼	50	175
							BIRTLE
57	Enoch	Bird Tail Creek	7	232	168	120	200
58	Young Chief	Oak River	97	262	231	600	300
59		Oak Lake	.....	38	41	.....	40
60	Kadomenie	Turtle Mountain	.....	38	27	38	30
61	Kee-see-koss-we-win	Riding Mountain	10	90	41	70	125
62	Way-way-see-cappo	Lizard Point	5	182	50	100	200
63	The Gambler	Silver Creek	.....	177	128	128	100
67	South Quill	Rolling River	.....	27	27	50	25
							CROOKED
	Edward McNeil	Crooked Lakes	5	5	5	.....	15
71	*Ou-cha-pow-ace	do	240	127½	133	220	220
	John Nicol	do	5	5	5	.....	15
72	Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw	do	222	104½	107	300	185
	J. A. Sutherland	do	5	5	5	.....	11
73	†O'Soup	do	550	207	201¾	740	230
	A. J. Coburn	do	8¼	8¼	5	.....	10
74	Sakimay	do	200	134	100	600	200
							ASSINIBOINE
76	W. S. Grant, agent and farmer	Indian Head	343	222	249	268	275

* 2¼ acres of corn sown. † ½ acre of onions sown.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Roots Sown and Harvested :—

MOUNTAIN.

Roots Sown.								Grain and Roots Harvested.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
67	16	.....	3	2½	.....	.....	2	159	15	.....	56	139
70	12	.....	2½	3	.....	.....	2	172	90	.....	72	10
4	2	.....	3½	5	.....	.....	2	4	2	.....	114	138

PELLY.

.....	30	25	22	8	4	.....	6	.....	178	129	723	233
.....	9	7	12	4	2	.....	4	.....	46	31	467	112
.....	10	8	6	4	2	.....	3	.....	65	40	323	164

AGENCY.

160	53	.....	10¼	5/16	1/16	5/6	6 13/16	677	259	.....	930	40
204	23	.....	17 11/12	5/16	1/16	.....	10¼	562	82	.....	1,785	30
29	2	.....	4½	.....	.....	.....	2½	98	.....	.....	250	.....
30	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9/16	79	40	.....	150	.....
½	46	20	2¾	⅜	⅛	.....	.....	.....	141	87	275	30
42	69	19	2 11/12	¾	7/32	.....	.....	212	247	152	280	95
101	39	26	3¼	1/16	1/32	3¼	.....	519	410	195	250	10
20	4	.....	5⅚	⅛	1/16	.....	.....	65	20	.....	580	15

LAKES.

.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	5½	.....	17¼	5	2½	2¼	1	146	12	.....	454	104
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	5	7	7	9	.....	1	1¼	263	.....	17	147	20
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
159	20	12	11	3	1½	½	.....	596	204	50	283	.....
.....	8¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
110	.....	7	14	.....	.....	3	.....	150	.....	.....	111½	.....

RESERVE.

152	12	10	20	16	3	3	5	453	83	60	705	717

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

FILE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location	Grain and				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
84	Little Black Bear, R. McConnell, Instructor	File Hills	.....	60	53¾	60	210
83	Star Blanket	do	.....	31	4⅜	35	150
82	O'Kanese	do	.....	1½	28⅜	55	150
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	do	.....	141	99⅛	130	160
							MUSCOW
75	R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley	12	10	8	14	20
	Piapot	do	275	135½	98½	300	450
80	D. McIntosh	do	14¾	14½	19¾	14¾	50
	Muscowpetung	do	102	94	68	97	250
79	S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes	12	10⅝	8⅞	13	24
	Pasquah	do	154	124	92½	200	280
78	*Standing Buffalo, Sioux	do	127	56⅛	51½	200	100
							TOUCHWOOD
85	L. Couture	Touchwood Hills	20	96	72	100	250
86	T. J. Fleetham	do	69	131¾	94	160	350
87	J. H. Gooderham	do	43	24	46	.....	160
88	do	do	93	85	65	93	150
89	L. Couture	Nut and Fishing Lakes	.....	10	10	10	30
			225	346¾	287	363	940
							ONION
	G. G. Mann	Pitt District	.....	21¾	21¾	25	305
119	See-kas-kootch	do	.....	393	481	481	510
124	Chippwayns	Cold Lake	.....	.....	12	10	250
							BATTLE
109	Stony, O. F. Orr	Eagle Hills	165	76¼	92	800	240
108	Red Pheasant, J. H. Price	do	245	100⅛	154	400	340
113	Sweet Grass, Geo. D. Gopsill	Battle River	170	143	254	200	300
114	Poundmaker, J. Fitzpatrick	do	211	131	167	500	250
116	Little Pine, do	do	230	145	122	700	150
112	Moosomin, G. E. Applegarth	Jack Fish Creek	200	167	137	600	200
115	Thunder Child, H. H. Nash	Saskatchewan	225	205	165	470	150
		Totals	1,446	967⅜	1,063	3,670	1,630

*3⅝ acres of corn sown.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

Roots Sown and Harvested:—

HILLS.

Roots Sown.								Grain and Roots Harvested.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
39	13	.....	3½	2	½	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	65	15
18	5	.....	3	1	.....	1	1½	25	.....	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	18	.....	6	3	1	4	1½	400	50	.....	200	30
PE-TUNG.												
.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	25	.....	60	.....
96	.....	.....	15	11	4½	4	5	159	.....	.....	290	154
.....	13	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
80	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
.....	10	.....	½	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	15	5
93	15	2	7	5	.....	.....	2	93	27	.....	78	66
30	8	.....	10	2	.....	.....	2½	26	20	.....	268	95
HILLS.												
70	8	.....	10¼	5¼	1¼	.....	1¼	175	.....	.....	60	60
101	7	4	12	5	1½	¼	1	300	.....	.....	100	50
12	.....	.....	7	3	1	.....	1	20	.....	.....	17	25
70	4	.....	5	4	1	.....	1	160	.....	.....	18	25
.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	14
253	19	4	42¼	19¼	4¾	¼	4¼	655	.....	.....	235	174
LAKE.												
.....	20	.....	½	½	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	5	330	29	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FORD.												
8	20	20	8	4¼	.....	2	14	10	20	14	68	206
18	20	40	8	3	1	1	8	80	30	5	32	.....
110	15	.....	10	5	.....	3	20	75	.....	.....	45	10
104¼	11¾	5	10	...	.....	.....	20	90	.....	6	10	.....
110½	13	4	15	.....	.....	2½	.....	10	.....	.....	15	.....
108	42	.....	8	5	2	.....	.....	614	129	.....	30	.....
150	15	10	12	5	.....	5	8	300	50	30	60	.....
608¾	136¾	79	71	22¼	3	13½	70	1,179	229	55	260	216

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

BLACKFOOT

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
146	W. M. Baker	North Blackfoot Reserve	.....	100¼	93	136¼	50
146	G. H. Wheatley	South do	10	180	158¾	199½	65
							PEIGAN
147	A. R. Springett (Agent)	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills)	25	25	25	25	40
	North Axe	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hllls)	158¾	125	97½	204¾	18
							BLOOD
148	Jas. Wilson	Belly River	.....	36	34	36	100
	Red Crow, Head Chief	Near Fort McLeod	12	198	154¼	348	.....
							DUCK
95	One Arrow, Louis Marion	5 miles from Batoche	70	57¾	42	70	100
96	Okeemasis, Lawrence Lovell	Near Duck Lake	219	80	98	220	110
97	Beardy, do	At Duck Lake	325	131½	156	210	230
99	John Smith, Justus Wilson	South Branch Saskatchewan	290	180½	131	280	180
100	James Smith, no Instructor	Fort à la Corne	60	51	35	250	80
100*a*	Cumberland do	do	50	31	20	225	80
98	Chikastaypasin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Totals	1,014	531¾	482	1,255	780
							PEACE
137	Ermineskin, John Ross	Bear's Hills	.....	71	87	120	240
138	Sampson, S. B. Lucas	Battle River	29	215	164	326	350
140	Muddy Bull, John Ross	Bear's Hills	.....	52	59½	130	160
141	Sharphead, D. C. Robertson	Wolf Creek	.....	15	8¼	20	100
		Totals	29	353	318¾	596	850

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

Roots Sown and Harvested :—

AGENCY.

Roots Sown.								Grain and Roots Harvested.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
.....	62¾	.....	29½	4¼	1¼	.....	2½	.....	584	.....	495	30
.....	88¾	.....	56¼	26½	.....	.....	8¼	.....	1,985	.....	6,331	.....

AGENCY.

.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
1	94¼	1	28¾	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	870	.....	435	.....

AGENCY.

.....	31	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	350	10	.....	.....
6	119	.....	45½	.....	27½	.....	.....	25	768	.....	640	.....

LAKE.

35	3	15	2½	1	.....	1	¼	140	25	10	70	37
45	4½	25	3	2	.....	½	.....	5	.....	10	97	10
80	10	30	5	4	.....	2	½	436½	43½	174½	249	100
89	50	36	5	½	.....	.....	.....	709	380	93	215	40
25	8	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	30	250	.....
20	2	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	10	240	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
294	77½	126	22½	7½	.....	3½	¾	1,485½	448½	327½	1,121	187

HILLS.

1¾	16	45½	4½	.....	.....	½	2¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	58	124	13	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3½	10½	32¾	1¾	.....	.....	.....	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1½	8	3	.....	.....	.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17¼	86	210¼	22¼	.....	.....	½	13½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

MOOSE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested. Carrots.	Peas.	Corn.	Garden Seeds.	Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Bsh	Bsh	Bsh			
68	C Lawford	Moose Mountain	....	....	....	....	60	1 for 3
69	do	do	....	....	....	....	65	reser-
70	do	do	....	....	....	....	75	ves.
								FORT
64	Côté, W. E. Jones, act'g ag't and farmer	Fort Pelly	79	....	....	....	245	....
65	Key do do	do	49	....	....	....	64	....
66	Kee-see-kouse do do	do	42	....	....	....	165	....
								BIRTLE
57	Enoch	Bird Tail Creek	5	11	....	173	80	....
58	Young Chief	Oak River	5	....	....	159	200	....
59		Oak Lake,	....	....	....	50	50	....
60	Kadomenie	Turtle Mountian	....	....	....	22	30	....
61	Kee-see-koss-we-win	Riding Mountain	10	....	....	....	50	....
62	Way-way-see-cappo	Lizard Point	24	....	....	....	125	....
63	The Gambler	Silver Creek	3	....	....	....	50	....
67	South Quill	Rolling River	3	....	....	....	40	....
								CROOKED
	Edward McNeil	Crooked Lakes	....	....	....	....	....	1
71	Ou-cha-pow-ace	do	28	....	4	....	125	....
	John Nicol	do	....	....	....	....	....	1
72	Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw	do	....	5	....	....	130	....
	J. A. Sutherland	do	....	....	....	....	....	1
73	O'Soup	do	....	....	....	....	120	....
	A. J. Coburn	do	....	....	....	....	....	1
74	Sakimay	do	....	2	....	....	160	....
								ASSINIBOINE
76	W. S. Grant, agent and farmer	Indian Head	71	10	....	....	242	2

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

MOUNTAIN.

Horse or Cattle Power.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	17	8	.....	4 houses ; 4 stables.....	Crops harvested are approximated.
.....	12	9	.....	4 do 1 do	Horses are ponies, unfit for farm work.
.....	12	13	.....	5 do 6 do	
PELLY.					
.....	24	29		25 houses ; 21 stables ; 10 store-houses ; 2 root houses.	Grain and roots are given approximately. The old fields were used this year and all were spring ploughed. A lot of new land has been broken which will be used next year and the land summer fallowed.
.....	13	10	.....	9 h'ses ; 7 stables ; 5 store h'ses	
.....	10	16	3	12 do 8 do 7 do	
AGENCY.					
.....	32	10	.....	20 houses ; 24 stables.....	The approximate yield of corn is in the "ear," not shelled.
.....	62	16	2	20 do 22 do	
.....	7	4	.....	6 do 5 do	
.....	6	4	.....	5 do 3 do	
.....	7	8	.....	10 do 8 do	
.....	26	8	.....	12 do 10 do	
.....	13	12	3	8 do 10 do	
.....	2	6	.....	2 do 2 do	
LAKES.					
4	.....	.....	.....	2 houses ; 1 stable ; 1 store h'se	Res. 71, oat crop, Home Farm, a total failure.
.....	24	20	4	28 do 15 do	do 72 do do
4	.....	.....	.....	2 do 1 do 1 storehouse	do 73 do partial failure.
.....	23	20	.....	27 do 17 do	do 74 do do
2	.....	.....	.....	1 do 1 do 4 st'reh'ses ; 1 root house	Gardens. The small yield was consumed during the summer.
.....	26	48	4	33 do 33 do 32 do ..	
2	.....	.....	.....	1 do 1 do 1 storeh'se ; 1 root house	
.....	20	40	1	30 do 21 do	
RESERVE.					
4	22	49	.....	83 houses ; 32 stables ; 3 store-houses ; 13 root houses ; 4 pig-stys ; 2 sheep-pens ; 2 hen-houses.	Total number of acres under crop this year includes 1 acre of onions. Grain, not being threshed, is only given approximately.

FARMING AGENCIES AND
Approximate Return of Grain and
FILE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested. Carrots.	Peas.	Corn.	Garden Seeds.	Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Bsh	Bsh	Bsh			
84	Little Black Bear, R. McConnell, Instructor	File Hills	....	....	....	....	71	2 for all the Reserves.
83	Star Blanket	do	....	....	....	....	55	
82	O'Kanese	do	....	....	....	....	53	
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	do	....	....	....	....	83	
								MUSCOW
75	R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Piapot	do	25	17	....	....	236	....
80	D. McIntosh	do	....	....	....	10	....	1
	Mus-cow-pe-tung	do	....	....	....	....	97	....
79	S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Pasquah	do	....	....	....	....	132	....
78	Standing Buffalo, Sioux	do	....	....	45	....	125	....
								TOUCHWOOD
85	L. Couture	Touchwood Hills	....	....	....	....	160	1
86	T. J. Fleetham	do	....	....	....	....	159	1
87	J. H. Gooderham	do	2	....	....	....	81	1
88	do	do	....	....	....	....	117	1
89	L. Couture	Nut and Fishing Lakes	....	....	....	....	333	....
			2	....	....	....	850	4
								ONION
	G. G. Mann	Pitt District	....	....	....	....	....	3
119	See-kas.kootch	do	....	....	....	....	343	....
124	Chippwayns	Cold Lake	....	....	....	....	128	....
								BATTLE
109	Stonys, O. F. Orr	Eagle Hills	....	4	....	....	112	1
108	Red Pheasant, J. H. Price	do	....	....	....	....	106	1
113	Sweet Grass, Geo. D. Gopsill	Battle River	....	10	....	....	156	1
114	Poundmaker, J. Fitzpatrick	do	....	....	....	....	112	2
116	Little Pine, do	do	....	....	....	....	140	
112	Moosomin, G. E. Applegarth	Jack Fish Creek	....	....	....	....	89	1
115	Thunder Child, H. H. Nash	Saskatchewan	....	....	....	....	176	1
		Totals	....	14	....	....	891	7

NDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Co tinued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

ILLS.

Horse or Cattle Power.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	10	30	.....	4 houses; 2 stables.....	Besides 13 houses and 18 stables at Beaver Hills, outside of Reserve.
.....	8	7	.....	3 do 3 do	The stables were built to replace burnt ones.
.....	10	11	.....	7 do 1 do	The stable was built to replace one burnt.
.....	14	5	.....	2 do 1 do	Besides 1 house and 3 stables at Beaver Hill, outside of Reserve.
					Some old houses are to be used for stable.
					The crop on Reserve 81 was put in by the Indians of Bands 81 and 82 working together.
ETUNG.					
2	.....	.....	.....	2 stables; 2 storehouses	Garden produce eaten during summer.
.....	33	105	.....	30 houses; 22 stables.	
2	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse; 1 roothouse.	
.....	24	32	.....	20 houses; 13 stables.	
2	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse; 1 roothouse.	
.....	42	70	.....	45 houses; 30 stables.	
.....	20	45	.....	45 do 18 do	
HILLS.					
.....	17	15	1	11 houses; 8 stables; 1 storehouse; 1 hennery; 2 milkhouses	Mus-cowe-quan's Reserve.
.....	21	22	5	.....	Geo. Gordon's do
.....	14	15	.....	8 houses; 4 stables; 1 milkh'se	Day Star's do
.....	15	20	.....	7 do 5 do 2 do	Poor Man's do
.....	7	30	.....	.....	Yellow Quill's do
.....	74	102	6		
AKE.					
.....	.....	.....	.....	4 houses; 3 stables; 2 storeh'ses	
.....	56	18	.....	48 houses; 22 stables.	
.....	6	28	5	18 do 16 do	
ORD.					
1	27	9	.....	1 house; 10 stables.	The yield of grain is approximate, as the threshing is not yet done on this agency.
1	36	5	.....	3 do 4 do	
2	43	9	.....	4 do 1 do	
2	31	12	.....		
	26	6	.....	3 do 3 do	
3	26	15	.....	1 stable.	
2	30	10	.....	3 do 6 storehouses.	
11	219	66	.....		

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

BLACKFOOT

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
146	W. M. Baker	North Blackfoot Res.	.....	.....	.....	726	1
146	G. H. Wheatley	South do	.....	.....	.....	1,095	3
							PEIGAN
147	A. R. Springett (Agent)	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	North Axe	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills)	.....	.....	.....	907	.....
							BLOOD
148	Jas. Wilson	Belly River	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
....	Red Cow, Head Chief	Near Fort McLeod	.....	.....	.....	2,043	.....
							DUCK
95	One Arrow, Louis Marion	5 milss from Batoche	.....	6	.....	80	12
96	Okeemases, Lawrence Lovell	Near Duck Lake	.....	.....	.....	27	8
97	Beardy, do	At Duck Lake	.....	1	12	112	18
99	John Smith, Justus Wilson	South Branch Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	88	17
100	James Smith, No Instructor	Fort à la Corne	.....	.....	.....	137	16
100*a*	Cumberland, do	do	.....	.....	.....	96	14
98	Chkasitaypasin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Totals	.....	7	12	540	85
							PEACE
137	Ermineskin, John Ross	Bear's Hills	.....	.....	.....	109	2
138	Sampson, S. B. Lucas	Battle River	.....	.....	.....	270	2
140	Muddy Bull, John Ross	Bear's Hills	.....	.....	.....	67	.....
141	Sharphead, D. C. Robertson	Wolf Creek	.....	.....	.....	85	2
		Totals	.....	.....	.....	531	6

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

Roots Sown and Harvested:—

Horses and Cattle Power.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
AGENCY.					
.....	.....	570	.....	10 houses.....	10 houses built to replace those torn down. Carrots and garden vegetables a failure.
.....	.....	820	.....	20 houses; 2 stables; 4 root-houses; 1 pig-stye.	20 houses erected to replace those torn down.
RESERVE.					
5	.....	.....	.....	4 houses; 2 stables; 5 store-houses; 1 root-house.	Garden stuff consumed as grown.
.....	14	510	.....	72 houses; 4 stables; 15 root-houses.	Horses shown as private property of Indians are too small to be of use for farm work. Considerable improvement has taken place among the Indian houses.
AGENCY.					
9	9	.....	.....	9 houses; 3 stables; 8 store-houses; 3 root-houses.	The horses are never in the hands of the Indians. The work oxen are loaned to Indians during the spring and fall work, but at other times are under charge of Instructor.
.....	.....	2,000	.....		
LAKE.					
.....	7	26	....	14 houses; 7 stables; 1 store-house; 1 root-house.	
.....	13	3	.....	10 houses; 9 stables; 1 root-house.	
.....	20	19	.....	20 houses; 20 stables; 1 store-house; 1 root-house.	
.....	13	9	7	20 houses; 23 stables; 9 store-houses.	
.....	10	.....	.....	14 houses; 4 stables.	
.....	12	.....	.....	10 do 8 do	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This band is broken up and the reserve deserted; the members of this band are now attached to Bands Nos. 95, 100 and 100*a*.
.....	75	57	7		
HILLS.					
.....	16	40	.....	12 houses; 10 stables; 2 pig-stys	Turnips and carrots shown as gardens.
.....	33	180	.....	30 do 17 do 4 do	
.....	11	20	.....	7 do 12 do 2 do	
.....	4	40	.....	9 do 4 do	
.....	64	280	.....		

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, Season of 1889.

ONE ARROW'S RESERVE.

Nos. Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Hvrvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	
A	Rump	8	....	5	1	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	30	....	4	6	10	4	....	....	....	....	
12	John	8	3	1	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	40	25	....	....	15	2	....	....	....	....	
48	Petituce	8	....	4	....	¼	⅛	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	6	3	....	....	....	....	
17	Napace	5	....	2½	....	½	⅛	....	....	....	....	10	....	3	....	6	4	....	....	....	....	
34	Kaketopmatoon	6	....	2½	....	¼	⅛	....	....	....	....	30	....	3	....	8	2	....	....	....	....	
47	Kamugaput	....	....	....	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	6	8	....	....	....	....	
53	Pascal	....	....	....	....	¼	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	
49	Maskotoy	....	....	....	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	....	....	....	....	
40	Painted Nose	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	
34	Mike	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
28	Widows	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	
	Totals	35	3	15	1	2½	1	....	....	¼	....	140	25	10	6	70	37	....	....	....	....	Louis Morin, Farmer.

BEARDY'S RESERVE, No. 97.

36	Wapohoo	10	....	4	1	½	....	....	....	....	....	35	....	10	1	30	....	....	1	....	....	
55	Montice	5	....	2	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	17½	....	6½	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	
18	O'kimasine	10	....	6	....	½	½	....	....	....	....	40	....	28	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	
21	Secretary	10	3	4	....	½	½	....	....	....	....	42	12	12	....	30	....	....	2	....	....	
16	See-see-quaces	12	4	5	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	96	14	44	....	25	100	....	4	....	....	
67	Jyoh-soo	4	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	
37	Susie	10	1	4	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	82	12	54	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
8	Omenako	8	1	1	....	½	1	....	....	....	....	20	2½	10	....	12	....	....	2	....	....	
42	Ketemagin	7	1	4	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	60	3	10	....	20	....	....	2	....	....	
44	Jowniscase	4	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	24	....	....	....	10	....	....	1	....	....	
17	Light Hair	....	....	....	....	¼	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	
57	Yokakoot	....	....	....	....	¼	1	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	
	Totals	80	10	30	2	5	4	....	....	½	....	436½	43½	174½	1	249	100	....	12	....	....	Lawrence Lovell, Farmer.

O'KEMASIS' RESERVE, No. 96.

2	O'Kemasis	15	2	6	½	½	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	....	....	....	....		
11	Petewaskim	4	1	2	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....		
12	O'Kemowkake	6	....	2	....	½	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....		
A 11	Greguair	6	....	5	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
A 91	Baptiste	4	1½	10	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	10	....	15	....	....	....	....	....		
91	Susapwapkey	10	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....		
50	Eyapaise	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....		
	Totals	45	4½	25	½	3	2	....	....	....	....	5	....	10	....	97	10	....	....	....	....	LAWRENCE LOVELL, Farmer.	

JOHN SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 99.

1	John Smith, chief	4	3	2	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	40	10	5	....	6	....	....	....	....	....		
2	Wm. Badger, H. M.	4	4	2	....	¼	⅛	....	....	....	....	32	23	7	....	10	8	....	....	....	....		
3	Benjamin Joyful, H. M.	4	4	3	....	¼	1/16	....	....	....	....	50	43	4	....	8	10	....	....	....	....		
4	John Badger, H. M	3	3	....	....	¼	1/16	....	....	....	....	8	4	....	....	12	8	....	....	....	....		
6	Joseph Badger	5	4	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	54	31	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....		
7	Philip Bear	4	4	4	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	50	30	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
9	Peter Badger	5	4	1	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	43	16	2	....	8	....	....	....	....	....		
10	Charles Crane	2	5	3	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	16	59	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
14	Thomas Bear	3	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	28	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....		
25	Francis Drevor	20	4	2	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	106	10	5	....	25	1	....	....	....	....		
26	Supple Jack	4	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	33	....	....	....	28	1	....	....	....	....		
46	Henry Crane	4	....	3	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	47	....	5	....	10	1	....	....	....	....		
51	John Peter Bat	4	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	22	....	....	....	8	3	....	....	....	....		
56	Robert Bear	5	3	3	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	66	2	6	....	40	5	....	....	....	....		
61	Richard Charles	4	2	4	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	19	8	10	....	6	1	....	....	....	....		
70	Edward Bear	10	6	5	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	65	60	20	....	25	1	....	....	....	....		
71	E. Smith	4	4	4	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	30	12	10	....	10	1	....	....	....	....		
	Totals	89	50	36	....	5	½	....	....	....	....	709	308	93	....	215	40	....	....	....	....	JUSTICE WILSON, Farmer.	

JAMES SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 100 and 100 A.

	Chief, James Smith, Band, No. 100	25	8	15	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	120	....	30	....	250	....	....	....	....	....		
	Peter Chapman for Cumberland Band, No. 100 A.	20	2	5	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	75	....	10	....	240	....	....	....	....	....		
	Totals	45	10	20	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	195	....	40	....	490	....	....	....	....	....	R. S. McKENZIE, Indian Agent.	

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Peace Hills Agency, Season of 1889.

SHARPHEAD'S RESERVE, No. 141.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Acres Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	
1	Chief Sharphead					½				¼												
3	George Bear					¼				¼												
4	Yellowhead					¼				¼												
5	Susie					¼				¼												
20	Potach		1½	5		¼				¼												
27	Mr. John					¼				¼												
36	Alexie					¼				¼												
8	Doctor									¼												
37	William			3		¼				¼												
50	Thomas					¼				¼												
41	Jane					¼																
31	Noah					¼																
	Totals		1½	8		3				2½												Saml. B. Lucas, Indian Agent.

SAMPSON'S RESERVE, No. 138.

1	Sampson	1·50	5·02	11 00		1·23				·90												
3	Buffalo	1·16	2·01	1·98		·79				·57												
4	Shusay	·62	1·18	1·32		·16				·12												
5	Kokitoohat		1·40	1·40																		
8	Moosetail			1·24																		
11	Neepoos		.95	4·01																		
13	Jerry	·17	1·00	1·00		·31				·06												
18	Souesscoopenace		2·62	·62		1·26																
22	John Pot	1·44	2·27	2·30		·25																
25	Little Baptiste	1·00	4·13	6·91		·60																
29	Old James	·20	2·01	5·27		·81				·65												
31	Simon	·62	3·56	3·50		·34				·14												
32	Louis	1·40	1·30	1·30		·20				·16												
33	White Fog		3·60	6·00						·25												
34	Joshua		1 57	1·85		·45				·07												

[illegible]	Pierre			5·95																			
44	Matooskees		1·20	3·64		·52				·50													
46	Big Baptiste		4·54	2·60						·33													
52	Old Bull			1·61						·42													
56	Omeosu		4·33	·57																			
59	Taceys boys			3·07		·23				·23													
61	Key-at-open	·87	1·52	2·88		1·97				·24													
66	John Twins	1·66	1·94	1·45		·30				·40													
68	Chimachess		·97	2·84		·50																	
69	James Shusa		·69	2·33		·25				·25													
76	Saskatchewan		·99	2·23		·54				·62													
77	Pierre	·30	1·30	1·30		·57				·16													
90	Joe Sampson	·66	1·89	9·36		·33																	
92	George Pot		2·29	1·68						·10													
93	Makino		·90	5·00		·50				·24													
95	White Mud		·92	1·52		·18																	
107	Alexis			1·27		·24				·09													
110	Okimsu			1·97		·20				·20													
111	Tom Red Deer			4·50		·45				·45													
114	James R. Gut		1·40	8·34																			
	Squanin			2·16																			
	Saddle Back			2·10																			
	Job			1·50																			
117	Shooting Stoney			2·18																			
	Agency			2·73		·51																	
	Totals	11·60	57·50	124·48		13·49				7·15													

SAML. B. LUCAS,
Indian Agent.

ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, No. 137.

62	Roasting on the Coal			1·92																			
35	Joe Ward			·84		·20				·12													
5	Iwastin		1·82	5·51		·67				·16													
30	Rattlesnake		1·28	4·09						·20													
7	Headman	·43	3·15	4·28		·90				·18													
46	Lazy Joe			2·52						·44													
3	Kennawat's	·45	2·37	4·66	·50	·78				·33						0.50							
4	Big Joe		·53	2·14		·33				·33													
53	Sam Baptiste			2·34		·16																	
65	Little Child			2·24																			
1	Ermineskin	·87	5·07	7·65		·68				·12													
52	Panny Ermineskin		1·11	5·03		·47				·05													
67	Black Breast					·13				·12													
63	Kootas		·67	2·28		·18				·20													
	Totals	1·75	16·00	45·50	·50	4·50				2·25													

JOHN ROSS,
Farmer.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Fort Pelly Agency, Season of 1889.

COTE RESERVE, No. 64.

Nos. of pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	
2	Nape-cake-cake	....	3	2	....	2	1	¼	....	....	½	....	21	10	....	75	30	8	....	....	....	
3	Singuish	....	4	3	....	2	½	¼	....	....	½	....	32	16	....	80	23	6	....	....	....	
4	C. Kesick	....	3	2	....	1½	¼	¼	....	....	½	....	15	8	....	38	6	4	....	....	....	
5	John Seneright	....	4	3	....	1½	½	½	....	....	½	....	20	15	....	40	12	8	....	....	....	
6	Moose	....	....	....	....	1	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	30	8	....	....	....	....	
9	J. Friday	....	3	2	....	1	½	¼	....	....	¼	....	15	11	....	35	15	6	....	....	....	
11	J. Cote (chief)	....	6	4	....	2	1	½	....	....	½	....	35	20	....	70	30	11	....	....	....	
12	A. Cote	....	....	2	....	1	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	10	....	35	6	....	....	....	....	
13	A. Caldwell	....	5	2	....	1	½	½	....	....	¼	....	28	12	....	36	12	8	....	....	....	
15	Bald Head	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	36	....	....	....	....	....	
21	Robt. Pelly	....	....	1	....	1	½	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	8	....	38	20	6	....	....	....	
22	Manitoose	....	....	....	....	1	½	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	30	20	6	....	....	....	
24	Horney	....	....	2	....	1	¼	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	9	....	32	6	4	....	....	....	
30	Mrs. Fanel	....	....	....	....	1	½	⅛	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	30	13	2	....	....	....	
34	Fiddler	....	....	....	....	1	¼	⅛	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	30	5	2	....	....	....	
105	W. Crow	....	....	....	....	1	½	⅛	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	28	10	2	....	....	....	
115	Ka-kay-miass	....	....	....	....	1	¼	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	32	6	4	....	....	....	
126	Bill Fiddler	....	2	2	....	1	½	½	....	....	¼	....	12	10	....	28	11	2	....	....	....	
	Totals	....	30	25	....	22	8	4	....	....	6	....	178	129	....	723	233	79	....	....	....	

KEY RESERVE, No. 65.

1	Key (chief)	....	2½	2	....	1½	½	¼	....	....	¼	....	12	8	....	45	10	4	....	....	....	
3	Geo. Brass, sr	....	1	2	....	1	¼	¼	....	....	¼	....	6	8	....	35	6	5	....	....	....	
4	Wm. Brass, sr	....	3	2	....	1½	½	¼	....	....	¼	....	14	9	....	50	10	5	....	....	....	
8	Thos. Brass	....	....	....	....	½	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	6	....	....	....	....	
12	Ka-ka-quo-ne-pe	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	12	10	6	....	....	....	
13	Squasis	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	
28	W. Brass, jr	....	....	....	....	½	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	18	6	....	....	....	....	
34	John Redlake	....	2½	1	....	1	½	¼	....	....	¼	....	14	6	....	35	8	4	....	....	....	

	38	Song-may-may-kesic	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	12	10	....	....	....	....	
	39	Strong Quill	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	
	43	Miss Key	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	
	48	Samuel Redlake	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	
	49	Geo. Brass, jr	....	....	....	....	1/2	1/4	1/4	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	18	6	5	....	....	....	
Shoal Riv. Indians.	2	John Beardy	....	....	....	....	1	1/2	1/4	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	40	20	10	....	....	....	
	6	Kematch	....	....	....	....	1	1/2	1/4	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	40	20	10	....	....	....	
	7	J. Easter	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	
	15	Peter Moore	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	
	17	Mani-moc-his	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	
	22	Tatenac	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	
	26	John Brass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	31	Michel McLeod	....	....	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	
	44	John McLeod	....	....	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	
		Totals	....	9	7	....	12	4	2	....	....	4	....	46	31	....	467	112	49	....	....	....	

KESICKOUSE RESERVE, No. 66.

1	Kesickouse (chief)	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	20	15	....	....	....	....	
2	Cake-cake-way	....	....	....	....	1/2	1/4	1/4	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	25	10	6	....	....	....	
3	Kitchimonia	....	5	3	....	1	1/2	1/4	....	....	1/4	....	35	16	....	60	20	6	....	....	....	
5	Qwe-we-zance	....	4	2	....	3/4	1/2	1/4	....	....	1/4	....	20	10	....	30	20	5	....	....	....	
10	Keshane	....	1	....	....	1/2	1/4	1/4	....	....	1/4	....	10	....	....	15	8	5	....	....	....	
11	Contois	....	....	2	....	1/4	1/4	1/4	....	....	1/4	....	....	8	....	15	10	5	....	....	....	
19	B. McLeod	....	....	1	....	1/2	1/2	1/4	....	....	1/4	....	....	6	....	30	18	5	....	....	....	
23	Straight Nose	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	8	....	....	....	....	
27	T. Kenedy	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	15	8	....	....	....	....	
37	Me-me-qua	....	....	....	....	1/2	1/4	1/4	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	25	10	5	....	....	....	
69	John Stevenson	....	....	....	....	1/2	1/4	1/4	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	25	10	5	....	....	....	
72	Wm. Way-mestigoosh	....	....	....	....	1/2	1/4	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	30	15	....	....	....	....	
78	Annabella	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	18	12	....	....	....	....	
	Totals	....	10	8	....	6	4	2	....	....	3	....	65	40	....	323	164	42	....	....	....	

W. E. Jones,
Acting Indian Agent.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Birtle Agency, Season of 1889.

BIRD TAIL SIOUX RESERVE, No. 57.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.											Bushels Harvested.											Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Corn.	Rye.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Corn.	Rye.	
25	Moses Bunn	28	9	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	75	40	....	....	40	30	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	2	....	
32	Old Bunn	9	10	....	....	$\frac{3}{4}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{32}$	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	30	15	....	....	100	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	8	....	
16	Bohpa	9	$1\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{32}$	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	30	8	....	....	140	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	8	....	
26	Awi-can-han	5	4	....	....	1	....	....	$\frac{1}{32}$	....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	....	16	20	....	....	100	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	20	....	
1	Mah-puya-duta	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{32}$	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	15	8	....	5	115	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	15	....	
24	Thomas Thunder	2	1	....	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	8	....	....	6	40	....	....	....	....	8	....	
13	Wahnkeza	5	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	25	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	8	....	
39	Charlie Hanska	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	
19	Isaac Thunder	5	1	....	....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	20	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	8	....	
14	Sunke-ho-nahon	9	4	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	50	40	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	8	....	
17	Henry Enoch	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Mrs. Benjamin	7	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	25	12	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	12	....	
2	Jack Cankaga	12	7	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	60	50	....	....	20	10	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	8	....	
7	Ben Mahpieakin	6	2	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	30	15	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	8	....	
4	Big Hunter (Nazin-na)	10	2	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	60	20	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	12	....	
32	Daniel	4	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	20	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	8	....	
10	Hduhda Wanka	8	3	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	40	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	8	....	
31	Hapen Hunska	4	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	16	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	8	....	
22	Caske Ben	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
23	Black Face	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
21	Hepan Ben	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	20	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	
12	Tate-koyaga-nazin	3	1	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	12	8	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	8	....	
15	Hin Sica	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Totals	160	53	....	$\frac{5}{6}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{7}{32}$	....	$7\frac{1}{2}$	....	677	259	....	11	930	40	5	$1\frac{3}{4}$	....	173	....	

OAK RIVER RESERVE, No. 58.

72, 73	Okepa & Son	25	5	....	....	1	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	75	25	....	....	100	10	5	1	....	8	....	
8	John Noel	11	1	....	....	$\frac{1}{3}$	....	....	....	....	1	....	33	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	15	....	
15	Ho-ka	....	5	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	
29, 57	Maka-ica-hota	2	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{3}$	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	5	....	

53	Jim Taninhydinazin	5				½	1/16		1/16		¾		15				50	10		1		6	
54	John Ta'ch'piynhuazin	8	3										24										
55	Tunkan-pikiya-na																						
56	Tophdi-nazin	5				½					½		15				40						
16	Harry Noel	18				¼	1/16		1/16		¾		90				25	10		1		6	
78	Dawantanin-win	4				½					½		10				50					10	
32	Antoine Hoke					⅓					½						40					10	
34	Sunka-maza	5				¾					¼		15				75					6	
28	Mah-piya-ska	28				¾	⅛		1/16		¾		80				75			½		15	
13	Tom-maza-kaga	14	1			½			1/16		½		30	5			50			½		15	
12	Pak'-doka-'sui	28	2			½			1/16		¼		60	10			50			½		6	
35	Tawana	1	1			1					½			5			100					15	
77	Wambdi-na	1	3			¾					¼			12			75					6	
41	Eli Aic'ag'e	12	2			¾					¼		30	10			75					6	
11	Sicido	6				½					¼		15				50					6	
18	Wahcunea	10				½					¼		25				50					6	
37	John Sioux	1				1½					¼						140					6	
36	Wacauta	6				¾					¼		10				75					6	
14	Tasnia-wahande	14				¼							28				25					6	
	Old Squaws and Small Lots					5							2				500						
	Totals	204	23			17 11/12	5/16	1/16	⅜		8¼		562	82			1785	30	5	4½		159	

OAK LAKE RESERVE, No. 59.

2	Ampetu Wambdi	6											18										
3	Oye Maksa	4				½					½		12				50					10	
1	Sunka Waste					½					½						50					10	
4	Sunka-is-wa					¾																	
7	Sma Wicaki	5				½					½		30				50					10	
10	Ka-iyo-waza					½					½						50					10	
	Ki-iyo-waza					½																	
9	Mat Cuwin Yukoa	6				½					½		18				50					10	
13	Wiyo Kiya					¼																	
5	Waoke	8				½							20										
	Totals	29				4½					2½		98				250					50	

TURTLE MOUNTAIN SIOUX RESERVE, No. 60.

1	Hdi Mani	16				⅓					1/16		40				15					2	
3	Ta-Cappi-Waste-sti	11	1								⅛		30	10								4	
4	Oye Duta	3	1			⅓					¼		9	10			15					8	
5	Gusto					1¼											110						
6	Mato Hota		3			1/12					⅛			20			10					8	
	Totals	30	5			2					9/16		79	40			150					22	

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Birtle Agency, Season of 1889—*Concluded.*

RIDING MOUNTAIN RESERVE, No. 61.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.											Bushels Harvested.											Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Corn.	Rye.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Corn.	Rye.	
3	Black-bird	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	
5	Geo. Bone	1/2	20	2	....	....	1/8	1/16	1/16	....	....	....	....	50	20	....	....	10	5	1/2	....	....	....	
20	Joseph Boyer	....	8	1	....	1/2	1/16	....	1/32	....	....	2	....	20	10	....	50	5	....	1/4	....	....	16	
13	Kee-see Koowenin	....	4	5	....	1/2	1/16	....	1/32	....	....	2	....	16	30	....	50	5	....	1/4	....	....	12	
9	Geo. Flett	....	2	3	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	15	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	
2	Antoine	....	4	4	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	12	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	
4	Wm. Bone	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
4	John Bone	....	4	5	....	1/2	1/8	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	50	10	5	1/4	....	....	....	
	Totals	1/2	46	20	....	2 3/4	3/8	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	141	87	....	275	30	10	1 1/2	....	....	28	

WAY-WAY-SEE-CAPPO'S RESERVE, No. 62.

36	Gambler	6	7	7	....	1/2	1/16	1/32	1/32	....	....	2	20	25	30	....	50	10	3	1/2	....	....	10	
113	Escanigot	3	8	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	20	30	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	
119	Sandy	8	7	8	....	1/4	1/16	1/32	1/32	....	....	....	40	30	30	....	25	10	3	1/2	....	....	....	
56	Brandon	3	....	....	....	1/4	1/16	1/32	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	25	10	3	1/2	....	....	....	
144	Billy Long Claws	7	10	....	....	1/4	1/16	1/32	....	....	....	....	60	7	....	....	25	10	3	1/2	....	....	....	
137	Kee we Cappo	2	....	4	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	12	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	
80	Messiquot	5	6	....	....	1/2	1/8	1/32	1/32	....	....	....	12	30	....	....	40	15	3	1/2	....	....	....	
130	Shaw Manitowigwam	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
188	George Bird	8	5	....	....	....	1/8	1/32	1/32	....	....	....	40	....	50	....	....	15	3	1/2	....	....	....	
134	John Baptiste	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
6	Ogema	....	8	....	....	1/4	1/8	1/32	1/32	....	....	4	....	60	....	....	25	15	3	1/2	....	....	....	
116	Manitowigwam	....	7	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	A-As-ta-Kesic	....	....	....	....	1/6	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	10	3	1/2	....	....	30	
	Totals	42	69	19	...	21 1/12	3/4	7/32	3/16	....	....	6	212	247	152	....	280	95	24	4	....	....	40	

Alex. Tanner	17	10	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	160	150	50	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tommy Tanner	14	....	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	70	....	40	...	75	..	....	....	....	....	30
Jandrew	11	6	8	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	60	55	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....
Otter Skin	2	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	40	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Joe Jandrew	4	5	5	....	1	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	....	....	3	20	50	35	...	75	10	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	20
Joe Tanner	25	6	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	95	60	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
John Tanner	20	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Basil Tanner	8	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	101	39	26	...	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	....	....	7	519	410	195	....	250	10	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	50

ROLLING RIVER RESERVE, No. 64.

9	Ka-Kay-Ko-penace	15	4	....	....	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	....	....	50	20	....	....	100	15	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	....	....	J. A. Markle, Indian Agent.
40	Penace	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	
21	South Quill	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	
37	Old Kitche-penace	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	
8	Ka Kay penace	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	
23	Ta Chin Chis	5	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	
22	Ta ta Chin	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{3}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1	Ah-tam-as-Gum-Ka	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	
13	Mah-Win-Gun-Winne	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	..	....	....	....	....	
	Totals	20	4	....	....	$5\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	....	....	65	20	....	....	580	50	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	...	....	

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Moose Mountain Agency, Season of 1889.

PHEASANT RUMP'S RESERVE, No. 68.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	
1	Pheasant Rump	.....	8	¼	¼	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	Quantities are approximate, grain not having yet been threshed.
2	Red Thunder	6	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....	¼	40	.....	7	15	.....	.....	.....	
3	Masaudotah	4	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....	⅛	10	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	
5	Eahuchact	4	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....	⅛	10	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	
6	Etonnapi	8	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....	⅛	15	.....	6	30	.....	.....	.....	
6½	Istakootah	10	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....	⅛	20	.....	6	15	.....	.....	.....	
10	Eahopah	7	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....	⅛	30	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	
12	Bad Hand	.....	.....	¼	⅛	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	4	10	.....	.....	.....	
20	Etonshan	.....	.....	¼	⅛	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	
102	Tahay	5	.....	¼	⅛	.....	.....	⅛	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
110	John	5	5	¼	¼	.....	.....	¼	10	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
111	Buckshot	18	3	¼	¼	.....	.....	¼	20	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	
	Totals	67	16	3	2½	.....	.....	2	159	15	56	139	.....	.....	.....	

STRIPED BLANKET'S RESERVE, No. 69.

3	Caminie Hay	15	.....	¼	½	¼	.....	.....	50	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quantities are approximate, grain not being threshed.
4	May-yah-ke-pee-ness	.....	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	Kah-pee-che-kappo	2	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	Eatin	7	7	¼	¼	¼	.....	.....	15	25	6	3	.....	.....	.....	
8	Toka-koopi	5	.....	¼	½	¼	.....	.....	15	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
44	E-ya-ti-man	.....	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
52	Win-chah-majin	11	3	¼	¼	¼	.....	.....	20	50	10	5	.....	.....	.....	
80	Onga-manie	4	.....	¼	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	
102	Se-hah-oupe	4	.....	¼	¼	⅛	.....	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
51	Red Ears widow	10	.....	¼	¼	⅛	.....	.....	30	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
115	Maza	4	2	¼	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
119	Washti Oakshid	.....	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
121	Papamas	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
41	Hooshti	2	.....	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Totals	70	12	2½	3	2	...	...	172	90	72	10	.....	.....	.....	

WHITE BEAR'S RESERVE, No. 70.

1	White Bear			¼	½			Band—2 acres.			8	15				J. J. Campbell, Indian Agent.
2	Kay-kay-kah-way			¼	½						6	15				
4	Kah pee-twa-peew		2	½	½					2	14	20				
6	Kah-pah-pah-way-ko-ching			½	½						20	25				
7	Kah-kah-kee-su-qu-chu			¼	½						7	13				
203	Kake-oot			¼	½						8	15				
205	Kah-gah-puah-tah-way			½	½						14	14				
214	Mustashni	2		½	¼				2		15	6				
219	Wah-we-ko-wit	2		¼	¼				2		10	15				
208	Oskinewence			¼							12					
	Totals	4	2	3½	4				4	2	114	138				

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, Season of 1889.

OCHAPOWACE'S RESERVE, No. 71.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Corn.	
2	Striped Back	3	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
69	Belanger	14	1½	..	....	1½	1	½	1/16	½	30	....	....	....	40	10	10	....	....	
4	Ochapowace	14	1	....	....	2	½	½	1/16	....	30	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	
83	Me-tass-sway	3	....	....	..	¾	¼	¼	1/16	¼	...	....	....	....	30	10	10	....	1	
11	Ka-qua-kaw-a-wasis	3	....	....	....	1	¼	¼	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	50	15	....	....	....	
61	Kee-sic-cow-a-wasis	5	1	....	....	1	½	¼	1/16	¼	16	....	....	....	30	8	....	....	1	
19	Kah-nah-ah-tay-o-way-o	3	1	....	....	1	¼	....	1/16	....	10	12	....	....	20	6	....	....	....	
62	Old Englishman	12	....	....	....	1¼	½	¼	1/16	¼	35	....	....	....	10	10	...	....	½	
58	Mrs. Loud Voice	5	....	....	....	½	....	....	1/16	....	15	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	
42	Ka-nah-was-que-hum	7	....	....	....	1	½	¼	1/16	....	5	....	....	....	30	10	....	....	....	
43	Na-quah	7	1	....	....	1	½	¼	1/16	¼	5	....	....	....	30	15	8	....	1	
20	Ne-choo-oo-pecs	5	....	....	....	1½	¼	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	60	10	....	....	....	
65	Penden	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	1/16	½	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	
29	Mee-coo-che-chac	5	....	....	....	½	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	
100	Little Assiniboine	8	....	....	....	¾	¼	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	
5	Ka-te-kin-a-coos	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	1/16	¼	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	½	
3	Buffalo Blanket	....	....	....	....	½	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	10	....	....	....	
85	Osow-as-tin	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	
24	Koo-sah-pah-me-coot	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	
21	Nack-e-how	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	
84	John	....	....	....	....	¾	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	
	Totals	94	5½	....	....	17¼	5	2½	1	2¼	146	12	....	....	454	104	28	....	4	

E. McNICHOL,
Farmer.

KA-KE-WIST-TA-HAW'S RESERVE, No. 72.

1	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw	8	....	....	....	2	2	....	¼	....	20	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	
28	Louison	12	....	....	1	1½	½	....	¼	....	30	....	....	5	30	....	....	....	....	
15	Aleck	10	....	4	....	½	½	....	....	....	35	....	5	....	20	....	....	....	....	
29	O-me-qua-a-wasis	8	....	....	....	¾	1	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	
42	Isaac	5	2	....	....	½	½	....	¼	....	27	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	
73	Jimmie	5	3	1	....	¼	1	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
2	Wah-sa-case	6	....	....	....	½	1	....	¼	....	45	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	
64	Francis	6	....	....	....	½	½	....	¼	....	27	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	

3	Te-tu-hay	8	....	....	....	¼	1	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	5	20	....	....	....
22	Cah-say-way-se-mat	3	....	2	....	¼	1	....	....	....	18	....	12	....	15	....	....	....	....
30	Man-i-too-was-to-tin	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Totals	74	5	7	1	7	9	....	1½	....	263	....	17	5	147	20	....	....	....

J. Nicol.
Farmer.

O'SOUP'S RESERVE, No. 73.

4	O'Soup	10	5	3	....	2	....	....	1/16	25	4	0	....	60	....	....	....		
2	Nepahpeness	35	....	....	....	1	....	⅛	1/16	50	....	....	....	20	....	....	....		
31	Gaddie	18	15	9	...	3	2	¼	⅛	200	200	50	....	73	....	....	....		
110	La Vallie	11	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	15	....	....	....		
17	B. Henri	14	....	....	....	1	....	½	⅛	100	....	....	....	26	....	....	....		
58	A. Delorme	13	....	....	....	½	....	½	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
46	P. Peltier	12	....	....	....	¼	....	⅛	....	15	....	....	....	11	....	....	....		
56	Jos. Le Rat	8	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
13	Aisaican	12	....	....	....	1	1	...	....	50	....	....	....	32	....	....	....		
10	Esquequanape	8	....	....	....	1	....	⅛	1/16	10	....	....	....	30	....	....	....		
76	Esquaconyas	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	1/16	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
38	Wapamsose	7	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	35	....	....	....	10	....	....	....		
29	Taypah-see-kay	3	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	6	....	....	....		
	Totals	159	20	12		11	3	1½	½	596	204	50	....	283	....	....	....		

J. A. Sutherland,
Farmer.

SAKIMAY'S RESERVE, No. 74.

17	Acoose	20	....	7	....	1	....	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
28	Now-e-kesses-sereep	10	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	9	....	....	2	1½	....	....	....		
21	Yellow Calf	6	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	5	....	....	....		
29	Oh-qu-ah-qu-aga	3	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
48	Picrre & Pasty	40	....	....	....	2½	....	....	....	36	....	....	....	40	....	....	....		
18	Ka-pou-sa-tong	8	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
33	Shan-guace	9	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	6	....	....	....		
9	Billy	1½	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....		
1	She Sheeb	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....		
58	Keshane	2	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
12	Waw-pous-wi-au	½	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
4	Peuna	½	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
	Tibbiscooketchecoowening	6½	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
2	Kine-kase	....	....	....	....	¾	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....		
22	Ne-pa-ta-gin-nep	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....		
7	Kaw-kee-kee-aw-ning	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
6	Assineboine	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....		
18	Pio-ne-kee-cappo	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
8	Kaw-kessie-Rook	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
	Totals	110	....	7	3	14	....	....	....	150	....	....	2	111½	....	....	....		

A. G. Coburn,
Farmer.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Assiniboine Agency, Season of 1889.

INDIAN HEAD RESERVE, No. 76.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheaat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	
1	Chief Jack	17	6	....	....	½	½	⅛	⅛	⅛	51	40	....	....	17	21	3	2	....	
2	Bend Wood	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	11	2	....	....	
3	Kosh-kosh	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	9	12	....	....	....	
4	Posy-a-mony	8	....	....	....	½	½	⅛	⅛	....	22	....	....	....	16	20	2	....	....	Grain not being threshed is
5	Carry Kettle	11	6	....	....	½	½	⅛	⅛	⅛	32	43	....	....	17	22	3	2	....	only given approximately.
7	Little Wolf	7	....	....	....	½	¼	....	⅛	....	22	....	....	....	16	10	....	....	....	
11	Blackfoot	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	⅛	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	8	12	2	....	....	
12	He-way-he	4	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	8	11	....	....	....	
14	Big Darkness	8	....	10	....	½	½	⅛	⅛	⅛	23	....	60	....	19	23	3	1	....	
18	Wes-e-can	14	....	....	....	½	¼	⅛	....	....	42	....	....	....	20	9	3	....	....	
19	Turtle	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	8	11	....	....	....	
22	Little Man	7	....	....	....	½	½	⅛	⅛	⅛	21	....	....	....	16	21	3	2	....	
24	Pretty Shield	10	....	....	....	½	¼	⅛	⅛	....	29	....	....	....	16	11	3	....	....	
27	Pretty Bear	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	12	....	....	....	
29	The Mule	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	13	....	....	....	
30	E-chas-ho-pah	10	....	....	....	½	½	⅛	⅛	....	32	....	....	....	17	22	4	....	....	
31	Ho-po-ki-e	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	2	....	....	
32	The Cree	9	....	....	....	½	½	⅛	⅛	⅛	27	....	....	....	18	21	3	1	....	
33	White Walker	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	12	....	....	....	
35	White Face	....	....	....	....	½	¼	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	20	11	2	....	....	
36	Red Feather	9	....	....	3	½	½	⅛	⅛	⅛	29	....	....	10	31	23	4	2	....	
41	The Fox	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	9	12	....	....	....	
43	Red Lodge	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	13	....	....	....	
64	Charlie	....	....	....	....	½	½	⅛	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	20	23	4	3	....	
67	Little Mountain	8	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	⅛	....	22	....	....	....	7	12	....	....	....	
69	Is-to-scopa	....	....	....	....	½	¼	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	18	11	3	....	....	
70	Winter Bird	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	9	....	....	....	
73	Wah-cha-gah	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	8	13	....	....	....	
75	The Liar	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	12	....	....	....	
76	White Cap	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	14	....	....	....	
77	A-we-sa	4	....	....	....	½	¼	⅛	⅛	....	13	....	....	....	17	11	2	....	....	
79	Comes first, widow	....	....	....	....	½	¼	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	21	2	....	....	....	
81	Two Bears	....	....	....	....	¼	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	29	....	....	....	

85	Eash-abbe	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	12	....	....	....	
91	Long Lodges, widow	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	3	....	....	
93	West Bird	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	11	....	....	....	
94	Black Mane	5	....	....	....	½	¼	....	⅛	....	16	....	....	....	18	13	....	....	....	
95	Gee-gus	....	....	....	....	½	½	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	24	4	....	....	
96	Eagle Man	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	9	11	....	2	....	
97	Wes-e-hen	5	....	....	....	½	¼	⅛	⅛	....	14	....	....	....	18	10	2	....	....	
103	Moon Face	3	....	....	....	½	½	⅛	⅛	....	9	....	....	....	17	19	3	....	....	
109	We-oak-shin	3	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	10	14	....	....	....	
110	An-i-unk	....	....	....	....	½	¼	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	13	4	....	....	
111	O-too-mony	....	....	....	....	¼	½	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	9	24	....	....	....	
116	Ho-pah-a-wear	....	....	....	....	½	¼	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	20	9	....	....	....	JAS. C. HALFORD, Farmer.
117	The Runner	....	....	....	....	½	¼	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	22	10	4	....	....	
.....	Old Widows	....	....	....	....	2¼	¾	....	1⅜	....	....	....	....	....	51	36	....	....	....	
	Totals	152	12	10	3	20	16	3	5	1	453	83	60	10	705	717	71	15	....	

Return showing crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in File Hills Agency, Season of 1889.

LITTLE BLACK BEAR'S RESERVE, No. 84.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	
7	Belleyward	4	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	†	†Eaten while growing.
11	Blood	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Small patches about 1½ acres.
35	Mrs. Black Bears	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	
8	SeKoose	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
...	Band in common	33	6	....	....	3	2	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	55	15	....	....	....	....	
	Totals	39	13	....	....	3½	2	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	65	15	....	....	....	....	
	STAR BLANKET RESERVE, No. 83.																					
1	Star Blanket	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	†	†	....	....	....	†	*Gardens include onions.
4	Shoo	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	†Eaten while growing.
5	Stem Child	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	Band in Common	18	5	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	25	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	
	Total	18	5	....	1	3	1	....	....	1½	....	25	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	
	PEE-PEE-KEE-SIS RESERVE, No. 81.																					
1	Pee-pee-kee-sis	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	1½	Gardens include onions.	....	....	....	Killed by drought.	10	....	Killed by drought.	Gardens include onions.	....	Eaten while growing.	The Indians of this band worked and put in their crop in partnership with the Indians of "Okanees" Band.
2	Nok Atoose	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....			....	....	....		5	....			....		
14	Seematchkaktoot	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....	....	....		....	....			....		
13	Mequanis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....	....	....		....	....			....		
15	Atoose	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....	....	....		....	....			....		
41	Paschamin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....	....	....		....	....			....		
11	Yellow Bird	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....	....	....		....	....			....		

Band in common with Indians of band 82	100	18	....	....	5	3	1	....		....	400	50	...	....	185	30	....	....	....	...	
Totals	100	18	....	....	6	3	1	....		...	400	50	....	....	200	30	....	....	....	....	

OKANEES RESERVE, No. 80.

Band in common	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	This band put in their crops on Pee-pee-kee-ses Reserve.

H. S. Reynolds,
Indian Agent.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, Season of 1889.

MUSCOWPETUNG'S RESERVE, No. 80.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.									Remarks
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Corn.	Hay, tons.	
	Home Farm	....	13	....	....	½	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	10	....	50	
12	Thunder	4¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	4 acres by Band.	....	Wheat crop a failure on account of drought.	....	....	....	....	....	Garden produce eaten during summer.	....	250 tons, total by Band.	
54	John	5	....	....	....	....	....	....		....		....	....	....	....	....		....		
6	Manito-wasis	7½	....	....	....	½	....	....		....		....	....	4	....	....		....		
25	Duncan	6	....	....	....	....	....	....		....		....	....	....	....	....		....		
55	Fiddler	4¾	....	....	....	¾	....	....		....		....	....	1	....	....		....		
14	Echawas	4¾	....	....	....	¾	....	....		....		....	....	5	....	....		....		
1	Muscowpetung	7	....	....	....	¾	....	....		....		....	....	....	....	....		....		
33	Shee-noo-peeness	3¼	....	....	....	¾	....	....		....		....	....	....	....	....		....		
34	Whiskey	6	....	....	....	....	....	....		....		....	....	....	....	....		....		
49	Bowlegs	2½	....	....	....	⅜	....	....		....		....	....	4	....	....		....		
58 & 43	Gambler and Anakwad	8	....	....	....	2	....	....		....		....	....	8	....	....		....		
23	Apickinew																			
3 & 44	Pasung and old wife	....	....	....	....	¾	....	....		....		....	....	4	....	....		....		
7	Stone Bear	5¼	....	....	....	1	....	....		....		....	....	6	....	....		....		
2	Muscowcappo	3¾	....	....	....	¾	....	....		....		....	....	....	....	....		....		
5	Me-shakee-peeness	3½	....	....	....	⅜	....	....		....		....	....	2	....	....		....		
4	Jack	2½	....	....	....	⅜	....	....		....		....	....	....	....	....		....		
	Tootoo	6	....	....	....	⅜	....	....		....		....	....	....	....	....		....		
63	Neauguan	....	....	....	....	½	....	....		....		....	....	....	....	....		....		
11	Kapakeesic	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....		....		....	....	....	....	....		....		
13	Kechteudem	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....		....		....	....	....	....	....		....		
	Totals	80	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	....	....	....	....	....	

D. McIntosh,
Farming Instructor.

PASQUAH'S RESERVE, No. 79.

1	Pasquah's family	....	....	....	....	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	Total hay cut by the Band.	Grain not thrashed ; shown approximately.
2	Ka-ka-keesic	3	....	....	....	3/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
97	Pachapose																			
3	Kitchemaymay	1	....	....	....	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....		
5	Charley Asham	6	....	....	....	1/2	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
6	Waywaysung	....	....	....	....	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
7	Wapecanewaye	2	....	....	....	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....		
8	George Asham	15	....	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
10	Mamee	....	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....		
11	Peter Dubois	3	....	....	....	1/2	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	....	....	....		
11	Mrs. Dubois																			
13	Josiah Maloney	6	....	1	....	1/4	1/4	....	....	....	4	....	....	6	4	....	....	....		
14	Spatay	2	....	....	....	1/8	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	20	....	....	....		
20	Manetonin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
21	Masance	....	....	....	....	1/8	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
22	Assinicappo	2	....	....	....	1/2	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	3	....	....	....		
24	Big Margaret	....	....	....	....	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	....	....	....		
28	Netowsquatowa	1	....	....	....	1/4	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....		
30	Mrs. Lamack	4	....	....	....	1/4	1/8	....	....	....	4	....	....	3	....	....	....	....		
64	Tom Lamack																			
37	Francis Maloney	6	4	1	....	3/8	1/4	....	....	....	....	8	....	6	3	....	....	....		
40	Equa	....	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....		
41	Margaret Vallee	....	....	....	....	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
42	Echawascomequapew	4	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
45	Albert Asham	2	....	....	....	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
47	Ant Syere	6	....	....	....	1/4	1/8	....	....	....	3	....	....	4	2	....	....	....		
48	John Asham	3	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....		
49	Joe Tourney	2	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
54	Antapa	1	3	....	....	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	6	....	2	2	....	....	....		
75	Gotoess	3	3	....	....	1/8	1/4	....	....	....	....	10	....	1	....	....	....	....		
77	Wm. Dubois	4	....	....	....	1/4	1/2	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	10	....	....	....		
78	Wacken	2	....	....	....	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
83	Mrs. Stevenson	4	4	....	....	1/4	1/8	....	....	....	40	....	....	6	2	....	....	....		
89	Tom Daniels	1	....	....	....	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....		
92	Nonchanguess	10	1	....	....	1/4	1/8	....	....	....	10	3	....	3	6	....	....	....		
	Totals	93	15	2	....	7	5	....	2	....	93	27	....	78	66	....	....	....	280	
	Home Farm	....	10	....	....	1/2	1/8	....	*	....	....	25	....	15	5	....	....	....	24	

S HOCKLEY,
Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, Season of 1889.—*Concluded.*

STANDING BUFFALO'S RESERVE, No. 78.

No. of pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Corn.	Hay, tons.	
Now Treaty.	Standing Buffalo	....	....	....	....	½	⅛	....	Garden produce eaten during summer.	⅛	....	....	....	10	8	....	....	2	Total cut by the Band.	
	Waocco	....	....	....	....	¼	½	....		⅛	....	....	....	4	16	....	....	2		
	My-ca-new-haw	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....		⅛	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	2		
	Me-cha-ope	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....		1/16	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1		
	Mow-du	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....		....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....		
	Ocowape	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....		1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		
	Musahakka	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....		⅛	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	1		
	We-am-tapo, and mother	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....		¼	....	....	....	35	....	....	....	3		
	Dotapapa	4	....	....	....	¾	⅛	....		⅛	....	....	....	30	10	....	....	2		
	Ma-tou-a-chunka	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....		1/16	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1		
	James	3	....	....	....	½	¼	....		1/16	3	....	....	8	18	....	....	1		
	Eneta-data	5	4	....	....	½	¼	....		⅛	10	10	....	10	6	....	....	2		
	Hempamshdoka	½	....	....	....	½	⅛	....		⅛	....	....	....	20	7	....	....	2		
	Matokeppe	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....		¼	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	3		
	Mapewasta	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....		⅛	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	2		
	Wapozze	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....		1/16	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1		
	Towache-wasta	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....		1/16	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1		
	Matoms-as-son	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....		1/16	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	1		
	My-chunka-wasta	....	....	....	....	¼	⅛	....		1/16	....	....	....	6	5	....	....	1		
	Obena	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....		1/16	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	1		
	Chatundota	½	....	....	....	¼	....	....		¼	5	....	....	4	....	....	....	3		
	Susa-patrippe	7	4	....	....	¾	½	....		⅛	....	10	....	12	20	....	....	1		
	Ta-tunkaseche	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
	Sacacwasta	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....		1/16	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	1		
	Caha	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....		1/16	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1		
	Padanna	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....		1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		
	Chin-camtoo	3	....	....	....	¼	....	....		1/16	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1		
	Obe-de-cos-taka	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....		1/16	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1		
	Ohundopawasta	2	....	....	....	¼	....	....		⅛	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....		
	Obe-de-ta-to	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....		1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		
	Chundochesta	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....		1/16	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....		
	Towassa	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....		⅛	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	1		
	Ma-pe-wy-chesta	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....		⅛	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	1		
	Wa-be-de-ta-to	....	....	....	....	½	....	....		⅛	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	1		

	Laswiss	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....		⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
	Wa-zota	5	....	....	....	½	⅛	....		⅛	4	....	....	6	5	....	....	1	
	Totals	30	8	....	....	10	2	....	2½	3⅝	26	20	....	268	95	....	....	45	100

PIAPOT'S RESERVE, No. 75.

1	Piapot	10	....	....	....	½	1	¼	½	....	5	....	....	20	10	2	Garden produce eaten during summer.	....	Total cut by Band.
3	Askukashane	11	....	....	....	1	1	¼	½	....	2	....	....	30	5	1		....	
2	Rock Chief	7	....	....	....	1½	1	¼	½	....	8	....	....	15	10	2		....	
4	Young Head Man	8	....	....	....	1	½	¼	½	....	4	....	....	20	10	3		....	
8	Thunder Rock	10	....	....	....	1	½	¼	....	....	....	....	....	30	15	2		....	
62	Two Horns	7	....	....	....	1	½	1	....	....	20	....	....	20	10	1		....	
95	Ka-pa-matahat	7	....	....	....	1	½	¼	¼	....	30	....	....	30	12	2		....	
11	Nacot	....	....	....	....	1	1	½	½	....	....	....	....	20	13	3		....	
54	Big Sky	6	....	....	....	1	1	½	½	....	15	....	....	30	11	2		....	
59	Lame Fox	12	....	....	1	2	1	½	½	....	40	....	4	10	10	1		....	
137	Pey-atsew	7	....	....	1	1	1	....	½	....	35	....	3	5	5	3		....	
63	Mantee	....	....	....	1	....	½	....	¼	....	....	....	6	....	10	1		....	
16	Muligau	....	....	....	....	....	½	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	8	1		....	
51	Coming-in-sight-of-hill	....	....	....	1	2	½	¼	¼	....	....	....	4	40	10	1		....	
76	Musquoh	11	....	....	....	1	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	15	....		....	
	Totals	96	....	....	4	15	11	4½	5	....	159	....	17	290	154	25		....	450
	Home Farm	....	8	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	25	....	60	....	....		....	20

S. Hockley,
Farmer.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Onion Lake Agency, Season of 1889.

ONION LAKE RESERVE, No. 119.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Acres Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	
119—22	Young Chief	...	...	7	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Antoine Muskago.	4	...	25	...	3/4	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	Kis-ayn (Big)	...	...	12	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37	Canepotato	...	...	3	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Kis-ayn Keehewins	...	...	5	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
122— 3	Yellow Bear	...	...	4	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
120—35	Mochewenus	...	...	9	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
59	Meno-kutch-e-waise	6	...	6	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
119—12	Mee-see-how	...	...	9	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nas-tus	...	...	5	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Calling Bull	...	...	6	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
121— 7	Ipee-ke-kow	...	...	4	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
122— 3	Yellow Bear's son	...	...	5	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
119—34	Chocan	...	...	20	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Ta-leel	...	...	4	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	William Secoos	2	...	6	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Kis-ayn (Small)	2	2	14	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
123—61	Qui-quonam	...	...	4	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Badger	...	...	3	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
119—45	Isadore	...	...	12	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Onee-pow-hayo's son	...	...	2	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	Whetstone	...	...	5	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
122— 1	Sowe how	...	...	8	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
119— 9	Crooked neck	...	...	15	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	Onickawasis	...	...	4	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Jonas	...	...	3	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31 18	Usta and Thunder	2	...	18	...	1	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
72	Pah-tagen	...	...	20	...	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pumistakumakoos	...	...	2	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
123— 6	To-mah	...	...	4	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Horse's Brother	...	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Antoine Jebleoux	...	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Onee-pow-hayo's brother	...	...	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
123—52	Ah-mahoos	...	...	8	...	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

119—16	Chueyon					¼																
5	Myoasis son	6		15		½	¼															
21	Yah-yah-a-chewan			8		¼	½															
2	Augustin Vivier	4	3	8		¼	½															
121—14	Big Belly			3		¼	¼															
119— 1	Paskall	2		12		¼	½															
3	Dressyman			3		¼																
121—133	Millo			2		¼																
122—22	Wap-e-tow			6		¼	¼															
121—14	Little Nail			1		¼																
119—23	Sah-wayo			4		¼	¼															
4	Manito-we-in-gik			15		1	½															
	Old people					4	¼															
	Total acreage sown	28	5	330		20	10															
	Home farm		20			½	½				¾											

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Touchwood Hills Agency, Season of 1889.

MUS-COW-E-QUAN'S RESERVE, No. 85.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	
1	Mus-cow-e-quans	10	2	....	....	½	⅛	1	....	....	1	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
2	Pinenci	10	....	....	....	½	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
4	M. Desjarlais	5	....	....	....	½	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
5	Windigo-qui-way-see	5	....	....	....	½	¾	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
6	Askipiais	2	....	....	....	½	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	
10	Moise	2	....	....	....	½	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
19	Soos-coop-ayow	....	....	....	....	1	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	
22	Jos. Green	4	....	....	....	1	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	
30	B. Desjarlais	6	....	....	....	1½	1	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	
31	Joseph Desjarlais	....	....	....	....	½	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
43	H. Bear	15	....	....	....	1½	½	....	....	....	....	75	....	....	....	40	10	....	....	....	....	
63	Fire Flame	4	....	....	....	½	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
34	Ma-hi-ga-ness	7	....	....	....	1	½	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	
	Totals	70	2	....	....	10	5	1	....	....	1	175	....	....	....	60	60	....	....	....	....	LOUIS COUTURE, Farmer.

GEO. GORDON'S RESERVE, No. 86.

1	Chief	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....		
30	Moses Gordon	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
42	Ben Gordon	2½	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
15	Day Bird	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
34	D. Anderson	7	....	1	....	¾	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....		
40	John Anderson	7	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....		
21	Coojick	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....		
16	Bittern Nose	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
17	White Bear	2½	....	....	....	¾	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....		
26	Hy. Bird	4½	....	....	....	¾	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....		
33	Kissipiass	2½	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
35	Ah Touse	2¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
27	Bald Head	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....		

32	T. Horsfall	6				¾						10				8						
14	T. McNab	5		1½		½						15				10						
4	Alex. McNab	11		1½		1						60				15						
12	Alf. McNab	9				⅛						50										
25	F. Seer	15				1						60				10						
44	John Seer	1¾				⅛						5										
11	A. McDonald	2				½										4						
5	Jos. Pratt	12				¾						60										
4	Jno. Cockrane	11			¼	¾						25				5						
	Chief for band		7			1	5	1½	½	½						4	50					
	Totals	101	7	4	¼	12	5	1½	½	½		300				100	50					

T. J. Fleetham,
Farmer.

POOR MAN'S RESERVE, No. 88.

1	Chief for Band																					
13	Tobacco	17	4			½	½	1			1	60				5	10					
1	Young Tobacco																					
9	Key-ah-key-way-pu					½	½															
10	Me-me-ne-quah																					
5	U-way stuck					¼																
21	Robt. Fox and Sons	12				½	½					12				6	4					
16	Worm and Son					¼	¼									1	5					
8	Kah-sac-is-ca-way-ska-wah	4				½	¼					10										
37	Wm. Favel	2				½	½					3				5	6					
38	Machequeness' Son	5																				
24	Emniwis					¼																
15	Bill-sa-sa-ma-les-ken					¼	¼															
14	Na-na-bay-was-sin	25				¼						75										
20	Machcqueness					½	¾															
	Widow Mary's Son					¼																
29	Ewe nin					¼	¼									1						
31	Ku-see-cow-a-was-in-in					¼	¼															
	Totals	70	4			5	4	1			1	160				18	25					

Hilton Keith,
Agent.

DAY STAR'S RESERVE, No. 87.

1	Chief for Band	12				½	½	1			1	20										
10	It-it-tah-cuss					½										6						
5	Mooskoos																					
19	Horn					2	1															
4	Crow																					
20	Ke-way-tin																					
6	Moosomay					2¼	½															
7	Moosomay's Son																					

J. H. Gooderham,
Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Touchwood Hills Agency, Season of 1889—*Concluded.*

DAY STAR'S RESERVE, No. 87.—*Concluded.*

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	
9	Nah-Pasis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
17	Joe	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	....	....	....	
25	Ma-che-chuck	....	....	....	....	1/2	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	10	....		....	....	
11	Keniquan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
18	We-che-wat	....	....	....	....	1	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	10	....	....	....	....	
14	Mootai	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Totals	12	....	....	....	7	3	1	....	1	....	20	....	....	....	17	25	2	....	....	....	HILTON KEITH, AGENT.
	YELLOW QUILL'S RESERVE, Nos. 89-90.																					
	Fishing Lake	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	8	....	....	....	....	This band being hunters, depend on the result of the hunt, only growing a few potatoes and turnips.
	Nut Lake	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	6	....	....	....	....	
	Totals	....	....	....	....	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	14	....	....	....	....	L. COUTURE, Farmer.

RETURNS showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Battleford Agency, Season of 1889.

STONEY RESERVE, No. 109.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	
M 55	Ink Thome	....	....	7	....	½	½	....	14 acres among band.	....	....	....	5	....	10	125	....	....	....	
M 13	Sheenahsapah	....	....	4	2	½	½	....		....	....	....	4	4	12	10	....	....	....	
B H 10	Watoka	....	....	....	....	½	½	....		....	....	....	....	....	12	15	....	....	....	
M 15	Hoski Shnee	....	5	....	....	½	¼	....		....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	
M 70	Hoobooskocekoce	8	....	....	....	½	¼	....		....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
M 8	Pohasic Seicha	....	5	....	....	½	½	....		....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	
B H 75	Peeskootay	....	5	....	....	½	¼	....		....	....	5	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	
L M 1	Lean Man	....	....	4	....	½	¼	....		....	....	....	5	....	4	50	....	....	....	
M 50	Wah-hoobin	....	....	5	....	¼	¼	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
BH 101	Matto-uasha	....	5	....	....	½	¼	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
M 47	Chotonkaiaco	....	....	....	....	½	¼	....		....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	
M 1	Mosquito	....	....	....	....	½	½	....		....	....	....	....	....	3	6	....	....	....	
M 40	Tatange	....	....	....	....	½	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	
M 63	Tat-auka-skat	....	....	....	....	½	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
M 2	Right and Left	....	....	....	....	½	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	
	General	....	....	....	....	½	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	J. PRICE, Farmer.
	Totals	8	20	20	2	8	4½	....		....	10	20	14	4	68	206	....	....	....	

RED PHEASANT'S RESERVE, No. 108.

2	Peaychew	....	....	½	....	....	3 acres sown by band.	1 acre sown by band.	9 gardens.	⅛ of an acre sown by band	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No crop.
3	Opasaquascouchun	1	....	2	....	¼					5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
5	Wattanee	2	3	2	....	½					10	5	....	....	2 46/60	....	....	....	....	
8	Coopipiquanacit	2	....	2	½	½					....	....	....	....	2 30/60	....	....	....	....	
10	Pechawis	....	....	2	....	¼					....	....	....	....	50/60	....	....	....	....	
11	Renopatcle	....	2	2	....	¼					....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	do
13	Baptiste	4	2	2	....	½					50	5	1	....	4 10/60	....	....	....	....	
15	Soonias	....	....	1	....	½					....	....	....	....	2 30/80	....	....	....	....	
19	Papapay	....	2	2	....	¼					....	....	....	....	1 42/60	....	....	....	....	
22	Mistatimocappo	....	....	½	....	¼					....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	do
36	Misasquot	....	1	2	....	¼					....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Battleford Agency, Season of 1889—*Continued.*

RED PHEASANT'S RESERVE, No. 108.—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres sown.									Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	
28	Amanis	....	....	....	....	1/4					....	....	....	....	9/60	....	....	....	....	
35	Nepayhat	1	2	3	....	1/2					5	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	
37	Jean Baptiste	5	3	4	....	1/2					8	15	2	....	2 55/60	....	....	....	....	
56	Ryasapot	....	....	....	....	1/2					....	....	....	....	1 15/60	....	....	....	....	
59	John Thomas	....	1	3	1/2	1/4					....	....	....	....	2 30/60	....	....	....	....	
38	Mywian	1	1	5	....	1/2					....	....	....	....	1 30/60	....	....	....	....	
40	Thomas Cameron	....	....	....	....	1/2					....	....	....	....	1 20/60	....	....	....	....	
44	Rapapcekamikamoot	1	1	3	....	1/2					....	....	....	....	2 21/60	....	....	....	....	
62	Jacob	1	1	2	....	1/2					2	5	2	....	2 31/60	....	....	....	....	
63	Adam	....	1	2	....	1/4					....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	G. H. PRICE, Farmer.
	Totals	18	20	40	1	8	....	....	....	....	80	30	5	....	32	....	....	....	....	
	SWEET GRASS' RESERVE.																			
62	Sweet Grass	7	6	....	....	1/2	1/2	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	
45	Little Plowman	10	3	....	....	3/4	1/2	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	26	5	....	....	....	
63	Nakosit	12	2	....	3	1/2	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	
135	Big Thunder	10	3	....	....	1	1/2	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	
5	Massenass	2	....	....	....	1/2	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
127	Coming Day	5	....	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	
97	Kyasekan	2	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
53	Baptiste	3	....	....	....	1/2	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
139	Metakwap	3	....	....	....	1/2	1/4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
134	Tuckwahnow	4	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
130	Maskachechee	5	1	....	....	1/4	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
4	Wetekokoman	5	....	....	....	1/2	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	
118	Paychekowao	2	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
48	Rising Bull	3	....	....	....	1/2	1/3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	
146	Meese	5	....	....	....	1/2	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
156	Niskekoot	4	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
159	Edward	5	....	....	....	1/2	1/2	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
131	Sahkewao	2	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
97	Mechweemiew	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	

2	Mechayivyis	8				½	¼														
162	Chechekyuse	4				¼	¼														
150	Osowkew	2				¼															
95	Sahkepahkow	2				¼															
125	Fine Day	5				¼															
	Totals	110	15		3	10	5				75				45	10					Geo. D. Gopsill, Farmer.
	POUNDMAKER'S RESERVE.																				
	Jack and brother	7½	8¼	5		½					20		6								
	Noocerpot and Pyakeetch	25				1⅓					30										
	Chatsees	3¼	2			½					5										
	Nayahpiskapayweem	4¼				½															
	Mischekahm	8¾				⅓															
	Seepeequaessnon	3¼				⅓															
	Yellow Mud	4¾				½															
	Samaganis and Bickickowasis	11⅓	1½			¾					10				3						
	Antoine	9				¼					5										
	Ewaysekowa	3⅓				½					5				1						
	Kahsokeo	8⅓				½					5										
	B. Lavel	9				½					5				1						
	Mamekeeinew	6½				1½					5				2						
	Paymowaystic					½															
	F. Favel					½															
	Mrs. Poundmaker					½									3						
	Kanapawitch					¼															
	Weaskumekow					¼															
	Totals	104¼	11¾	5		10					90		6		10						B. Williams, Indian Agent.
	PINE'S RESERVE, No. 116.																				
	Satyroostay-eg-on	3				15 acres all told sown.					5				3						
	Weinni	3	13												1						
	Atimey-oo	3¾													2						
	Nest-way-way-tow & Standing Corn	18⅓																			
	Kewkeofeeletow	1⅔																			
	Oketceodwur	6¾									5				1						
	Kah-wah-feahsoot	13⅓																			
	Osamokausew	1⅓																			
	Kuskech-ay-way-s	13½																			
	Koonche-niew	1¾																			
	Muskwu & Ord	11⅔			1										1						
	Bouinase	2			1½																
	Tehuckwanow	11⅓													1						
	Tas-ataly-wotch	3⅔													1						
	Nanieso	14⅔																			

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Battleford Agency, Season of 1889.—*Continued.*

PINE'S RESERVE, No. 116.—*Concluded.*

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	
	Samuel	1½																		
	Kaupay-cheuf-way-sin																			
	Melici-chain														1					
	Kaumaukeotao			4																
	Ahtickumake																			
	Mueese														3					
	Farm														1					
	Total	110¼	13	4	2½	15					10				15					Peter Tomkins, Farmer.
	MOOSOMIN RESERVE, No. 112.																			
1	Moosomin	3				¼					15									
	Kinaratopatark and Josey	13	5			1					80	15			10					
	Wabustaten	10	5			½	1				50	15								
	Otawakiesin and Kapa to Wamar	10	6			1	2	1			100	30			3					
	Arsarsay	8	3			¼					80									
	Koakoos	4	3			¼	1				40									
	Oberoham	7	3			½					21	15								
	Wapoosi	11	4			½					50	15			4					
	Black Star	12	3			½	1	½			60	15			4					
	Kwakwakocheur	6	3			½					30	9								
	Osenap	6	3			1¼					15	15			4					
	Swift Wolf	3				½		½			9									
	Peter	3									12									
	Wanustogoohoo	8	2			½					40				5					Geo. E. Applegarth, Farmer.
	Wehswras	4	2			½					12									
	Totals	108	42			8	5	2			614	129			30					

THUNDER CLOUD'S RESERVE, No. 13 B.

1	Thunder Child	7	2	1	2	1	1	....	....	1	....	15	10	5	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
5	Comanatoonum	6	1	1	....	¼	¼	....	....	1	....	20	10	5	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
61	Ononokao	7	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
47	Kitchappo	4	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	1	....	10	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
80	Panatoon	4	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
60	Wappahuwistwan	3	2	....	1	¼	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	Albert	8	2	1	....	½	½	....	....	1	....	25	10	5	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
2	Osaywistayquan	3	2	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
102	Chippewayan	6	....	....	1	½	½	....	....	1	....	20	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
103	Nipahase	5	1	....	....	½	¼	....	....	1	....	15	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
72	Josey	3	....	1	....	½	1	....	....	1	....	20	....	5	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
70	Jimmy	4	1	1	1	½	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	5	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
43	Patchetow	4	....	1	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
50	Wappyah	2	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
33	Willie Metooas	4	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
85	Kostmequan	4	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
59	Kow-we-cheese	3	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
8	O-say-way-ne-ke-wick	4	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
57	Passing Sound	3	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Wolf Skin	4	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Angus	5	2	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mistatim	7	....	1	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
86	Alexander	4	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
9	Panehow	6	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
28	Pinechew	3	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
51	Kahmeticwenow	4	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
33	Meetooas	4	....	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	1	....	6	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
10	Yahtispiskowpeu	4	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
94	Monehone	6	2	1	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
44	Otowwou	5	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	Coupowsoo	4	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Enew	3	....	1	....	½	¼	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
3	Mahekeyan	3	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
	William	4	....	1	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
	Totals	150	15	10	5	12	5	....	....	8	....	300	50	30	....	60	....	....	....	....	....

H. H. Nash,
Farmer.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in South Blackfoot Agency, Season of 1889.

FARM NO. 20 A RESERVE, No. 146.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.					Bushels Harvested.					Remarks.
		Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
1	Crowfoot	1	.....	1	.....	.....	24	.....	100	.....	.....	Turnips and gardens a failure on account of drought.
31	Not Good	1	.....	1	.....	.....	24	.....	100	.....	.....	
66	Went-to-tell	1	.....	1	.....	.....	24	.....	100	.....	.....	
44	Coming-over-the-hill	1	.....	1	.....	.....	24	.....	100	.....	.....	
10	Big-old-man	1	.....	1	.....	.....	24	.....	88	.....	.....	
23	James Arcota	1	.....	1	.....	.....	24	.....	100	.....	.....	
33	White-buffalo-mane	1	.....	1	.....	.....	24	.....	88	.....	.....	
34	Many-shot-at	1	.....	1	.....	.....	24	.....	100	.....	.....	
29	Medicine Shoe	1	.....	½	.....	.....	24	.....	50	.....	.....	
47	Iron Shield	1	.....	½	.....	.....	24	.....	50	.....	.....	
49	Big Body	1	.....	½	.....	.....	24	.....	50	.....	.....	
48	Yellow-medicine-man	1	.....	½	.....	.....	24	.....	50	.....	.....	
1	Three Bulls	3	.....	1½	.....	.....	63	.....	150	.....	.....	
2	Hind Bull	1	.....	¾	.....	.....	23	.....	74	.....	.....	
3	White-man's-food	1	.....	¾	.....	.....	23	.....	68	.....	.....	
7	Eagle Child	1	.....	¾	.....	.....	23	.....	68	.....	.....	
4	The Otter	1	.....	¾	.....	.....	23	.....	68	.....	.....	
6	Prairie Head	1	.....	¾	.....	.....	22	.....	68	.....	.....	
13	Black Eagle	1	.....	¾	.....	.....	22	.....	68	.....	.....	
55	Gun-cover-woman	1	.....	¾	.....	.....	22	.....	68	.....	.....	
28	Many Chiefs	1	.....	¾	.....	.....	22	.....	68	.....	.....	
1	Weazle Calf	1	.....	½	.....	.....	29	.....	65	.....	.....	
4	Red Body	1	.....	½	.....	.....	29	.....	65	.....	.....	
29	Little Person	1	.....	½	.....	.....	29	.....	65	.....	.....	
30	Yellow Horse	1	.....	½	.....	.....	29	.....	65	.....	.....	
27	Elk-getting-up	½	.....	½	.....	.....	12	.....	65	.....	.....	
46	Crane Bear	½	.....	½	.....	.....	12	.....	65	.....	.....	
35	Peace Maker	½	.....	½	.....	.....	12	.....	65	.....	.....	
42	Iron Horn	½	.....	½	.....	.....	12	.....	65	.....	.....	
1	Running Rabbit	1¼	.....	1	.....	.....	26	.....	150	.....	.....	
2	Spotted Calf	1	.....	¾	.....	.....	18	.....	105	.....	.....	
11	Many Bears	¾	.....	¾	.....	.....	12	.....	50	.....	.....	
25	Bear Hat	¾	.....	¾	.....	.....	12	.....	50	.....	.....	
33	Old-woman-at-war	¾	.....	½	.....	.....	12	.....	50	.....	.....	
42	Bear Robe	¾	.....	½	.....	.....	12	.....	50	.....	.....	

4	West Wolf	¾		1½			12		50		
41	Chief to W. C. R.	¾		1½			12		58		
49	White Cow Sitting	¾		1½			12		50		
10	Wolf Shoe	¾		1½			12		50		
1	Calf Robe	3		3¾			69		70		
19	Weazle Bear	1		1¾			23		60		
21	White Wolf	1		1¾			23		60		
38	Bull-going-down	1		1¾			23		60		
1	Eagle Rib	3		2			60		260		
2	Bad Old Man	1		¾			20		95		
46	Bear shield	1		¾			20		95		
56	Crow Chief	1		¾			20		92		
5	Standing-up-Smoking-alone	1		¾			20		92		
4	Cow Skin Moccasins	1		¾			20		92		
6	Spotted Calf	1		½			20		92		
33	Bad-dried-meat	1		¾			20		92		
43	Calf Bull	4		2			80		260		
1	Medicine Shield	1		¾			24		97		
4	Poor Eagle	1		¼			24		33		
6	Scraping-high	1		¼			24		33		
3	Little Bear	1		¼			24		33		
8	Wolf Child	½		¼			12		33		
7	Night Chief	½		¼			12		31		
1	Rabbit Carrier	1½		1			36		130		
9	Calling Close	1		1			23		130		
20	Wolf Carrier	1		1			23		130		
10	Spotted Bear	1		½			23		65		
22	Sleeping Wolf	1		½			26		65		
1	White Eagle	2		¾			46		110		
14	Chief Sitting	1		¾			23		110		
43	Running Owl	1		½			23		65		
46	Yellow-tail-feathers	1		½			23		65		
8	Iron Head	1		½			23		65		
11	Three Eagles	1		½			23		65		
14	Heavy Ramrod	1		½			23		65		
25	Little Good Man	1		½			23		65		
41	Yellow Door	1		½			23		65		
48	Hawk	1		½			23		65		
55	The Writer	1		½			23		65		
1	Bad Boy	1		¾			26		100		
4	Tail-with-hair-off	1		½			23		50		
8	Many-turning-robes-over	1		½			23		50		
13	Only Eagle	1		½			23		50		
24	Little Axe	1		½			23		49		
27	Bull Child	1		½			23		49		
22	Good Young Man	1		½			23		49		
15	Brass Plate Man	1		½			23		49		
7	Fighting in Middle	1		½			23		49		
	Totals	88¾		56¼			1,985		6,331		

W. H. Wheatley,
Farmer.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Blackfoot Agency, Season of 1889.

NORTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE, No. 146.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.							Remarks.
		Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	
1	Old Sun	4	1	½	¼											
4	Old Brass		¾	¼		¼										
20	The Fox		¾	¼												
26	The Keg		½	¼			¼									
1	Bear Child	3	1						24	5						
25	Bear's Door		¼	¼						2						
44	Northern Axes		½				¼			2						
49	The Pheasant		1¼			¼				6						
50	Old Berries		1		¼					5						
1	Low Horn	10	1					1	100	23						
6	Crooked Meat String	3½	¾	¼					75	17						
10	Wolf Ear		½			¼				5						
12	Good Robe		¼		¼					5						
18	Chief Leggins		1¼							25						
28	Running Rabbit		1				¼			20						
44	Appikokie		¼							5						
1	White Pup	15	½	1	¼	¼	¼		200	15	10					
3	Greasy Forehead		½	1						10	5					
6	Boss Rib Medicine		½	¼						10	5					
7	Bull Shoe		¼							10						
22	Reddish Gun		¼							8						
26	Black Boy		¼							5						
34	Nose Cutter		½							15						
38	Spotted One		¼							14						
39	Tried-to-fly-but-couldn't	5	1						75	35						
40	Bear Chief		½							12						
43	Iron Collar		¼							11						
44	Big Road		¼							10						
1	Lone Chief	2	¼													
3	Calf Child		½							5						
26	Red-old-man	3	¾						35	10						
29	Many Good		¼							5						
44	Chief Son		¼							5						
47	Running Martin	5	1	¼	¼	¼	¼				10					

33	Raw Eater	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
48	Crane Chief	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
49	Bear's Direction	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	Big Plume	3	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	Many Heads	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	Old Cree	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	Skunk Tallow	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	Weazle Horn	2	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
63	Fat Horses	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
66	The Light	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
79	Striped Dog	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
85	Crow Shoe	2	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
22	Many-times-shot-at	2¼	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
41	Snow-shoe-walker	3	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	W. M. Baker, Farming Instructor.
12	Red-old-man (2)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	62¾	29½	4¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	.....	584	495	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Piegan Agency, Season of 1889.

PIEGAN RESERVE, No. 147.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	
A 13	Sits in Middle		1¾			¾						20			15					
19	Otter Above		3			1						30			15					
9	North Axe		7			1						70			14					
3	Chief White Cow		7			½						65			8					
25	Many Cayotes		6			½						55			7					
68	Big Crow					¾									12					
58	Weasel Feather					1¼									19					
B 12	Bird Boy					¾									12					
1	Morning Plume					1½									22					
D 12	Moves Camp					1									15					
B 32	Bull's Plume		1			¾						10			11					
C 1	Big Swan	1	6			1¾						60			23					
31	Red Horns		5									50								
12	Tourpee		9			1½						90			24					
19	Went Across		3½			¼						30			6					
8	Many Chiefs		7			1						60			15					
47	White Owl		2			½						20			8					
20	Little Leaf		4			½						30			8					
7	Little Plume		2¾			¾						20			12					
35	Man-cuts-hair-off		3½			½						30			12					
15	Eagle Flies		1¾			¼						5			4					
D 4	Takes-gun-last		9			3½						90			50					
1	Running Wolf		1			5						10			70					
9	Plain Eagle		1¼			½						12			8					
2	Medicine Robe		1½			¼						8			7					
E 28	Koxakin		3			½						30			7					
1	Crow Eagle		2			¼						20			4					
18	Lost		1½			¼						15			4					
15	Understands-it		1			½						10			7					
21	Black Eyes		2½			¼						20			4					
2	Bad Boy		1¼			1						10			12					
	Totals	1	94¼	1		28¾						870			435					

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Blood Agency, Season of 1889.

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	
1	Running Coane		½			½				⅛		7			7					
	Owl Child					¼				⅛					4					
	Never-goes-out					¼				⅛					3					
	Fox Head's widow					¼				⅛					4					
	White Beads					¼									5					
2	Wolf Child	½	1			⅛				⅛	6	12			2					
	Bull Shield					⅛				⅛					2					
3	Wolf Bull		1			¼				¼		9			3					
	Hind Bull and son					¼				¼					5					
4	Mountain Sheep		3			½				⅛		29			6					
	Hindman, Old Man					¼				⅛					3					
	Big Calf					¼				⅛					2					
	Bull Bloom					¼									4					
	Sleeping Old Man					¼				⅛					3					
5	Bull Horn		5			½				¼		31			15					
	Jack					¼				⅛					3					
	Morning Bird					¼				⅛					6					
	Nice Old Man					¼				⅛					3					
	Panther Bones					¼				⅛					4					
	White Man sleeps					¼				⅛					3					
	The Gun					¼				⅛					2					
6	Day Chief		3									23								
7	Sleeps on Top		1			½				¼		9			6					
	Spotted Eagle					½				¼					5					
8	White Buffalo Chief		3			¼				¼		32			2					
	One Riding Horse					⅛				⅛					3					
	Many Mules					⅛														
9	Old Moon		4			¼				⅛		43			2					
	Iron					¼				⅛					2					
	Left Hand					¼				⅛					3					
	Bare-backbone					¼				⅛					4					
	Owl Mocassin					¼				⅛					2					
	Crazy Bull					¼				⅛					4					
	Crazy Wolf					¼				⅛					5					
	Wolf Old Man					¼				⅛					2					

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Blood Agency, Season of 1889—*Continued.*

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148—*Continued.*

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	
10	Striped Dog		6			3/4				1/4		45			20					
	White Calf Bull					1/4				1/4										
	Old Bulls Horn					1/2				1/4					7					
	Bear down the River					1/2				1/4					6					
11	Bull Young Man		1			1/4				1/4		10			4					
	Old Bull Horn's Son					1/4				1/4					3					
12	Many Dust		2			1/4				1/8		11			3					
	White Wolf					1/4				1/8					4					
	Inside Young Man					1/4				1/8					2					
	Carries Something					1/4				1/8					4					
13	White Antelope's widow					1/4				1/8					5					
	Pulling up Grass					1/2				1/4					7					
	Can't Fly					1/4				1/8					3					
14	Red Crow		1½			1				1/2		19			10					
	Wolf Ear		2			1				1/4		18			12					
	Chief Old Moon		1½			1/4				1/4		16			3					
	Running Sun					1/2									6					
	Grasshopper					1/4									2					
15	Big Old Man		3			1/4				1/8		22			4					
	Rainy Chief					1/4				1/8					3					
	Three Persons					1/4				1/8										
	Many White Horses					1/4				1/8					2					
16	Three Bulls		2			1/2				1/4		9			11					
	Low Horn					1/4				1/4					5					
	Spotted Bull					1/4														
17	Bears Hat		1			1/2				1/4		7			7					
	Eagle Ribs					1/4				1/8					3					
	Eagle Child					1/4				1/8					4					
18	One Spot		2									12								
	Big Wolf					1/8				1/8										
	Side Hill Medicine					1/8				1/8										
19	Eagle Rib		3			1/4				1/8		22			2					
	Wolf Gut					1/4				1/8					5					
	Lizard Hip					1/4				1/8					4					
	Shear Woman					1/4				1/8					2					

20	Running Wolf		6½									45								
21	Running Wolf	1				½				¼	2									
	Heavy Runner					¼									2					
	Big Snake		1			¼				⅛		5			3					
	do brother					¼									2					
	Jim					¼				⅛					4					
22	White Calf	1	8							¼	5	*50								*Estimated.
	Crow Runs					¼				⅛										
	Little Bear					¼				⅛					2					
23	Weazle Eagle	1	2			¼				¼	4	*20			3					* Estimated.
24	Dead Sarcee		1			⅛				⅛		7			2					
	Spotted Eagle					⅛				⅛					3					
25	Heavy Shield		2							¼		9								
	Red Beads					¼				¼					2					
	Wolf Sitting Down									¼										
	Small Leggins					¼				¼					3					
26	Weazle Mocassin	1	6			½				¼	4	50			3					
	Owns a Knife					½				¼					5					
	Hair on Face					¼				¼					2					
	Pete					¼				¼					2					
27	Red Crow		6									19								
28	Day Chief	1½	6½			½				¼	4	15			6					
	Black Tail					¼				⅛					2					
	Yellow Bull					¼				⅛					2					
	Spotted Eagle					¼				⅛					2					
	Running Fisher					¼				⅛					2					
	Steel					¼				⅛					4					
	Iron Head					¼				⅛					2					
	Pack's Tail on Back					¼									2					
	Spotted Cow					¼									2					
	Owl Child					¼									2					
	Medicine White Horses					¼									2					
29	Eagle Shoe		8			½				¼		42			8					
	Spotted Woman					¼				¼					2					
	Heavy Runner					¼				¼					5					
	White Cow in Middle					½				¼					3					
	Going to the Bear					¼				¼					5					
	Chief Standing in Middle					¼				¼					3					
	Wolf Scout's Widow					⅛				⅛					3					
30	Strangling Wolf		4½			½				¼		12			5					
	Holding Council					¼				⅛					5					
	Eagle Arrow					¼				⅛					6					
31	Heavy Gun		4			½				½		15			6					
	Old Man in Dirt Ho					½				½					6					
32	Weazle Fat's Widow					½				¼					8					
33	Bull Shield					¼									9					
	Moon Calf					¼				¼					15					
	Low Horn					¼				¼					5					
34	Mike		2½			¼				¼		13			10					
	Tall Eagle					¼				¼					6					
	White Elks Widow					¼				⅛					5					

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Blood Agency, Season of 1889—*Continued.*

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148—*Continued.*

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	
	Cooked Ribs					1/4				1/8					4					
	Takes-Three-Guns					1/4				1/8					5					
	Wolf Robe					1/4				1/8					5					
35	Calf Shirt		4			1/4				1/4		16			8					
	Running Funny					1/4				1/4					2					
	Fisher					1/4				1/4					2					
	Button Chief's Widow					1/4				1/4					5					
36	Eagle Head		3			1/2				3/8		15			5					
	The Hoof					1/8				1/8										
	Little Shine					1/4				1/8					3					
	Crooked Leg					1/2				1/4					5					
	Medicine Talker					1/8				1/8					2					
	Sailing Away					1/4				1/8					3					
	White Bull					1/4				1/8					3					
37	Blackfoot Old Woman		4½			1				1/4		32			30					
	Man-who-talks					1/4				1/8					2					
	Little Shield					1/4				1/8					3					
	Has Horns					1/4				1/8					2					
	Long White Eagle					1/4				1/4					3					
	Red-tail-feathers					1/4				1/4					3					
	Wolf Shirt					1/8				1/8					2					
	Fire Steel					1/8				1/8					2					
	Young Scabby Bull					1/4				1/4					4					
	Packs-meat-on-his-back									1/8										
	White Rider					1/4				1/4					5					
	Crow Chief					1/4				1/4					5					
	Bears Arm					1/4				1/4					6					
	Medicine Calf					1/4				1/4					5					
	Flat Head Bull					1/4				1/4					4					
38	Bull-back-fat		3			1/4				1/4		17			2					
	Small Ears					1/4				1/4					6					
	Gets-lots-of-Wood					1/4				1/4										
	Calf Shield					1/8				1/8										
	Three Medicine Calf					1/8				1/8										

Big Old Moon	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	
Sleeps-towards-fire	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	
Prairie Hen	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	
Good Striker	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	
Sweet Grass	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	
Eagle Collar	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	
Nice Cutter	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	
Stolen Person	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	
Owl Shoe	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	JAS. WILSON, Farmer.
Totals	6	119	....	....	45½	....	....	....	27½	25	768	....	....	640	....	....	....	....	

Number of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in 1889.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total Number of Indians in Bands.	Total Number of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
	Treaty No. 4.							
	Birtle Agency.							
61	Kee-see-koo-wenin	Riding Mountain	Salteaux	134	.....	134	.....	
62	Way-way-see-cappo	Bird Tail Creek	do	161	.....	161	.....	
63	The Gambler	Silver Creek	do	128	.....	128	.....	
67	South Quill	Rolling River	do	123	.....	123	.....	
				546	.....	546	.....	
	Fort Pelly Agency.							
64	Coté	Fort Pelly	Salteaux	257	.....	257	.....	
65	The Key	do	do	224	.....	224	.....	
66	Kee-see-kouse	do	do	170	.....	170	.....	
				651	.....	651	.....	
	Moose Mountain.							
68	Pheasant Rump	Moose Mountain	Assiniboine	63	2	65	.....	2 in Missouri.
69	Ocean Man	do	do	83	.....	83	.....	
70	White Bear	do	Cree	99	11	110	.....	5 at Crooked Lake; 6 south of the line.
				245	13	258	.....	
	Crooked Lake.							
71	Ochapowace	Crooked Lake	Cree	141	242	383	.....	210, west and south of boundary; 19 at File Hills; 13, Turtle Mountain.
72	Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw	do	do	141	96	237	.....	45, west and south of boundary; 28, Turtle Mountain; 16, Piapots; 7, whereabouts unknown.
73	Cowesess	do	do	174	81	255	.....	36, Turtle Mountain; 10, Birtle; 7, Piapots; 28, south of the boundary.
74	Sakimay	do	do	213	16	229	.....	6 at File Hills; 10, likely south of the line.
				669	435	1,104	.....	The Indians south of the line will be dropped off the pay-sheets next year if they have not returned.
	Assiniboine Reserve							

76	The-man-who-took-the-coat	Indian Head						
	File Hills.							
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	File Hills	Cree	97	15	112		4 at Qu'Appelle ; 3, Missouri ; 6, Muscowpetungs ; 2, whereabouts unknown.
82	Okanese	do	do	64		64		
83	Star Blanket	do	do	51	7	58		1, Turtle Mountain; 2, Qu'Appelle; 2, Missouri ; 2, Crooked Lake.
84	Little Black Bear	do	do	93	10	103		4 at Turtle Mountain ; 2, Calgary ; 2, Qu'Appelle ; 2, Moose Mountain.
				305	32	337		
	Touchwood Hills.							
85								
86	Mus-cowe-quan	Touchwood Hills	Cree	160		160		
87	George Gordon	do	do	156	9	165		6 at Swift Current ; 1, Asylum ; 2, Prince Albert.
88	Day Star	do	do	78	4	82		3, Missouri ; 1, Asylum.
89	Poor Man.	do	do	105	14	119		7, Muscowpetungs : 5 at Swift Current ; 2, whereabouts unknown.
90	Yellow Quill do	Fishing Lake Nut Lake	do	273	57	330		51, away hunting ; 6 at Swift Current.
				772	84	856		
	Mus-cow-pe-tung's.							
75								
79	Piapot	Qu'Appelle Valley	Cree	263	12	275		3, Crooked Lake ; 4, File Hills ; 5, West.
	Pasquah	do Lake	do	195	12	207		4, Maple Creek ; 5, Touchwood Hills ; 3, Turtle Mountain.
80	Muscowpetung	do Valley	do	129	2	131		1, File Hills ; 1, Touchwood.
				587	26	613		
	Total in Treaty No. 4						4,613	
	TREATY No. 6.							
	Duck Lake.							
95	Cumberland Indians	(Near) La Corne	Cree	93		93		
96	One Arrow	(Opposite) Batoche	do	88	15	103		3, at Battleford ; 12, south of the line.
97	Okeemasis.	Duck Lake	do	35	29	64		21, south of the line ; 8, Battleford.
98	Beardy	do	do	107	14	121		13, north, hunting ; 1, West.
99	Che-kas-tay-pay-sin	South Saskatchewan	do	19		19		
100	John Smith	do	do	116	18	134		9, at Prince Albert ; 9, Fort McLeod.
	James Smith	Fort à la Corne	do	129	19	148		19, away north hunting.
				587	95	682		

Number of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in 1889—*Continued.*

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. of Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Band.	Total No. of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
	Treaty No. 6.							
	Carlton.							
101	Wm. Twatt	Sturgeon Lake	Cree	146	.....	146	.....	All these Indians are on the reserves, or absent temporarily hunting.
102	Petequakey	Muskeg do	do	59	.....	59	.....	
103	Mistawasis	Snake do	do	161	.....	161	.....	
104	Attackakoop	Sandy do	do	166	.....	166	.....	
105	Ko-pa-ha-wa-ke-num	Meadow do	do	66	.....	66	.....	
106	Ke-ne-mo-ta-yo	Assiniboine Lake	do	125	.....	125	.....	
				723	.....	722	.....	
	Montreal Lake.							
	James Roberts	Lac la Rouge	Cree	334	.....	334	.....	New Treaty Indians, who are hunting adjacent to their proposed Reserves.
	Wm. Charles	Montreal	do	101	.....	101	.....	
				435	.....	435	.....	
	Battleford.							
108	Red Pheasant	Eagle Hills	Cree	124	8	132	.....	2, south ; 2, Fort à la Corne ; 4, Saddle Lake.
109	Mosquito	do	Stony	155	73	228	.....	73, south and west.
110	Bear's Head	do						
111	Lean Man	do						
112	Mossomin	Jack Fish Lake	Cree	90	27	117	.....	17, south and west.
113	Sweet Grass	Battle River	do	189	95	284	.....	80, south & west ; 9, Peace Hills ; 1, in jail ; 5, at Calgary.
114	Poundmaker	do	do	134	64	198	.....	62, South ; 2, Blackfoot Crossing.
115	Thunder Child	do	do	138	13	151	.....	11, South ; 2, in jail.
116	Little Pine	Battleford	do	156	171	327	.....	109, South ; 43, Blackfoot Crossing ; 12, Sarcee ; 1 in prison ; 6, Qu'Appelle.
				986	451	1,437	.....	The absentees south of the line, will be dropped off the pay-sheets, next year, if they have not returned.
	Onion Lake.							
119	See-kas-kootch	Onion Lake	Cree	159	57	216	.....	36, around Battleford ; 4, south ; 17, hunting.
118	Big Bear	Fort Pitt	do	.....	150	150	.....	Absent since Rebellion, across line, balance of Band amalgamated with other Bands.
120	We-mis-ti-coo-se-was-is	Stony Lake	do	89	6	95	.....	1, at Battleford ; 4, hunting ; 1, in prison.

121	Onipo-hayo	Frog do						Crossing.
124	Kin-oo-say-o	Cold do	Chippewayans	119	9	128	.....	5, Isle à la Crosse ; 4, hunting.
122	Pusk-ea-ch-kee-win	Frog do	Cree	30	2	32	.....	2 at Battleford.
123	Kee-hee-win	Moose do	do	90	30	120	.....	10, around Battleford ; 10, south ; 10, away hunting.
				529	292	821	.....	
	Saddle Lake.							
125	Little Hunter	Saddle Lake	Cree	95	.....	95	.....	
126	Mus-keg-watie	Victoria	do	39	1	40	.....	1, at Victoria.
127	Blue Quill	do	do	30	.....	30	.....	
128	Seenums	Whitefish Lake	do	285	11	296	.....	7, at Saddle Lake ; 4, at Fort Saskatchewan.
129	Pee-ay-sis	Lac la Riche	do	17	.....	17	.....	
130	Antonie	Heart's Lake	Chippewayans	84	.....	84	.....	
131	Ka-qua-num	Beaver Lake	Cree	139	.....	139	.....	
				689	12	701	.....	
	Edmonton.							
132	Michael	Sturgeon River	Cree	39	32	71	.....	8 at Industrial School, High River; 24, south of Line.
133	Alexis	Stoney Lake	do	156	.....	156	.....	
134	Alexander	Rivière qui Barre	do	190	.....	190	.....	
135	Enoch le Potac	Stoney Plain	do	156	22	178	.....	4 at Morleyville ; 2, St. Albert ; 16, South.
133*a*	Iron Head	White Lake	do	53	.....	53	.....	
	Orphans of St. Albert			10	.....	10	.....	
				604	54	658	.....	
	Peace Hills.							
137	Ermineskin	Bear's Hill	Cree	131	.....	131	.....	
138	Sampson	do	do	239	50	289	.....	Away hunting, freighting and working with whites.
140	Muddy Bull	Pigeon Lake	do	70	.....	70	.....	
141	Chee-pooste-quahn	Wolf Creek	Stony	121	.....	121	.....	A few of these away hunting in the district.
				561	50	611	.....	
	Total in Treaty No. 6			.....	.....	.....	6,068	
	TREATY No. 7.							
	Sarcee Agency.							
142*	Bear's Paw	Morleyville	Stonys	212	16	228	.....	16, south at Piegans and Bloods.
142*	Chinniquy	do	do	127	1	128	.....	1 at Piegans.
143*	Jacob	do	do	232	.....	232	.....	* All the hunters of these three bands are backward and forward in the mountains hunting, when their presence is not necessary on the reserves.
145	Bull's Head	Calgary	Sarcees	336	.....	336	.....	
				907	17	924	.....	

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in 1889—*Continued.*

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	Number Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Band.	Total Number of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of absentees.
	Blackfoot Crossing.							
146	Crowfoot	North and South of Bow River	Blackfeet	1,094	.....	1,094	.....	
146	Old Sun	do	do	710	1	711	.....	Man in jail.
				1,804	1	1,805	.....	
	Piegan Reserve.							
147	North Axe	Old Man's River	Piegans	907	6	913	.....	5 with South Piegans; 1 at Pincher Creek.
	Blood Reserve.							
148	Red Crow	Belly River	Bloods	2,097	32	2,129	.....	17 across the line; 13 at Blackfoot Crossing; 1 in jail; 1 a fugitive from justice.
	Total in Treaty No. 7						5,771	
	Stragglers.							
	Cree and Salteaux			220	.....	220	.....	In vicinity of Maple Creek and Medicine Hat.
	NON-TREATY INDIANS.							
	Yellow Sky	Turtle Lake	Salteaux	90	.....	90	.....	
	Enochs	Bird Tail Creek	Sioux	108	.....	108	.....	
	Little Chief	Oak River	do	276	.....	276	.....	
	Ha-we-da	Oak Lake	do	55	.....	55	.....	
	Pa-da-mo-ne	Turtle Mountain	do	34	.....	34	.....	
	Standing Buffalo	Qu'Appelle Lakes	do	184	.....	184	.....	
	White Cap	Moose Woods	do	105	.....	105	.....	
	American Sioux	(No Reserve)	do	.....	.....	50	.....	These reside around Moose Jaw.
				852	.....	902	.....	

Number of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in 1889—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	Number resident on Reserves.	Number located at this date absent from Reserves.	Total Number in different Agencies.	Total Number in different Treaties.		
TREATY INDIANS.						
Treaty No. 4—						
Birtle Agency	546	.....	546			
Fort Pelly	651	.....	651			
Moose Mountain	245	13	258			
Crooked Lakes	669	435	1,104			
Assiniboine	237	11	248			
Muscowpetung	587	26	613			
File Hills	305	32	337			
Touchwood Hills	772	84	856			
				4,613		
Treaty No. 6—						
Duck Lake Agency	587	95	682			
Carlton do	723	.....	723			
Montreal Lake Indians	435	.....	435			
Battleford Agency	986	451	1,437			
Onion Lake do	529	292	821			
Saddle Lake do	689	12	701			
Edmonton do	604	54	658			
Peace Hills do	561	50	611			
				6,068		
Treaty No. 7—						
Sarcee Agency	907	17	924			
Blackfoot Crossing Agency	1,804	1	1,805			
Blood Agency	2,097	32	2,129			
Piegan do	907	6	913	5,711		
Total	14,841	1,611	.....	16,452		
Stragglers in vicinity of Maple Creek			.....	220		
					16,672	
NON-TREATY INDIANS.						
Number of Sioux who are resident upon Reserves that have been assigned them, but do not take Treaty			852			
United States refugee Sioux			50			
				902		
Number of Crees and Salteaux who have no land, they are entitled to enter Treaty, but have not done so			.....	About 90		
Total number of Non-Treaty Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7			.....	.....	992	
Grand Total of Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7			.....	.....	.....	17,664

STATEMENT of Earnings of Indians in the North-West Territories for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Names of Bands.	Nos. of Bands.	Sales of Grain.	Sales of Wood.	Sales of Potatoes	Sales of Cattle.	Sales of Fish.	Sales of Fur, &c.	Sales of Hay.	Sales of Lime.	Sales of Wool.	Exhibition Prizes	Miscellaneous Labor, *i.e.*, Freighting, Charcoal, Work, &c.	Total.	How Spent.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Bird Tail Sioux	57	680 50	75 20	.....	275 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231 50	1,262 36	For implements, seed-grain lumber, &c., horses, provisions and clothing.
Oak River	58	1,759 00	.....	.....	190 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,949 00	$24 for threshing, $420 for implements, $70 for horse $20 for lumber, balance food and clothing.
Turtle Mountain	60	.....	.....	.....	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 00	Clothing, provisions, and seed-grain.
Riding Mountain	61	5 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 00	33 60	Provisions and clothing.
Lizard Point	62	.....	.....	.....	65 00	20 50	175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	158 00	418 50	do do and $65 on implements.
The Gambler	63	180 00	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	213 00	Provisions and clothing and $60 on implements.
Coté	64	.....	.....	37 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 71	167 46	Provisions and clothing.
The Key	65	.....	.....	19 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112 12	131 87	do do
Keeseekouse	66	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 46	160 46	do do
Rolling River	67	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	Paid on reaper.
Moose Mountain Bands	68, 69, 70	.....	22 00	.....	.....	6 00	93 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....	110 75	257 75	Provisions, clothing, lumber, &c.
Ochapowace	71	25 00	6 00	.....	144 97	42 52	.....	77 50	.....	.....	1 00	98 00	394 99	Provisions, clothing, implements, cattle, lumber, binding twine, &c.
Kahkeewastahaw	72	89 50	1 00	.....	106 98	.....	.....	27 50	.....	.....	2 25	62 10	289 33	do do
Cowesis	73	297 64	90 00	.....	428 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 25	158 95	984 57	do do
Sakimay	74	49 00	16 50	.....	92 15	18 08	.....	45 00	58 30	.....	3 00	474 94	756 97	
Assiniboine Agency	76	176 42	.....	.....	43 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 75	200 24	464 20	Provisions, clothing, implements, lumber, stoves.
Peepeekeesis	81	116 90	45 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 75	184 15	Provisions, clothing, &c.
Okanese	82	72 65	30 00	.....	62 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 25	202 72	Provisions, clothing, lumber, stoves, &c.
Star Blanket	83	.....	30 00	.....	168 23	.....	.....	24 75	.....	.....	.....	14 00	236 98	do do
Little Black Bear	84	145 20	47 00	.....	195 33	.....	.....	11 00	.....	.....	.....	22 85	421 38	Provisions, clothing, lumber, stoves & self-binder.
Piapot	75	259 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,307 22	.....	.....	6 50	467 00	2,039 72	Provisions and clothing.

Pas-quah	79	193 55	152 50	.....	197 50	8 00	22 00	267 00	.....	.....	23 75	242 69	1,106 99	Provisions and clothing.
Muscowpetung	80	100 00	64 00	6 25	110 00	.....	.....	272 05	.....	.....	.....	775 45	1,327 75	do do
Muscowequan	85	.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 05	143 05	Provisions, clothing and implements.
George Gordon	86	.....	.....	.....	110 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333 08	443 54	Provisions and clothing.
Day Star	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 17	5 17	do do
Poor Man	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 00	17 00	do do
Yellow Quill	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 35	41 35	do do
Duck Lake Agency	.....	14 69	205 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	273 19	568 48	do do
Carlton Agency	.....	617 50	75 40	9 00	.....	.....	.....	17 00	.....	.....	.....	733 17	1,452 07	do do
Red Pheasant	108	18 00	16 00	97 00	.....	.....	65 00	70 00	50 90	4 75	.....	153 00	474 65	do do
Stony	109	48 50	691 44	95 30	.....	.....	17 80	265 90	.....	.....	.....	160 08	1,279 02	Provisions, clothing and implements.
Moosomin	112	159 00	.....	1 50	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 92	.....	63 35	306 77	do do
Sweet Grass	113	160 15	.....	4 75	.....	.....	36 25	7 50	.....	.....	.....	120 80	329 45	Provisions and clothing.
Poundmaker	114	106 30	.....	.....	76 31	.....	.....	7 00	.....	.....	.....	159 50	349 11	Provisions, clothing and seed-potatoes.
Thunderchild	115	90 75	.....	16 50	.....	.....	.....	6 00	144 00	.....	.....	100 00	357 25	Provisions and clothing.
Little Pine	116	36 50	7 50	1 35	.....	.....	23 25	74 11	.....	.....	.....	181 00	323 71	do do
Onion Lake	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280 50	280 50	do do
Saddle Lake Bands	.....	47 25	192 10	.....	.....	.....	43 00	38 00	.....	.....	.....	447 36	767 71	
Stonies	141-2-3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,680 00 approx.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,680 00	
Sarcee	145	70 00	85 00	230 00	.....	.....	.....	46 50	.....	.....	.....	233 00	664 50	Provisions and clothing.
Blackfoot	146	.....	68 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 50	.....	.....	.....	1,344 00	1,515 00	do do
Piegan	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00	.....	.....	.....	766 50	787 50	Provisions and clothing from 1st Jan., 1889.
Blood	148	204 73	142 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358 50	705 98	Provisions and clothing.
Totals	.....	5,748 33	2,103 99	519 15	2,412 43	95 10	2,155 30	2,788 53	253 20	62 67	89 50	9,362 36	25,590 56	

MEMO.—Other amounts, especially among the Sioux, have been earned, of which no account has been received.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Land sold during the Year ended the 30th June, 1889; the total amount of Purchase Money, and the quantity of surrendered surveyed Indian Land remaining unsold at that date in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			$ cts.	acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce	1,655·15	2,863 71	3,299·85	Some of these lands were resumed by the Department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more lands sold during the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to previous year's Report.
Amabel	do	715·00	1,114 75	1,115·00	
Eastnor	do	360·04	470 00	5,330·46	
Lindsay	do	1,293·00	1,089 75	3,684·00	
St. Edmund	do	604·00	453 00	37,447·00	
Bury, Town Plot	do	.....	.....	1,767·25	
Hardwick do	do	.....	.....	1,111·00	
Oliphant do	do	.....	.....	89·00	
Southampton, Town Plot	do	52·92	417 63	270·58	
Keppel	Grey	1,385·00	1,830 50	3,232·85	
Wiarton, Town Plot	do	.....	.....	36·30	
Bidwell	Manitoulin Dist.	300·00	150 00	7,305·00	
Howland	do	100·00	20 00	4,266·00	
Sheguiandah	do	58·00	29 00	11,844·00	
do Town Plot	do	.....	.....	300·35	
Billings	do	91·00	45 50	5,682·87	
Assiginack	do	.....	.....	6,787·00	
Campbell	do	100·00	50 00	10,486·00	
Manitowaning, Town Plot	do	.....	.....	34·15	
Carnarvon	do	100·00	50 00	10,831·00	
Tehkummah	do	.....	.....	8,707·00	
Sandfield	do	.....	.....	6,732·00	
Shaftesbury, Town Plot	do	4·00	217 50	158·87	
Mississaga Reserve	Algoma District	25·70	77 10	1,173·64	
Thessalon	do	.....	.....	5,398·00	
Aweres	do	.....	.....	13,584·00	
Serpent River Reserve	do	100·55	301 65	.....	Right of way for C.P.R.
Archibald	do	.....	.....	2,900·00	
Dennis	do	160·00	80 00	3,349·00	
Fisher	do	.....	.....	9,602·00	
Herrick	do	80·00	40 00	7,267·63	
Havilland	do	.....	.....	3,821·00	
Kars	do	.....	.....	9,479·00	
Apaquosh, Town Plot	do	.....	.....	316·91	
Laird	do	784·92	583 96	10,003·08	
Macdonald	do	646·40	223 00	2,834·60	
Meredith	do	.....	.....	7,695·70	
Pennefather	do	.....	.....	18,131·00	
Tilley	do	.....	.....	12,691·00	
Tupper	do	.....	.....	2,800·00	
Fenwick	do	76·50	38 25	13,097·50	
Vankoughnet	do	89·00	44 50	10,850·50	
*Shingcouicouse	do	.....	.....	269·00	*Includes small islands.
Allan	Manitoulin Dist.	596·00	183 00	4,617·00	
Burpee	do	202·00	76 00	12,171·00	
Barrie Island	do	609·00	244 30	3,593·00	
Gordon	do	414·00	207 00	3,217·00	
Gore Bay	do	1·50	30 00	2·25	
Mills	do	668·00	158 70	9,799·00	
Cockburn Island	do	301·00	150 50	29,697·00	
Dawson	do	197·90	98 50	31,703·00	
Robinson	do	1,509·00	714 50	56,876·00	
Tolsmaville, Town Plot	do	.....	.....	1,574·75	
Neebing	do	.....	.....	3,778·00	
Carried forward	.....	13,279·58	12,052 30	422,809·09	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Land sold during the Year ended the 30th June, 1889, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			$ cts.		
Brought forward.....	.....	13,279·58	12,052 30	422,809·09	
Saugeen Fishing Islands.....	Manitoulin Dist...	17·50	65 00	880·50	
Cape Hurd Islands.....	do	.....	.....	7,702·50	
Sarnia.....	Lambton.....	.....	.....	70·85	Acreage increased over last Report owing to additional surrendered lands having been added.
Anderdon.....	Essex.....	.....	.....	145·61	
Seneca.....	Haldimand.....	.....	.....	267·90	
Cayuga.....	do	249·52	1,445 50	457·64	
Azoff, Village.....	do	.....	.....	10·00	
Caledonia, Town plot.....	do	.....	.....	31·23	
Oneida.....	do	.....	.....	378·50	
Brantford.....	Brant.....	*49·80	398 40	.....	*Resumed land resold
Thorah Island.....	Lake Simcoe.....	58·00	300 00	74·00	
Bronte.....	Halton.....	.....	.....	3·75	
Port Credit and part of Township of Toronto.....	Peel.....	1·07	210 00	.....	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence.....	Ontario, Province.	167·00	608 00	905·90	
Islands in the Otonabee and its Lakes.....	Peterboro', &c	70·80	727 00	2,380·80	
Islands in Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay.....	Georgian Bay.....	80·29	785 75	.....	These Islands are surveyed as sold,
White Cloud.....	do	828·10	2,376 00	327·35	
Deseronto.....	Hastings.....	0·96	2,525 00	10·21	Acreage increased over last Report owing to additional surrendered land having been added.
Sultana Island.....	Rainy River Dist..	137·82	689 10	462·18	
		14,940·44	22,182 05	436,918·01	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan.....	Chicoutimi.....	382·00	163 30	10,200·20	
Colraine.....	Megantic.....	.....	.....	1,203·00	
Dundee.....	Huntingdon	.....	.....	20,453·00	
		382·00	163 30	31,856·20	

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	.....	14,940·44	22,182 05	436,918·01	
Quebec.....	.....	382·00	163 30	31,856·20	
		15,322·44	22,345 35	468,774·21	

ANNUAL REPORT—LANDS BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounted to 15,322.44 acres, and the sales to $22,345.35.

The quantity of land still in the hands of the Department, in round numbers, is 468,774·21 acres.

Agents' returns examined and entered	382
New sales entered	251
Number of sales cancelled	30
Cancellations of sales revoked	3
Number of leases issued and entered	44
Number of payments on leases entered	757
Number of payments on old sales entered	495
Number of notices to purchasers in arrears prepared and sent	2,184
Assignments of land examined and entered	405
Assignments of land registered	386
Descriptions for patents prepared and entered	340
Number of patents engrossed	339
Number of patents registered	334
Number of patents despatched	334
Number of patents cancelled	3
Location Tickets issued and entered	67

The total collections on account of old and new sales, on rents and on timber, amounted to $110,020.76.

The total amount of purchase money and interest thereon, in arrears on land sales, on the 30th June, 1889, amounted to $278,035.00.

Principal	$162,937 89
Interest	115,097 11
Total	$278,035 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J. D. McLean,
In Charge of Land and Timber Branch.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1889.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 2—Showing the Condition of the various Indian Schools.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT NO. 2.

Provinces.	Pupils.
Ontario	2,036
Quebec	528
Nova Scotia	123
New Brunswick	94
Prince Edward Island	19
British Columbia	453
Manitoba	1,170
North-West Territories	2,036
Total	6,459

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Depuiy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

JOHN MCCIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reverve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO.		$ cts.	
Alnwick	John Lawrence	250 00	Alnwick, County of Northumberland, Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Back Settlement	E. Cobban	200 00	Caradoc, County of Middlesex. Paid by Band
Bear Creek	A. E. L. Gilbert	200 00	do do do
Buzwah's Village	Agatha Gabow	200 00	Manitowaning Bay Indian School Fund.
Cape Croker	A. J. Langford	300 00	Nawash, Co. of Bruce. Paid by Band
Caradoc	Joseph Fisher	200 00	Caradoc, County of Middlesex. Paid by Band
Christian Island	A. McCue	275 00	Christian Island, in Georgian Bay. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Fort William, boys	Thos. F. Stakum	200 00	Fort William, Lake Superior. Indian School Fund
do girls	Sister Alagondis	200 00	do do do
do orphanage	Sister M. Vincent	300 00	do do do
French Bay	Thos. Wiley	300 00	Saugeen, Co. of Bruce. Paid by Band
Garden River, Protestant	Lena E. Brown	300 00	Garden River. Garden River Band and Indian School Fund
do Roman Catholic.	Rev. Thos. Ouellett	300 00	Garden River. Batchewana Band and Indian School Fund
Georgina Island	J. J. Henry	250 00	Georgina Island in Lake Simcoe. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Gibson	D. Carmichael	275 00	Gibson, Muskoka District. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.
Golden Lake	Catherine Stacke	200 00	Golden Lake, County of Renfrew. Indian School Fund
Hiawatha	Mary J. Cragg	250 00	Rice Lake, County of Northumberland. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Kettle Point	H. J. Johnston	250 00	Sarnia, County of Lambton. Paid by Chippewas of Sarnia
Lake Nepigon	Rev. R. Renison	200 00	Lake Nepigon. Indian School Fund
Lower Muncey	Lucy Hill	200 00	Muncey, County of Middlesex. Indian School Fund and Church of England
Mattawa	Sister St. Thecla	100 00	Upper Ottawa. Indian School Fund
Miller, Henvey's Inlet	D. Monominee	250 00	Henvey's Inlet, Parry Sound District. Band and Indian School Fund
Mississauga (New Credit)	Mary Murray	275 00	Mississauga, County of Brant. Paid by Band
do	Nellie Donoghue	250 00	Mississauga River, north shore of Lake Huron. Indian School Fund
Mohawk Institute and Indian Normal School	Rev. R. Ashton, Principal		At Brantford. New England Company.
Moravian	Willis Tobias	350 00	Moravian, County of Kent. Paid by Band
do Mission	Dora Millar		Moravian, County of Kent. Paid by Moravian Society

MENT No. 2.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
40	24	40	18	.....	17	2	2	1	1	Salary paid from a special grant of one-half the amount from the Indian School Fund to the Methodist Missionary Society.
27	14	26	22	.....	15	.....	2	.....	.....	Composition and Dictation taught.
13	7	12	7	.....	10	1	4	8	8	do do
11	5	11	9	1	10	1	3	9	9	Catechism taught.
23	13	22	11	4	22	4	10	17	17	Dictation and Literature taught.
21	15	19	13	.....	13	2	4	.....	.....	Composition taught.
28	17	25	18	12	26	14	14	28	28	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
10	7	10	9	.....	9	5	7	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
41	36	23	19	2	13	9	9	.....	.....	do do
46	38	46	36	.....	25	25	25	.....	.....	
29	13	29	18	1	18	6	8	6	6	Composition do
34	12	34	13	.....	32	2	14	.....	.....	
35	19	27	16	.....	35	5	32	.....	.....	
26	11	21	10	.....	18	4	10	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
11	8	11	4	.....	8	1	3	.....	.....	do do
16	8	12	6	.....	8	.....	4	.....	.....	
17	11	14	6	.....	13	.....	2	.....	.....	do do
11	6	11	6	.....	8	1	3	.....	.....	
14	6	14	5	.....	7	2	14	14	14	
22	11	20	13	.....	15	3	8	10	10	
24	20	24	13	.....	24	11	11	.....	.....	Cathechism taught.
24	12	19	6	.....	19	.....	5	22	.....	do and Scripture taught.
37	20	37	12	.....	36	5	5	8	8	Composition taught.
15	8	6	7	.....	8	2	1	.....	.....	Cathechism do
91	91	82	68	9	68	46	46	68	68	
48	27	48	23	.....	29	12	12	.....	48	Composition do
17	8	16	10	.....	11	.....	9	.....	.....	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO—*Continued.*		$ cts.	
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, Munceytown	Rev. W. W. Shepherd, Principal	3,900 00	*See* Remarks
Nipissing	Robt. McFarquhar	250 00	Nipissing. Indian School Fund
Oneida, No. 1	M. A. Beatty	250 00	Oneida, County of Middlesex. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
do No. 2	Phoebe Waddilove		Oneida, County of Middlesex. Church of England
do No. 3	Catherine Jackson	250 00	Oneida, County of Middlesex. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Pic River	J. A. Blais	250 00	Pic River, Lake Superior. Indian School Fund
Port Arthur, Roman Catholic	Sister M. Adeline		At Port Arthur. Is paid $12 per annum (*per capita*) from Indian School Fund
Port Elgin	Isabella McIver	250 00	Nawash, County of Bruce. Paid by Band
Rama	L. Staples	250 00	Rama, County of Ontario. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Red Line	C. Hyndman	250 00	Six Nation, County of Brant. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Red Rock	James Mackay	250 00	Red Rock or Helen Island, about 70 miles from Port Arthur. Indian School Fund
Ryerson	E. Farrer	300 00	Parry Island, Parry Sound District. Band and Indian School Fund
Sagamook	O. Pelkey	200 00	Spanish River. Indian School Fund
Saugeen	E. Sing	300 00	Saugeen, County of Bruce. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Scotch Settlement	Thos. Hogg	300 00	Saugeen, County of Bruce. Paid by Chippewas of Saugeen
Serpent River	Mary Cada	250 00	Serpent River, north shore of Lake Huron. Indian School Fund
Shawanaga	Bella Johnston	250 00	Shawanaga, Parry Sound District. Indian School Fund and Band
Sheguiandah	Chas. Hastings	300 00	Sheguiandah, Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island
Shingwauk Home	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal	1,800 00	Garden River, District of Algoma. *See* Remarks
Sidney Bay	David Craddock	250 00	Nawash, County of Bruce. Paid by Band

IENT No. 2—*Continued.*

hich Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
72	72	72	72	11	72	19	29	.....	...	An Industrial and Boarding School $60 per annum allowed from Indian Funds for each of 65 pupils. Boys taught trades and farming, girls, sewing, housework, &c.
6	10	14	9	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	
38	25	28	18	.....	26	6	11	18	18	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
18	10	17	9	.....	13	1	7	13	.....	
23	14	22	13	.....	16	2	4	.....	.....	do do
15	9	10	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
7	5	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
18	10	17	11	4	16	4	11	7	7	
28	15	28	20	1	28	2	20	26	.. 26	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
27	16	25	14	24	24	5	19	19	19	do do
13	10	13	7	.....	9	3	5	.....	.....	
27	13	27	12	5	27	4	10	7	.....	
24	16	12	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
21	8	18	10	.....	12	4	6	3	3	do do
23	12	23	15	.....	21	1	8	.....	.....	
21	10	16	9	.....	9	3	1	18	18	
23	15	19	12	.....	18	6	6	22	.....	
2	9	15	9	.....	8	.....	4	11	11	
	44	45	32	2	45	19	32	31	31	An Industrial School; all pupils resident; $60 per annum for each of 30 pupils, contributed from Indian Funds. The boys learn farming, trades, &c.
14	8	14	9	.....	14	3	11	9	9	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO—*Concluded.*		$ cts.	
Six Nations, No. 2	F. Maracle	2,900 00	Six Nation, Co. of Brant. *See* Remarks
do No. 3	Sarah Davis		
do No. 5	Emily Tobicoe		
do No. 6	Sarah Latham		
do No. 7	Sarah C. Russell		
do No. 8	Maggie Davis		
do No. 9	Mary J. Scott		
do No. 10	John Sickers		
do No. 11	Frs. Davis		
Skene	Josephine Goode	200 00	Parry Island, Parry Sound District. Paid by Band
South Bay	M. Atchitawence	200 00	South Bay. Manitoulin Island. Indian School Fund
Stoney Point	Annie Vance	200 00	Sarnia, County of Lambton. Indian School Fund
Stone Ridge	Amelia Chechock	250 00	Six Nation, County of Brant. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
St. Clair	Rev. J. J. Milliken	275 00	Sarnia, Co. of Lambton. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Sucker Creek	Maggie Lewis	200 00	Sucker Creek, Manitoulin Island. Indian School Fund
Thomas	John Miller	362 50	Six Nation, County of Brant. Paid by Band
Tyendinaga, No. 1	Elly Pegan	150 00	Tyendinaga, Co. of Hastings. Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté
do No. 2	M. Robertson	250 00	do do
do No. 3	Bertha Davidson	150 00	do do
Walpole Island, No. 1	Peter Thomas	300 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Band and Church of England
do No. 2	William Peters	250 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Wananosh Home	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal	600 00	Garden River, District of Algoma. Indian School Fund
West Bay	Jessie Smith	200 00	West Bay. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island
Whitefish Lake	L. Julian	200 00	Whitefish Lake. North shore of Lake Huron. Indian School Fund
Wikwemikong, boys	L. A. Dugas	300 00	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island. Indian School Fund
do girls, Industrial	C. Seymann	600 00	do do
Wikwemikongsing	Sophie Peltier	200 00	Wikwemikongsing do
Wikwemikong, Industrial Institution	Rev. D. Duronquet, Principal	1,800 00	At Wikwemikong do *See* Remarks
Total, Ontario		25512 50	

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
34	19	32	12	.....	29	12	17	13	13	Object lessons taught.
34	16	33	16	.....	33	16	16	18	18	do do
26	14	26	24	.....	26	8	2	19	19	The salaries of the teachers of these 9
18	9	18	17	.....	17	9	9	18	18	schools are paid from special grants
42	22	39	21	.....	27	11	11	42	42	from the Indian School Fund, the
29	16	28	15	.....	24	7	7	29	29	funds of the Six Nations and the New
36	22	32	10	2	21	13	9	9	9	England Co., respectively; the first
38	21	15	9	1	38	9	9	38	38	named contributing $400, the second
34	16	33	33	.....	34	1	1	.....	....	$1,500 and the third $1,000 per annum for that purpose.
10	8	10	10	.....	10	5	5	10	10	
15	8	12	8	.....	9	3	3	9	9	
14	9	14	13	.....	12	.....	.....	....	.....	
22	13	22	11	1	21	3	11	14	14	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
34	15	33	22	.....	33	5	5	.....	.....	do do
24	7	19	13	.....	16	2	7	.....	.....	
49	30	41	27	25	49	27	27	29	29	Composition and Euclid taught.
24	12	24	9	2	18	2	12	15	15	
28	13	28	14	3	28	6	14	28	28	Composition taught.
28	13	28	17	5	28	4	14	25	25	
29	19	22	24	.....	25	1	5	.....	.....	
54	31	54	24	4	42	11	14	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
24	21	23	13	.....	22	7	14	.....	.....	
27	11	23	18	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19	8	17	10	.....	14	1	1	10	10	
36	29	26	21	5	19	11	9	14	14	Cathechism taught.
55	39	46	39	.....	49	12	12	49	49	do do
24	13	18	11	.....	12	.....	8	14	14	do do
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	An Industrial and Boarding School, $1,800 per annum paid from Indian School Fund. The boys learn trades, farming, &c.; the girls, sewing, housework, &c.
2,036	1,252	1,817	1,164	101	1,582	432	693	778	762	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
QUEBEC.		$ cts.	
Bécancour	Ledas Genest		Bécancour (*see* Remarks)
Caughnawaga	Ovide Roy	350 00	Caughnawaga, on St. Lawrence River, opposite Lachine. I. S. Fund
do Protestant Mission	John A. Diome	250 00	Caughnawaga, on St. Lawrence River, I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Chenail	Josephine Peets	200 00	St. Régis, Co. of Huntingdon, on St. Lawrence River. Paid by Band
Cornwall Island, Protestant	Louis Benedict	200 00	St. Régis, Co. of Huntingdon. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
do Rom. Catholic	A. O. Callaghan	200 00	St. Régis, Co. of Huntington. Paid by Band
Lake St. John	Eugêne Roy	150 00	Lake St. John, Co. of Chicoutimi. I. S. Fund
Lorette	Emilie Bittner	200 00	Lorette, Co. of Quebec. I. S. Fund
Maniwaki	James McAuley	300 00	River Désert, Co. of Ottawa. Paid by Band
Maria	Margaret Audet	150 00	Maria, Co. of Bonaventure. I. S. Fund
Oka, village	E. E. Allen	225 00	Oka, Co. of Two Mountains. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Oka, country	Victoria Roy	175 00	do do
Restigouche	Kate Murray	200 00	Restigouche, Co. of Bonaventure. I. S. Fund
St. Francis, Protestant	Edwin Benedict	250 00	St. François du Lac, Co. of Yamaska. I. S. Fund
do Roman Catholic	Sister St. Lawrence	290 00	do do
St. Régis	Mary J. Powell	200 00	St. Régis, Co. of Huntingdon, on River St. Lawrence. Paid by Band
do Island	Josephine Leclair	200 00	do do
Temiscamingue	John King	250 00	Temiscamingue, Lake Temiscamingue. I. S. Fund
do R. C. Mission	Sister St. Hilaire	100 00	do do
Total, Quebec		3,890 00	
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Bear River	T. C. Kerr	264 00	Bear River, Digby Co. I. S. Fund
Eskasoni	R. McMillan	200 00	Eskasoni, Co. of Cape Breton. I. S. Fund
Middle River	M. A. McEachen	200 00	Middle River, Co. of Victoria do
New Germany	Maggie J. Barss	300 00	New Germany, Co. of Lunenburg. I. S. Fund
Salmon River	Sarah Macdonald	200 00	Salmon River, Co. of Richmond. I. S. Fund
Whycocomagh	John McEachen	200 00	Whycocomagh, Co. of Inverness. I. S. Fund
Total, Nova Scotia		1,364 00	

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
12	8	4	6	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	$50 per annum is paid from I. S. Fund for clothing, &c., for children attending school.
82	44	82	34	4	24	6	15	5	5	
45	15	45	21	.....	17	.....	4	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
18	6	18	7	1	18	2	18	7	7	Composition taught.
18	8	14	15	.....	11	.....	3	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
14	10	13	12	.....	11	.....	5	3	.....	Mental arithmetic and dictation taught.
33	13	15	10	6	33	4	2	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
52	36	49	28	15	29	16	8	.....	.....	do
17	13	13	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
24	9	24	14	.....	24	.....	8	16	16	do
24	15	14	9	.....	14	.....	4	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
18	11	16	9	.....	17	4	6	.....	.....	do do
50	22	50	9	8	39	2	5	8	8	Catechism taught.
20	11	18	12	7	13	5	4	10	10	do
30	26	28	25	19	25	13	11	.....	.....	do
27	16	25	22	.....	21	.....	15	4	4	Mental arithmetic and dictation taught.
15	7	15	7	.....	7	.....	6	7	7	Composition taught.
22	13	22	11	.....	12	.....	8	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
7	7	7	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
528	290	472	257	61	325	53	124	60	57	
23	11	23	11	.....	18	1	2	.....	.....	Composition taught.
15	6	10	3	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	Dictation do
19	9	14	11	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	Catechism do
14	8	12	12	.....	12	9	12	.....	.....	Mental arithmetic taught.
26	8	18	11	.....	23	.....	9	.....	.....	do do
26	8	17	9	.....	12	4	9	.....	.....	Catechism do
123	50	94	57	.....	71	17	37	.....	.....	

TABULAR STAT

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (fro

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
NEW BRUNSWICK.		$ cts.	
Burnt Church	Flora Campbell	200 00	Burnt Church, Co. of Northumberlan I. S. Fund
Eel Ground	Michael Flinne	250 00	Eel Ground, Co. of Northumberlan I. S. Fund
Kingsclear	J. M. McNulty	200 00	Kingsclear, Co. of York. I. S. Fund.
St. Mary's	M. H. Martin	200 00	St. Mary's do do
Tobique	Mary J. Hawkes	240 00	Tobique, at mouth of Tobique Rive I. S. Fund and Band
Total, New Brunswick		1,090 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Lennox Island	Jérôme Le Clercq	200 00	Lennox Island. Consolidated Fund
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Ahousat	Rev. Father Heymen	$12 *per capita* up to $300 per annum, except in the case of St. Mary's School, which has a special grant of $500 per ann., and Port Simpson, $400 per ann.	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.
Alert Bay	Rev. A. J. Hall		
Clay-o-quot	Rev. Father Heymen		
Comeakin (Cowichan)	Sister M. Celestine		
Kincolith	A. E. Price		
Kyuquaht	Rev. Joseph Nicolaye		
Massett	Chas. Harrison		
Naas River (Sahalsap)	B. Savage		
Nanaimo	S. M. Laurence		
Port Essington	John J. Stephenson		
Port Simpson	R. B. Beavis		
St. Mary's R. C. Mission	Rev. Father Chirouse, Director		
Yale	Sister Superior Com'ty "All Hallows"		*See* Remarks
Total, British Columbia			

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
13	10	11	5	.....	13	5	5	1	1	Composition taught.
13	4	8	6	.....	10	4	6	9	9	Dictation do
17	14	12	11	.....	17	17	10	8	.....	Catechism do
22	13	14	12	.....	22	12	4	19	19	Sewing do
29	22	29	8	.....	7	4	5	7	7	Catechism do
94	63	74	42	.....	69	42	30	44	36	
19	10	16	6	2	6	3	5	.....	.....	Catechism and dictation taught.
22	14	18	22	.....	22	.....	.....	22	22	June quarter only.
15	6	5	4	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	
27	16	20	27	.....	27	.....	.....	27	.....	December and March quarters only.
30	24	26	16	.....	16	8	.....	.....	.....	do quarter only.
48	15	31	15	.....	29	.....	29	48	48	
30	25	20	20	.....	30	20	30	30	30	June quarter only.
47	40	18	39	.....	19	8	10	47	47	
23	16	14	23	.....	10	.....	10	21	21	
33	8	25	14	.....	13	.....	33	.....	.....	Dictation taught.
29	10	15	28	.....	27	....	1	.....	.....	
104	37	87	56	.....	92	12	72	40	40	
25	27	27	19	.....	19	14	14	11	11	Sewing and knitting taught.
18	17	16	17	6	18	11	11	14	14	Receives a grant of $60 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
453	253	322	300	6	328	73	212	260	233	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA.			
Assabaska	R. B. Grant	A salary of $300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each school wholly supported by the Government, and $12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25, and up to the number of 42; the whole not to exceed $504 per annum. The teachers of such of those schools as receive aid from Missionary Societies receive from the Department, in addition to such aid, the sum of $12 *per capita* per annum on an average daily attendance, not to exceed 25 pupils, nor $300.	Assabaska, Treaty No. 3
Berens River	E. H. West		Beren's River do 5
Black River	Douglas Allan		Black River do 5
Broken Head River	A. K. Black		Broken Head River do 1
Chemahahwin	Robert Miles		Chemahahwin do 5
Coutcheeching	Thos. O'Keefe		Coutcheeching (Rainy River), Treaty 3.
Crane River	W. Adam		Crane River, Treaty No. 2
Cross Lake	Geo. Garrioch		Cross Lake do 5
Ebb and Flow Lake	John Favel		Ebb and Flow Lake do 2.
Fairford, Upper	Rev. Geo. Bruce		Fairford do 2
do Lower	W. Anderson		do do 2
Fisher River	Joseph Rundle		Fisher River do 5
Fort Alexander, Protestant	A. W. Kincaid		Fort Alexander do 1
do Rom. Catholic	Leo. Sehanus		do do 1
Frenchman's Head	Geo. Prewer		Lac Seul do 3
Grand Rapids	W. G. Gow		Grand Rapids do 5
Grassy Narrows	C. C. Kelly		Grassy Narrows do 3
Hollow Water River	H. d'E. Leslie		Hollow Water River do 5
Hungry Hall	W. E. Jefferson		Hungry Hall do 3
Islington	W. H. Dallas		Islington do 3
Jack Head	Geo. L. Macrae		Jack Head do 5
Lac Seul	John Hill		Lac Seul do 3
Lake Manitoba	Wm. Coutu		Lake Manitoba do 2
Lake St. Martin	Frank L. Hunt		Lake St. Martin do 2
Little Forks	Chas. J. Hollands		Little Forks (Rainy River), Treaty 3.
Little Saskatchewan	Colin Sanderson		Little Saskatchewan do 2.
Long Sault	John Kirkland		Long Sault (Rainy River) do 3.
Loon Straits	Ben. Clark		Loon Straits, Treaty No. 5
Manitou Rapids	D. H. Lusted		Manitou Rapids do 3
Moose Lake	Chas. Tweddell		Moose Lake do 5
Muckle's Creek	R. McKenzie		St. Peter's do 1
Netley Creek, Roman Catholic	Frs. Falcon		do do 1
Norway House	C. J. Bouchette		Norway House do 5
Pas	Thos. Hartt		Pas do 5
Pine Creek	Rev. J. A. Dupont		Pine Creek (Agt. Martineau's Agency), Treaty No. 4
Poplar River	F. A. Disbrowe		Poplar River, Treaty No. 5
Rosseau River	J. B. Gauthier		Rosseau River do 1
Rossville	Gussie Parkinson		Norway House do 5
St. Peters, North	W. H. Prince		St. Peter's do 1
do South	Rev. Hy. Cochrane		do do 1
do East, Protestant	H. McKenzie		do do 1
do do Rom. Catholic	Jules Tabouret		do do 1
Wabegoon	E. W. Lys		Wabegoon do 3
Washakada Home	Florence Robinson		At Elkhorn. *See* Remarks
Water Hen River	J. H. Adam		Water Hen River, Treaty No. 2
Total, Manitoba			

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks
22	13	11	11	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	June quarter only.
25	9	25	18	.....	25	5	21	14	14	June do
21	13	17	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	
16	7	7	4	.....	7	.....	4	.....	.....	
28	14	15	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	December quarter only.
26	11	24	11	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
24	18	17	12	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	
21	16	13	5	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	
25	8	10	7	.....	10	3	3	.....	.....	Dictation taught.
30	19	28	18	14	23	12	12	21	21	
22	10	20	8	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	
64	24	34	32	.....	11	10	10	.....	.....	
19	8	16	10	.....	17	5	8	.....	.....	
38	14	20	8	.....	14	4	5	13	13	Catechism and French taught.
21	8	15	11	.....	15	2	4	21	21	
36	23	14	18	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	
25	10	9	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	
30	16	30	23	.....	23	3	3	.....	.....	Dictation taught.
18	7	12	12	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	
29	13	27	11	.....	28	.....	2	.....	.....	
18	4	10	10	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	June quarter only.
36	10	31	16	.....	27	.....	16	30	30	
17	7	7	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Catechism and French taught.
21	6	17	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19	4	15	11	.....	11	.....	8	12	12	
17	10	15	8	.....	11	.....	.....	11	11	
23	9	22	8	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	
4	1	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	December quarter only.
27	8	27	12	.....	12	.....	6	3	3	
35	21	26	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
26	15	18	14	9	13	9	9	14	14	Scripture taught.
15	6	4	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	March quarter only.
21	16	17	11	.....	14	.....	2	.....	.....	
35	20	29	17	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	10	11	10	.....	7	1	5	13	13	Catechism taught.
43	16	30	28	27	43	27	37	.....	.....	
15	6	11	10	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	
43	27	35	28	.....	39	13	13	8	8	Knitting and sewing taught.
37	27	37	16	6	16	5	7	1	.....	
48	32	36	17	16	16	18	18	37	37	Scripture and composition taught.
44	23	31	27	7	16	9	8	10	10	Catechism taught.
17	5	7	7	.....	5	2	2	4	4	
22	7	17	5	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	
8	5	2	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	Receives a grant of $2,000 per annum.
25	19	15	11	3	15	7	4	.....	.....	Dictation taught.
1,170	575	837	561	82	548	146	236	212	211	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary or Grant per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		$ cts.	
Alexander	A. Grey	300 00	Alexander, Edmonton District, Treaty No. 6
Armadale Mission	C. J. Mackay	300 00	Mistowasis, Carlton District, Treaty No. 6
Assiniboine	John McLean	600 00	Assiniboine, Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4
Battleford Industrial School	Rev. T. Clarke, Prin.	1,200 00	At Battleford, Treaty No. 6
Battle River	E. B. Glass	*See* Rmrks.	Sampson, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6
Bear's Hill, Protestant	Chas. E. Somerset	do	Muddy Bull, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6
do Roman Catholic	Père Gabillon	300 00	Ermine Skin, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6
Beardy and Okemasis	F. Ladret	300 00	Beardy and Okemasis, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6
Bird Tail (Sioux)	J. G. Burgess	300 00	Bird Tail, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.
Birtle Industrial School	Rev. G. G. McLaren, Principal	*See* Rmrks.	At Birtle do do
Blackfoot (Old Sun's Camp)	Frank Swanson	300 00	Blackfoot, Treaty No. 7
do (Big Plume's Camp)	S. J. Stocken	540 00	do do
do Crossing	T. Robb	300 00	do do
Blood, Protestant	E. F. Hillier	540 00	Blood do
do do	Edward Wells	*See* Rmrks.	do do
do Roman Catholic	Père Legat	300 00	do do
Crow Stand	John Beach	300 00	Near Pelly (S. end Côté's Reserve) Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4
do Boarding School	G. A. Laird, Principal.	*See* Rmrks.	do do
Day Star	James Slater	300 00	Day Star, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4
Eagle Hills	Mary Price	300 00	Near Red Pheasant's Reserve, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6
do	M. MacConnell	400 00	Stony, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6
File Hills Boarding School	A. Campbell, Principal	*See* Rmrks.	Little Black Bear's, File Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4
do	R. N. Toms	300 00	do do
Fort Chipewayan	Rev. W. D. Reeve	500 00	Athabasca District, Outside Treaty Limits
Gambler	Frs. Jordens	300 00	Cowesees, Crooked Lakes Agency Treaty No. 4
Good Fish Lake	C. A. Lindsay	*See* Rmrks.	James Seenum's, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6
Gordon	Rev. Owen Owens	700 00	George Gordon's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4
do Boarding School	do Principal	*See* Rmrks.	do do
Isle à la Crosse	Sister Langelier	300 00	Petequakey, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6
Jack Fish Creek	E. R. Applegarth	300 00	Moosomin's, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6

MENT No. 2—*Continued*.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Remarks.
26	15	9	6	6	.....	.....	
30	22	18	4	6	2	.....	Government grant.
23	11	13	5	3	2	.....	The Government grants $300 and the F. M. S. (Presbyterian) $300.
50	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Re'dg	Writ.	Arith.	Geog.	Music	
34	10	14	9	14	5	7	Receives Government grant of $12 per capita per annum up to 25 pupils.
27	12	14	5	.....	.....	.....	do do
36	9	25	11	.....	.....	.....	Government grant.
12	8	9	2	.....	.....	.....	do
23	13	19	.....	1	3	.....	do
		Re'dg	Writ.	Arith.			
23	20	23	21	22	.....	.....	Government grants $60 per annum for each of 20 pupils.
49	13	43	6	.....	.....	.....	do grant.
46	8	20	3	.....	.....	.....	do grants $300 and Ch. M. Society $240.
52	14	33	14	5	.....	.....	do grant.
115	26	82	10	.....	.....	.....	do grants do do
		Re'dg	Writ.	Arith.			
39	5	37	22	26	.....	.....	do do $12 per cap. per annum up to 25 pupils.
54	24	47	7	.....	.....	.....	do grant.
32	10	12	12	2	2	4	do do
		R'edg	Writ.	Arith.	Geog.	Gram.	
41	26	33	37	36	8	2	do grants $60 per annum for each of 20 pupils.
10	5	7	3	.....	.....	.....	do grant.
23	21	7	6	4	6	.....	do do
29	21	29	....	.....	.....	....	do grants $300 and Ch. M. Society $100.
7	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do $60 per annnum for each of 20 pupils.
27	5	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	do grant; September quarter only.
		Re'dg	Writ.	Arith.	Geog.	Gram.	
11	9	2	2	2	1	4	do grants $200 and Ch. M. Society $300.
16	11	5	4	4	.....	.....	do grant.
25	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do grants $12 per cap. on average attendance up to 25 pupils.
38	19	12	7	9	10	.....	do do $400 and Diocese of Qu'Appelle $300.
14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do $50 per annum for each of 10 pupils.
30	27	14	8	4	4	.....	do grant.
12	10	4	2	2	4	.....	do do

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary or Grant per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*		$ cts.	
John Smith	M. Willson	300 00	John Smith's, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6
Keys	Rev. S. Agassiz	600 00	Keys, Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4
Lac la Biche	Rev. Father Coliquon	300 00	Lac la Biche, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6
Morley Mission	L. Helliwell	*See* Rmrks.	Stony, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7
do	E. R. Steinhauer	do	Stony (S. side of Bow River) Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7
Muscowpetung Boarding School	Rev. W. S. Moore, Prin.	do	Near Muscowpetung Reserve, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty No. 4
Muscowequan's Semi do	F. W. Dennehy, Prin.	do	Muscowequhans, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4
Muskeg Lake	Rev. J. P. Paquette	300 00	Petequakey, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6
McDougall Orphanage and Training Institution	Jas. A. Youmans, Prin.	*See* Rmrks.	Stony, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7
Oak River (Sioux)	W. A. Burman	300 00	Oak River, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4
Onion Lake, Protestant	D. D. McDonald	*See* Rmrks.	Puskee-kee-he-wins, Onion Lake or Fort Pitt Agency, Treaty No. 6
do Roman Catholic	P. Laboissière	300 00	Onee-pow-hayos do do
Piapot	Isabella Rose	500 00	Piapot, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty No. 4
Peigan, Protestant	Rev. H. T. Bourne	300 00	Peigan, Treaty No. 7
do Roman Catholic	Père Foisy	*See* Rmrks.	do
Poor Man	C. J. Pritchard	400 90	Poor Man's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4
Poundmaker	J. Dandelin	600 00	Poundmaker's, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6
Qu'Appelle Industrial School	Rev. J. Hugonnard, Principal	1,200 00	At Fort Qu'Appelle, Treaty No. 4
Riding Mountain	D. H. McVicar	600 00	Kee-see-ho-wenin, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4
Round Lake Industrial School	Rev. H. McKay, Prin.	*See* Rmrks.	At Round Lake, Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4
Saddle Lake	R. B. Steinhauer	do	Saddle Lake, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6
Sarcee	H. W. G. Stocken	540 00	Sarcee, Treaty No. 7
Sandy Lake	J. M. R. Neely	500 00	Atakakoop, Carlton Agency, Treaty No6.
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	C. Dahm	350 00	Standing Buffalo, Muscowpetung Ag'cy, Treaty No. 4
do Boarding School.	do Principal	*See* Rmrks.	do do
Stony Lake	Louis Akenakew	500 00	Kennematayo's, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6
Stony Plains, Protestant	M. Anderson	600 00	Enoch-la-potac, Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6
do Roman Catholic	Thos. Risdale	300 00	do do
Sweet Grass, Protestant	W. J. Hope	300 00	Sweet Grass, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Remarks.
25	16	12	4	5	3	1	Government grant.
15	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do grants $300 and Ch. M. Society $300.
10	10	2	.....	2	.....	.....	do grant ; September quarter only.
		Re'dg	Writ.	Arith.			
37	8	28	15	26	.....	.....	do grants $12 per cap. on average attendance up to 25 pupils.
		Re'dg	Writ.	Arlth.			
32	14	21	18	11	.....	.....	do do do do
		Re'dg	Writ.	Arith.	Geog.	Gram.	
30	23	30	30	30	29	29	do do $60 per ann. for each of 40 pupils ; 29 pupils in history.
12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do $50 per annum for each of 10 pupils.
16	13	5	6	4	.....	.....	do grant.
		Re'dg	Writ.	Arith.			
23	23	23	23	15	.....	.....	do grants $60 per annum for each of 50 pupils.
26	12	18	8	.....	.....	.....	do grant.
18	11	12	5	1	.....	.....	do grants $12 per capita per annum on an average attendance up to 25 pupils.
42	19	24	11	7	.....	.....	do grant.
18	18	15	2	1	.....	.....	do grants $300 and Presbyterian Church $200.
77	13	65	1	.....	.....	.....	do grant.
40	17	31	8	1	.....	.....	do grants $12 per capita per annum on average attendance up to 25 pupils.
13	7	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do $300 and Diocese of Qu'Appelle $100.
22	9	8	7	3	3	1	do grant.
		Re'dg	Writ.	Arith.			
134	134	115	109	93			
29	16	10	8	4	3	4	do grants $300 and Presbyterian Church $300.
28	19	8	13	4	2	1	do do $60 per annum for each of 50 pupils.
		Re'dg	Writ.	Arith.	Geog.		
29	18	18	14	12	1	.....	do do $12 per annum on average attendance up to 25 pupils.
34	9	27	5	.....	.....	.....	do do $300 and Ch. M. Society $240.
25	21	4	7	5	7	2	do do $400 do $100.
28	7	19	5	3	1	.....	do do $300 and Roman Catholics $50.
		Re'dg	Writ.	Arith.			
3	2	3	3	3	.....	.....	do do $50 per annum for each of 10 pupils.
9	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	do do $300 and Ch. M. Society $200.
25	16	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do $300 and Presbyterian Church $300.
31	8	25	6	.....	.....	.....	do grant.
19	9	6	6	7	.....	.....	do do Sept. and Dec. quarters only.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary or Grant per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*		$ cts.	
Sweet Grass, Roman Catholic..	P. J. Callahan.....	300 00	Sweet Grass, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
St. Albert Roman Catholic Industrial School.....	Père Lestance, Prin...	*See* Rmrks.	Orphan's, Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
St. Joseph do ..	Père Claude, Principal.	1,200 00	At High River, (near Calgary) Treaty No. 7.....
Thunder Child.....	John Hope.....	500 00	Thunder Child, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Touchwood Hills.....	F. W. Dennehy.....	400 00	Muscowequan's, Touchwood Hills Ag'cy, Treaty No. 4.....
Vermillion, Irene Training Institution.....	Rev. E. J, Lawrence..	500 00	Athabasca District (outside of treaty limits).....
White Cap (Sioux).....	Mrs. W. R. Tucker ...	*See* Rmrks.	White Cap (near Saskatoon) Treaty No. 6.....
White Fish Lake.....	Mrs. O. German	do	James Seenum's, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Total, N.W. Territories..	.....	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

JOHN MCGIRR.
Clerk of Statistics.

MENT No. 2—*Concluded.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Cemarks.
32	22	27	5	.....	.....	.....	Government grant.
43	43	Re'dg 21	Writ. 20	Arith. 22	Geog. 8	Gram. 11	do grants $60 per annum for each of 50 pupils; 3 pupils in history.
47	47	Re'dg 39	Writ. 40	Arith. 36	Geog. 14	Gram. 28	
26	16	7	10	6	.....	.....	do do $300 and Ch. M. Soeiety $200.
32	21	15	10	4	3	.....	do grant.
18	13	4	1	3	2	4	do grants $200 and Ch. M. Society $300.
11	9	Re'dg 11	Writ. 7	Arith. 7	.....	.....	do do $12 per capita per annum on average attendance up to 25 pupils.
23	11	Re'dg 12	Writ. 9	Arith. 14	Geog. 7	Gram. 2	do do do 10 pupils in music.
2,036	1,137	1,322	626	476	130	90	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Returns	Pro-testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Algonquins of Carleton	26	*			
do Golden Lake	91		91		1 Roman Catholic.
do Renfrew	673	*			
Chippewas of the Thames	454	454			Protestant.
do Walpole Island	655	620	21	14	do
do Sarnia	471	459	12		do
do Snake Island	127	127			do
do Rama	231	217	14		do
do Saugeen	363	343	20		do
do Nawash	397	277	120		do
do Beausoleil	341	219	122		do
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, Muskoka District	135	135			do
Moravians of the Thames	292	292			do
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	162	162			do
do Rice Lake	82	82			do
do Scugog	48	46	1	1	
do Alnwick	236	236			do
do New Credit	253	253			do
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,069	1,069			do
Munsees of the Thames	132	132			do
Oneidas of the Thames	745	745			do
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	176	176			do
do Aux Sauble	27	27			
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, at—					
Cockburn Island	33		33		
Sheshegwaning	170		170		Roman Catholic.
West Bay	253		253		do
Sucker Creek	105	90	15		Protestant.
Sheguiandah	145	131	14		do
Sucker Lake	24		24		
South Bay	68		68		Roman Catholic.
Wikwemikong	861		861		do
Wikwemikongsing	191		191		do
Obidgewong	22			22	
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, at—					
Fort William	378		378		do
Red Rock or Helen Island	207		207		do
Pays Plat	55		55		do
Lake Nepigon	501		501		do
Pic River	264		264		
Long Lake	338		338		
Michipicoton and Big Heads	322		322		
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—					
Thessalon River	179		179		
Maganettawan	171		171		do
Spanish River	541	61	440	40	
White Fish Lake	140	35	85	20	do
Mississagua River	144		115	29	do
Onewaiegoes	59		59		
Serpent River	95		73	22	do
French River	89	75	14		Protestant.
Tahgaiewenene	151		151		
White Fish River	78	78			do
Parry Island	84	54	15	15	do
Shawanaga	125	75	45	5	do
Henvy's Inlet	194	80	80	34	do
Lake Nipissing	169		169		Roman Catholic

* Religion unknown.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro-testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
jibbewas of Lake Huron, at—					
Temogamingue	91	.....	91	.....	
Dokis	62	.....	62	.....	
Garden River	420	166	254	.....	Prot. & R. Catholic.
Batchewana Bay	355	17	338	.....	Roman Catholic.
ix Nations on the Grand River	†3,384	2,137	25	684	13 Protestant.
/yandotts of Anderdon	98	*	.....	.....	
Total	17,752				

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

benakis of St. Francis	339	75	264	.....	
do Bécancour	39	*	.....	.....	
lgonquins of—					
Desert	450	4	446	.....	Roman Catholic.
Témiscamingue	121	.....	121	.....	do
South Pontiac	1,028	*	.....	.....	
North do	1,028	*	.....	.....	
Bigelow, Wells, Blake, McGill, County of Ottawa	14	*	.....	.....	
Beauman, Villeneuve, County of Ottawa	1	*	.....	.....	
Mulgrave, Derry do	15	*	.....	.....	
Ste. Angélique do	6	*	.....	.....	
Hartwell do	25	*	.....	.....	
North Nation do	11	*	.....	.....	
River Rouge, North do	31	*	.....	.....	
Hull, City do	3	*	.....	.....	
Hull do	5	*	.....	.....	
Gatineau, Village do	1	*	.....	.....	
Wright do	8	*	.....	.....	
Aumond do	1	*	.....	.....	
Unorganized Territory do	320	*	.....	.....	
Argenteuil	24	*	.....	.....	
Shefford	2	*	.....	.....	
Bagot	1	*	.....	.....	
Danville, Village	2	*	.....	.....	
Victoriaville	8	*	.....	.....	
St. Médard	1	*	.....	.....	
Mégantic	2	*	.....	.....	
L'Islet	21	*	.....	.....	
Beauce	2	*	.....	.....	
Kamouraska	2	*	.....	.....	
St. Timothée	2	*	.....	.....	
Côteau Landing, Village	4	*	.....	.....	
St. Urbain	4	*	.....	.....	
Point au Pic, Village	4	*	.....	.....	
St. Joachim	1	*	.....	.....	
Quebec, City	5	*	.....	.....	
do County	33	*	.....	.....	
Champlain	379	*	.....	.....	
Montreal, City	13	*	.....	.....	
Laval	1	*	.....	.....	
Rimouski	39	*	.....	.....	
St. Sylvestre	2	*	.....	.....	
Three Rivers	11	*	.....	.....	
Stanstead	10	*	.....	.....	

* Religion unknown.
† Religion of 534 unknown and 4 Universalists.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians, Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro-testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Algonquins of—					
Montcalm	9	*			
Joliette	1	*			
Berthier	53	*			
Iberville	7	*			
Maskinongé	18	*			
St. Maurice	174	*			
Compton	10	*			
Portneuf	2	*			
Amalecites of Témiscouata	73	*			
do Viger	122		122		
Hurons of Lorette	291	1	290		1 Roman Catholic.
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,692		1,692		1 do
do St. Régis	1,172	72	1,100		1 Prot., 4 R. C.
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains	375	225	150		2 do
Micmacs of Gaspé	71	*			
do Maria	108		108		1 Roman Catholic.
do Restigouche	562		562		1 do
Montagnais of—					
Betsiamits	527		527		
Escoumains	66		66		
Godbout	42		42		
Grand Romaine	355		355		
Lake St. John	384	22	362		1 do
Mingan	186		186		
Maskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence	2,860	*			
Seven Islands	321		321		
Total	13,500				

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of—					
Annapolis, Digby and Shelburne	295		295		1 Roman Catholic.
King's County	62		62		
Queen's	102		102		
Lunenburg	59		59		1 do
Halifax	110		110		1 do
Hants	164		164		
Colchester	100		100		
Cumberland	102		102		
Pictou	174		174		1 do
Antigonish and Guysboro'	168		168		
Richmond	248		248		1 do
Inverness	125		125		1 do
Victoria	121		121		1 do
Cape Breton	159		159		1 do
Yarmouth	70		70		
Total	2,059				

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of—					
Restigouche	32		32		
Gloucester	45		45		
Northumberland	429		429		2 Roman Catholic.

ABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro-testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
icmacs of—					
Kent	328	.....	328	.....	
Westmoreland	69	.....	69	.....	
malecites of—					
Madawaska	39	.....	39	.....	
Victoria	178	.....	178	.....	1 Roman Catholic.
Carleton	87	.....	87	.....	
Charlotte	36	.....	36	.....	
St. John	14	.....	14	.....	
York, Sunbury, King's and Queen's County.	317	.....	317	.....	2 do
Total	1,574				
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					
icmacs	314	.....	314	.....	1 Roman Catholic.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.					
hippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1	2,451	1,356	409	686	6 Prot., 4 R. C.
do do do 2	687	343	193	151	6 do 2 do
do Salteaux do 3	2,796	766	200	1,830	9 do 2 do
do do and Crees of Treaty No. 4	¶ 4,834	690	355	2,991	9 do 4 do
hippewas, Salteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 5.	3,036	2,231	52	753	15 do
lain and Wood Crees of Treaty No. 6	§ 4,993	2,050	1,948	929	15 do 9 do
lackfeet of Treaty No. 7	5,725	561	.....	5,164	8 do 3 do
esident Sioux	852	.....	.....	.....	
tragglers in vicinity of Maple Creek and Medicine Hat	220	.....	.....	.....	
Total	25,594				
eace River District	2,038	*	.....	.....	.....
thabasca do	8,000	*	.....	.....	.....
IcKenzie do	7,000	*	.....	.....	.....
astern Rupert's Land	4,016	*	.....	.....	.....
abrador, Canadian Interior	1,000	*	.....	.....	.....
rctic Coast	4,000	*	.....	.....	.....
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
WEST COAST AGENCY.					
hhousaht	282				
lao-qu-aht	280				
haic-cles-aht	127				
hatt-is-aht	134				
mlh-wilh-laht	176				
osh-que-aht	206				
owchuk-lis-aht	53				
el-seem-aht	123				
y-wk-aht	490				
atch-itl-aht	75	.....	852	2,241	3 Roman Catholic.
ooach-aht	276				
itten-aht	220				
ooch-alh-laht	125				
i-aht	214				
pitches-aht	54				
acheen-aht	63				
oo-qu-aht	31				
sesh-aht	164				
Total	3,093				

¶ Religious belief of Indians (798) in Muscowpetung's Agency not given.
§ Religious belief of 66 Indians not given. * Religion unknown.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro-testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.					
Assylitch	26	17	9	.....	1 Protestant.
Burrard Inlet, Reserve No. 3	57	.....	57	.....	
Capitano Creek	70	40	30	.....	
Cheam	160	.....	160	.....	
Chehales	142	.....	142	.....	
Co-qua-piet	35	.....	35	.....	
Coquet-lane	26	.....	26	.....	
Cla-hoose	124	.....	124	.....	
Douglas	118	.....	118	.....	
Ewa-hoos	74	.....	74	.....	
Em-alcom	64	.....	64	.....	
False-Creek	84	.....	84	.....	
Haisting's Saw Mills	120	100	20	.....	
Harrison Mouth	50	.....	50	.....	
Hope	172	.....	172	.....	1 Roman Catholic.
Katsey	66	.....	66	.....	
Langley	148	.....	148	.....	
Matsqui	59	.....	59	.....	
Mission—Burrard Inlet	296	.....	296	.....	1 do
Misqueam	133	33	100	.....	
Moodyville Saw Mills	86	86	.....	.....	
New Westminster	121	.....	121	.....	1 do
Nicoamen	34	.....	34	.....	
Ohamille	86	40	46	.....	
Pemberton Meadows	188	.....	188	.....	
Popkum	31	31	.....	.....	
Semiahmoo	49	.....	49	.....	
Schurye	25	.....	25	.....	
Sechelt	327	.....	327	.....	
Skokale	47	40	7	.....	1 Protestant.
Skowall	84	.....	84	.....	
Skukum Chuck	112	.....	112	.....	
Skulteen	124	.....	124	.....	
Seymour Creek	32	32	.....	.....	
Squah	106	.....	106	.....	
Squattets	84	64	20	.....	
Squamish—Howe Sound	257	157	100	.....	
Sliammon	307	.....	307	.....	
Slumagh	62	.....	62	.....	
Squehala	16	16	.....	.....	
Squeam	40	.....	40	.....	
Sumas, No. 1	30	.....	30	.....	
do No. 2	55	45	10	.....	
do No. 3	53	30	23	.....	
Syuay	65	28	37	.....	
Texes Lake	48	.....	48	.....	
To-ylee	54	44	10	.....	1 do
Tsonassan	78	.....	78	.....	
Wadington Harbor	76	.....	76	.....	
Whonock	62	.....	62	.....	
Yak-y-you	51	24	27	.....	
Yale	187	87	100	.....	1 Church of England.
Total	5,001				

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro-testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
KAMLOOPS AGENCY.					
Chataway	11	.....	11	.....	
Chomok	24	24	.....	.....	
Chukchuqualk	123	.....	123	.....	
Halaha	8	.....	.....	8	
Halaut	133	.....	131	2	
Haltkum	144	.....	142	2	
Hlukhlukatan	74	72	.....	2	
Kamloops	243	.....	243	.....	
Kamus	59	37	.....	22	
Kapatsitsan	39	39	.....	.....	
Kekalus	22	22	.....	.....	
Kittsawat	16	8	.....	8	
Kuaut	68	66	.....	2	
Mpaktam	14	14	.....	.....	
Nepa	20	13	.....	7	
Nesikeep	34	34	.....	.....	
Nhumen	26	24	.....	2	
Nikaomin	32	29	.....	3	
Nkaih	2	.....	.....	2	
Nkatsam	105	100	.....	5	
Nkumcheen	87	81	.....	6	
Nkya	47	45	.....	2	
Nquakin	51	49	.....	2	
Paska	13	13	.....	.....	
Piminos and Pakeist	46	45	.....	1	
Shahshanih	88	85	.....	3	
Siska	38	19	.....	19	
Skaap	14	14	.....	.....	
Skappa	22	21	.....	1	
Skichistan	80	.....	80	.....	
Skuwha	11	.....	11	.....	
Skuzzy	67	.....	67	.....	
Snahaim	19	19	.....	.....	
Spapium	26	24	.....	2	
Spaptsin	23	23	.....	.....	
Speyam	25	17	.....	8	
Spuzzam	133	131	.....	2	
Stahl	62	62	.....	.....	
Strynne	50	47	.....	3	
Sunk	22	22	.....	.....	
Tikumcheen	158	153	.....	5	
Tluhtaus	138	.....	138	.....	
Tquayaum	132	36	90	6	
Yout	11	11	.....	.....	
Total	2,560				
COWICHAN AGENCY.					
Che-erno	61	.....	61	.....	
Comea-kin	66	.....	66	.....	1 Roman Catholic.
Clem-clemalats	146	.....	146	.....	
Comox	47	.....	47	.....	
Discovery Island	17	.....	17	.....	
Esquimalt	30	.....	30	.....	
Galiano Island	20	.....	20	.....	
Hel-lalt	30	.....	30	.....	
Hatch Point	11	.....	11	.....	
Kil-pan-hus	15	.....	15	.....	
Kee-nip-sim	39	.....	39	.....	
Kok-si-lah	27	.....	27	.....	
Kul-leets	69	.....	69	.....	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
COWICHAN AGENCY—*Concluded.*					
Ll-mal-ches	26	26	.....	.....	1 Protestant
Lyach-sun	74	.....	74	.....	
Mal-a-hut	15	.....	15	.....	
Mayne Island	23	.....	23	.....	
Nanaimo	176	176	.....	.....	1 do
Pan-que-chin	64	.....	64	.....	
Penel-a-kut	192	.....	192	.....	
Punt-ledge	46	.....	46	.....	
Qua-michan	212	.....	212	.....	
Qual-i-cum	21	.....	21	.....	
Saturna Island	5	.....	5	.....	
Sick-a-meen	29	.....	29	.....	
Sno-uo-wus	15	.....	15	.....	
Somenos	85	.....	85	.....	
Songhees	134	.....	134	.....	
Sooke	30	.....	30	.....	
Tsar-out	57	.....	57	.....	
Tsart-ilp	55	.....	55	.....	
Tse-kum	33	.....	33	.....	
Tsussie	40	.....	40	.....	
Total	1,910				
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.					
Ah-know-ah-mish	103	.....	.....	103	
Kose-kemoe	157	.....	.....	157	
Klah-wit-sis	90	.....	.....	90	
Kwawt-se-no	30	.....	.....	30	
Kwaw-she-la	56	.....	.....	56	
Kwaw-kewlth	45	.....	.....	45	
Kwe-ah-kah	60	.....	.....	60	
Kwe-ah-kah, Saich-kioie-tachs	25	.....	.....	25	
Mateelpi	77	.....	.....	77	
Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah	176	.....	.....	176	
Na-knock-to	138	.....	.....	138	
Nim-keesh	174	20	.....	154	1 Protestant
Noo-we-tee	104	.....	.....	104	
Ta-nock-teuch	158	.....	.....	158	
Tsah-waw-ti-neuch	203	.....	.....	203	
Waw-lis-knahk-newith	30	.....	.....	30	
Waw-lit-sum, Saich-kioie-tachs	73	.....	73	.....	
We-wai-ai-kum do	71	.....	71	.....	
We-wai-ai-kai do	130	.....	130	.....	
Total	1,900				
OKANAGAN AGENCY.					
Chu-chu-way-ha	72	.....	70	2	
Ker-e-meus	68	.....	66	2	
Na-aik	106	16	30	60	
Nkam-ip	36	.....	36	.....	
Nkam-a-plix	178	.....	110	68	
Nzis-kat	20	.....	20	.....	
Pen-tic-ton	128	.....	128	.....	
Quin-sha-a-tin	28	.....	28	.....	
Quis-kan-aht	28	.....	22	6	
Shen-nos-quan-kin	45	.....	45	.....	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Spa-ha-min	158	.....	120	38	
Spal-lam-cheen	61	.....	57	4	
Zoht	13	.....	3	10	
Total	941				
WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.					
Alexandria	57	.....	57	.....	
Alkali Lake	166	.....	166	.....	
Amahim	186	.....	186	.....	
Anderson Lake	114	.....	114	.....	
Bridge River	89	.....	89	.....	
Canoe Creek	143	.....	143	.....	
Cayoosh	35	.....	35	.....	
Cheewack	8	8	.....	.....	
Clinton	40	.....	40	.....	
Colchopa	40	40	.....	.....	
Dog Creek	10	.....	10	.....	
Fountain	220	.....	220	.....	
High Bar	41	.....	41	.....	
Kaninim Lake	45	.....	45	.....	
Lillooet	98	.....	98	.....	
Pavillion	57	.....	57	.....	
Pashilquia	39	39	.....	.....	
Quesnelle	57	.....	57	.....	
Seton Lake	99	.....	99	.....	
Soda Creek	69	.....	69	.....	
Stone	107	.....	107	.....	
Toosey's Tribe	66	.....	66	.....	
William's Lake	139	.....	139	.....	
Total	1,925				
KOOTENAY AGENCY.					
Columbia Lake	96				
Kinbaskets (Shuswap Tribe)	46				
St. Mary	294	.....	499	.....	
Tobacco Plains	65				
Total	499				
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Aiyansh	67	67	.....	.....	1 Protestant
Aup-wul-gett	178	20	108	50	1 do
Bella Bella	188	188	.....	.....	1 do
Bella Coola	226	28	.....	198	1 do
China Hat	52	12	.....	40	
Clew	93	93	.....	.....	
Coquiette	71	22	.....	49	
Fort Simpson	625	625	.....	.....	2 do
Kincolith	227	227	.....	.....	1 do
Kittak	77	.....	.....	77	
Kitangataa	15	.....	.....	15	
Kitwint-shieth	101	.....	.....	101	
Kitlach-damak	214	.....	.....	214	
Kithatla	193	10	.....	183	1 do
Kitha-ata	91	91	.....	.....	
Kitchem-kalem	69	40	.....	29	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro-testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Kitsalass	86	44	.....	42	
Kitwint-gaa	143	46	.....	97	1 do
Kitse-cuhla	172	34	.....	138	1 do
Kitan-man (Hayeltin)	285	42	.....	243	1 do
Kish-pi-uk	398	5	.....	393	1 do
Kitwint-cool	195	.....	.....	195	
Kishke-gas	223	.....	.....	223	
Kull-doa	46	.....	.....	46	
Kitamatt	261	261	.....	.....	1 do
Kitt-lope	103	.....	.....	103	
Kinisquitt	106	.....	.....	106	
Lack-al-sap (Greenville)	76	76	.....	.....	1 do
Metlakatla	137	137	.....	.....	2 do
Massett	445	445	.....	.....	2 do
O-wee-kay-no	170	.....	.....	170	
Quish-eilla	44	.....	.....	44	
Skidegette and Gold Harbor	192	192	.....	.....	1 do
Tallium	46	.....	.....	46	
Wil-skish-tum, Wilwilgett	25	.....	.....	25	
Total	5,640				
No agents have as yet been appointed for the following bands, namely :—					
Hiletsuck	2,274	.....	.....	.....	
Siccanee	500	.....	.....	.....	
Tahelie	1,000	.....	.....	.....	
Bands not visited	8,522	.....	.....	.....	
Total	12,296				

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	17,752
Quebec	13,500
Nova Scotia	2,059
New Brunswick	1,574
Prince Edward Island	314
Manitoba and North-West Territories	24,522
Peace River District	2,038
Athabaska District	8,000
McKenzie District	7,000
Eastern Rupert's Land	4,016
Labrador, Canadian Interior	1,000
Arctic Coast	4,000
British Columbia	35,765
Total	121,520

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

NOTE.

The following Statistical Tables and Reports of Agencies were received too late to appear in their proper places in this Report.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1889—*Continued.*

STONEY RESERVE Nos. 142-4.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Batley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley Straw.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	
														tons								
A 1	Bears Paw, H.C.	....	....	1	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	3	....	....	1¾	....	....	....	¾	
2	James Ryder, M. C.	....	....	1	....	½	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	3	....	....	1½	....	....	....	¾	
4	Moses Bears Paw	....	....	½	....	½	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	1½	....	....	....	....	....	....	¾	
5	John Bears Paw	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	¾	
10	Mark Bears Paw	....	....	½	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	1½	....	....	1½	....	....	....	....	
14	John Dixon	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	½	
17	John Rocky-mountain	....	....	½	....	¼	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	1½	....	....	....	....	....	....	½	
25	Stephen Ryder	....	....	½	....	¼	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	1½	....	....	....	....	....	....	½	
26	Jean Baptiste	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
28	Paul Ryder	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	1½	....	....	....	¼	
29	John Ryder	....	....	¼	....	½	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	¾	....	....	1½	....	....	....	¼	
39	Daniel Big-man	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
36	Abraham Dixon	....	....	½	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	⅓	....	....	1½	....	....	1¾	....	....	....	½	
40	Thos. Wm. Kaquits	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	1¾	....	....	....	½	
42	James Jonas	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	1¾	....	....	....	½	
45	Thos. Two-young-men	....	....	¼	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	¾	....	....	1¾	....	....	....	½	
59	Thérèse Wiekman	....	....	¼	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	¾	....	....	1¾	....	....	....	1½	
86	John	....	....	⅛	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	¾	....	....	1¾	....	....	....	1½	
97	Benj. Kaquits	....	....	½	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	½	....	....	1¾	....	....	....	1½	
B 50	Jonas Good Stoney, H. C	....	....	1	....	1¾	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	3	....	....	1¾	....	....	....	¾	
60	Moses House, M. C	....	....	1	....	1¾	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	3	....	....	1¾	....	....	....	¾	
3	Adam Good Stoney, W	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
6	Hector Nimrod	....	....	1	....	½	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	¾	
7	Amos Poucette	....	....	½	....	½	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	1½	....	....	....	....	....	....	¾	
9	Ben Red Fox	....	....	½	....	½	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	1½	....	....	1¾	....	....	....	½	
12	Wm. Soldier	....	....	1	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	3	....	....	1¾	....	....	....	½	
14	George Big Stoney, W	....	....	1	....	¾	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
16	David Poucette	....	....	1	....	¾	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	½	
17	John Abraham	....	....	1	....	¾	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	3	....	....	1¾	....	....	....	½	
B 22	George Poucette	....	....	1	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	3	....	....	1¾	....	....	....	½	Barley was frozen before it came to maturity, and therefore spoiled for grain. Potatoes were
23	Luke	....	....	1	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	3	....	....	1¾	....	....	....	½	
24	Wm. Big Stoney, W	....	....	½	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	1½	....	....	1¾	....	....	....	....	

31	Hannah Abraham	....	....	1	....	¾	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	½	frozen down two or three times, and did not form tubers. Turnips were a poor crop owing to the dry season.
35	James Nimrod	....	....	....	....	¾	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
36	Paul Bearer	....	....	1	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	3	....	....	1½	....	....	....	½	
46	Nancy Cayan	....	....	½	....	¾	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	1½	....	....	....	....	....	....	½	
62	Isaac	....	....	1	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	3	....	....	1½	....	....	....	½	
75	George Two Young Men	....	....	1	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	3	....	....	1½	....	....	....	½	
78	Joseph By Storey	....	....	1	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	3	....	....	1½	....	....	....	½	
C 1	Chinipuay, H. C	....	....	½	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	1½	....	....	¾	....	....	....	1¼	
2	George Two Young Men, M.C.	....	....	½	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	1½	....	....	¾	....	....	....	1¼	
3	George Crawler, M. C.	....	....	½	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	1½	....	....	¾	....	....	....	1¼	
5	George Hunter	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	¾	....	....	....	1¼	
7	Thos. Chiniquay	....	....	½	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
9	Simeon Big Woman	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	¾	....	....	....	1	
15	Jacob Two Young Men	....	....	¼	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	¾	....	....	¾	....	....	....	1	
20	Wm. Hunter	....	....	¼	....	¼	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	¾	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
41	Daniel	....	....	¼	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	½	....	....	¾	....	....	¾	....	....	....	....	
42	Joshua Hunter	....	....	¼	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	¾	....	....	¾	....	....	....	1	
	Total	....	....	25	....	25	8	....	....	....	6	....	....	75	....	....	46	....	....	....	27	

WM. GRAHAM,
Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians, in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1889.

SARCEE RESERVE, No. 145.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	
A 1	Bull Head		11			½					¼		110									Gardens a failure owing to frost. A quantity of potatoes lost through the same cause. Oats very light.
2	Big Crow					½					¼					10						
3	Crow King		5			¼							70									
8	New Prairie Head					¼																
9	The Sarcee					¼																
11	Eagle Rib					½																
12	Little Calf					½					¼											
14	Fire-long-ago					¼																
31	Two Guns					¼																
32	Many Swans		1			½					¼		14			50						
33	One Spotted					½					¼					40						
A 34	Stags outside the Lodge					¼										10						
35	Tony					¼																
37	Find Him					¼																
40	Crow Collar					½					¼					20						
41	Many Wounds					½																
42	Hit First					½																
B 1	Eagle Robe		6			½					¼		84									
8	Fox Tail					¼																
10	The Otter					½					¼											
13	The Rider					½					¼											
C 2	Little Bear		2			½					¼		28			10						
3	Wolf Carrier					½					¼											
4	Roach Mane		5			½					¼		70			20						
6	Running Fisher					½					¼											
8	Head out of Water					½					¼											
13	Many Shields					½					¼											
15	Dog Skin					½					¼											
18	Shoots Close					¼																
D 1	Painted Otter		4			¼					¼		56									
22	Owning-a-horse					½																
D 42	Big Knife					½																
43	Black Weazle		1			½							14			12						
48	Yellow Lodge					½																

	49	Charley	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
E	1	Big Plume	....	5	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	¼	....	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	2	Beaver Collar	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	3	Old-man-spotted	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	
	25	White Knife	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	27	Woman-holding-woman	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
F	1	Big Wolf	....	6	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	¼	....	84	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	
	3	Wolf Child	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	5	Big Prairie Head	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	6	Going-to-the-Crees	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	11	Running-in-the-middle	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	J. J. English, Farmer.
		Total	....	46	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	6½	....	600	....	....	197	....	....	....	....	....	

FARMING Agencies and Indian Reservations

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Grain and Roots Sown.										
			Total acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut, Tons.	Acres oats.	Acres barley.	Acres potatoes.	Acres turnips.	Acres garden.	Bushels oats.
142 Stonies..	W. Graham...	Stoney Reserve, Morley.	80	17	19	100	25	....	6	6	3	2	....
143 do ..	do ...	do ..	95	37	33	150	30	....	16	16	3	2	....
144 do ..	do ...	do ..	70	10	16	95	15	....	3	3	2	2	....
145 Sarcees..	F. C. Cornish.	Sarcee Reserve, Calgary.	125½	72	113½	113½	50	46	....	20	....	6	600
		Sown and harvested by employees	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	1	¾	....	100
			370½	146	181½	458½	120	53	25	46	8¾	12	700

for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Grain and Roots Harvested.				Approximate No. of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	Horses and Cattle Power.				Buildings Erected.				Remarks.
						Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.						
Tons barley straw.	Bushel potatoes.	Bushel turnips.	Garden seeds.			Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Stables.	Store houses and root houses.	Pig-stys.	
18	....	20	9	225	1	....	4	100	.....	35	11	50	..	
48	....	20	9	232		....	.....	60	.....	42	10	57	..	
9	....	6	9	128		....	6	60	.....	26	8	45	..	
....	197	..	..	329	3	.....	... .	120	.....	33	2	10	1	
....	....	10	..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	....	..	
75	197	56	27	914	4	.....	10	340	.....	136	31	162	1	

F. C. Cornish, *Indian Agent.*

SCUGOG, 31st August, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

The Indians on this reserve have engaged in farming operations on an extensive scale this year having put under crop every available acre of good land. The young men of the reserve deserve great credit for their persistent efforts to become good farmers. Some of them have by constant practice learned to be very good ploughmen, and can plough a field as well as any white farmer. Two of the band intend to compete in the annual ploughing match of the townships of Reach and Scugog. Seeding operations commenced early this year, and the Indians finished them in good time, and certainly the reserve never looked so well as it did this season. A few weeks after seeding I discovered that some of the Indians could not resist the temptation to fish in the close season, thus neglecting their work. I had three of the white men who bought fish from them summoned before a magistrate, and they were all fined. This at once put a stop to illegal fishing. The Indians caught an immense quantity of fish during the winter of 1888 and 1889, and the summer of 1889, deriving a large revenue from their sale and providing themselves with large quantities for home use. I am glad to report that the use of intoxicants is gradually ceasing. The Indians had a very pleasant visit from their old pastor, who formerly resided at Port Perry, the Revd. E. R. Young. Mr. Young did not visit his old friends empty-handed; he brought with him a large trunk filled with useful articles of wearing apparel, which he generously distributed amongst the old members of the band. Mr. Young, who has spent many years among the Indians of the North-West, and is about to publish a book in England on "Indians of America," was so pleased with the improvements which have been made on this reserve that he brought a photographer with him and took a number of views on the reserve, which he intends to produce in his work. I enclose a few of the "views" herewith, in order to give the Department a better idea of some of the members of the Scugog Band, and the result of their endeavors for the past four years to advance in civilization. The Revd. Mr. Reid is the present pastor, and he does all in his power to bring them under the influences of christianity. Mr. Reid, who has been only a short time among the Indians, has already gained the respect and esteem of every member of the band. Some of the Indians bought a new steel cord binder this year, which I have no doubt will prove a great help to them. School matters are about the same as last year; there is only one more scholar. The daily average attendance is seven, and the school is under the control of the Presbyterian denomination.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. B. McDERMOT,
Indian Agent.

BATTLEFORD, 6th November, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my eleventh annual report of Indian affairs in the North-West Territory.

My last annual report was written in 1888, at Onion Lake, after my inspection of that agency, and it contained a synopsis of the result of my inspections of the different agencies up to that point.

I will, therefore, upon this occasion, commence where I then left off.

I next proceeded to the Saddle Lake Agency, Mr. John A. Mitchell, agent. I made a close audit of the books and submitted to the Indian Commissioner balance

heets of all the accounts; I found the work of the Indian office well up and satisfactorily performed. Since my inspection of the previous year a fairly comfortable house for the agent has been built, also a house for the interpreter. The Government Telegraph Service has established an office on the reserve and put up buildings to accommodate the official in charge.

I made a house to house visitation of the different Indian bands in the agency. Mr. Ingram, formerly farmer for Reserves 125-127, had been removed to Reserve 128—Pakan Band—and was doing good work there. Just so long as the fishing and hunting continued good, farming could be treated as a pastime, but as substantial results are now imperatively necessary it is proper that the work should be directed by a practical farmer. The benefit of his presence will be observed by you when I reach that portion of this report, relating to my inspection for the current year.

Mr. Grasse was appointed to the position vacated by Mr. Ingram and has charge of Bands 125-127. At the time of my visit these bands were busily engaged threshing the season's crop, which had been a fairly good one; some fifteen Indians were engaged at it; these men have become expert in working a thresher; the farmer was there directing and going about the machine with an oil can, but the driving, feeding and other expert duties connected with working the machine, as well as the laborers' part, were being satisfactorily performed by the Indians.

Blue Quill's Band.

A little more than a year before my visit these Indians removed from Egg Lake to take up their present reserve, and at my inspection in 1887 had but two dwellings; in 1888 they had seven comfortable houses and four stables.

I next proceeded to the Edmonton Agency. Mr. W. C. de Balinhard, is the agent here, having been transferred from the charge of the Sarcee Agency.

I made the usual inventories and audit of the books and forwarded them to the Commissioner. I found that the work in the office had been promptly written up, and the books kept in a plain, intelligible manner; returns, letters and documents were all properly fyled.

I followed my usual course of visiting the Indians at their own homes. I found their houses very comfortable, all of them floored and windows, and most of them have the ordinary household furniture and utensils. Chief Enoch's new house is particularly striking, being well finished up stairs with sleeping apartments for his family. Several families have corrals, stack yards and stables; the yards and premises were exceedingly clean, although my visit was unexpected.

The harvest of 1888 was a most bountiful one in this agency; large stacks of grain could be seen at every homestead.

Farmer O'Donnell had removed on to Alexander Reserve; the site for the location of his buildings was a favorable one, and conveniently situated for the supervision of the Indians' work.

New buildings have been erected at this agency since my inspection in 1887, They consist of the agent's house and office, two storehouses and a horse stable; they are good, substantial, well constructed buildings.

PEACE HILLS AGENCY.

(Mr. S. B. Lucas, agent.)

My inspection of this agency was not finished until late in January of the present year.

Commencing at the date of my last inspection, I audited the accounts and books in the agent's office; I also took an inventory of the goods on hand in the agency storehouse and sent in the same to the Indian Commissioner, together with balance sheets of the different accounts.

Contract Supplies.—The more important lines of goods were delivered satisfactorily both in quantity an according to schedule stipulations. Samples of the tea were sent to the Commissioner's offic for the purpose of examination. Some

goods were objected to by the agent as not being up to the schedule description, and they were replaced by the contractors or a deduction was made in the price.

Live Stock.—There were 212 head of cattle in the agency distributed to individuals in the different bands; they were all in fine order, with the exception of a few work oxen, which had been on the roads a good deal hauling fish from the lakes. The number of private horses owned by these Indians is set down at 300.

Pigs.—Breeding pigs has not proved a success with these Indians; they had only two or three to kill for pork; the original number of breeding animals was twenty-one.

Sampson's Band, No. 133.

There were 284 Indians paid in this band at the last annuity payments (1888); there were twelve deaths and ten births during the year. Their farming was supervised by the agent personally. Although it was too late in the season to inspect agricultural work, I was enabled to judge of it by the size of their fields, the fences, and the condition of their homes. I see not only considerable progress in this respect, but there is an evident desire on the part of the Indians themselves to advance. The word "energetic" can hardly be used correctly in describing the habits of Indians, but I can with truth say they are not lethargic this year. There is still very great room for improvement, but if they continue in their present mood satisfactory results will be arrived at. There has been an increase of land in crop this year over 1887 of forty-two acres. Two acres of Ladoga wheat proved a success and the product is being kept for seed. The estimated yield of barley is small. This was a good year for hay, and this band put up 300 tons. Eleven new dwellings were built during the year, and nearly all the old ones were improved in one way or another. Seven of the new houses belong to men who never before had houses of their own—young men starting for themselves. The chief has built a new stable, and taken out logs and boards for a new house.

Ermine Skin's Band, No. 137.

This band is under the instruction of Mr. John Ross. The population is one hundred and twenty-five souls; there were six deaths and one birth during the year. They show some advancement in civilized pursuits since my last inspection; the most apparent improvement on the reserve is the large two-story log house erected by the chief. There is an increase of twenty-two acres of crop over 1887; they put up one hundred and fifty-two tons of hay. The members of the band are assuming a civilized appearance, and have more home comforts around them than when I was last here.

Muddy Bull's Band, No. 140.

This band is also under Mr. Ross' supervision. The population is sixty-two; there were no deaths during the year, and but two births. The band had sixty acres in crop, which yielded fairly well; they put up ninety tons of hay; their stables are comfortable. The headman, Louis Bull, has raised the walls of his house, making it one and a-half stories, and has put on a shingle roof. The rest of the band are very well housed.

These Iudians engaged in fishing at Pigeon Lake to a considerable extent, the farmer having received from them over five thousand fish up to the time of my visit.

Mr. Ross takes much interest in his work and is careful of the trust reposed in him. He appears to have the confidence and friendship of the Indians under his charge. Mrs. Ross instructs the women in household duties, and is meeting with some success in teaching them to knit mittens and stockings; but with their present manner of living and the lack of cooking stoves they do not advance much in bread-making.

Sharphead's Band, No. 141.—*Mr. L. C. Robertson, Farmer.*

The population of this band is one hundred and thirteen; there have been twenty-two deaths and five births during the past year. They farm very little, but I am of the opinion that they are in a better condition than they were a year ago.

The farm house is comfortable; the ration and storehouses are suitable buildings; a small house for an interpreter has been built. The band put up sixty tons of hay.

Some members of the band had been fishing at Pigeon Lake for the general use of the band; they turned into the farm storehouse about five thousand whitefish.

The agent was very successful in establishing a fishery at Pigeon Lake during the winter of 1888-89; he induced several of the best fishermen to go there with their families and fish for the general benefit of the agency; he also spent a good deal of time there himself, and had his interpreter, Donald Whitford, live there with the Indians. This was attended with the best results; about fifteen thousand fish were taken into store from the fishermen and utilized for general rationing. Besides augmenting the food supply, the increased variety of food has had a beneficial effect upon the health of the Indians.

The agent has built a very excellent log kitchen attachment; he has also built cow stables and taken out logs for implement sheds and other buildings.

The books in the agency office were all neatly and properly kept by the clerk, Mr. Molson, and the general work of the office was performed in a business-like manner. The farmer's book-keeping has also been looked after, and all the books have been regularly written up and well kept.

The agent mentions in a favourable manner his interpreter, Donald Whitford; he has been many years a servant of the Department. I too have much pleasure in acknowledgling his usefulness and trustworthiness.

The agent himself has been untiring in his work and, never saves himself when there is anything to be attended to; the strongest good will exists between him and his Indians, and they never hesitate to call upon him by night or day when they require help either of a practical or of a sympathetic nature, it may be about work or medicine for a sick one, or the settlement of a domestic difficulty; he always most cheerfully gives up what he may be doing at the time and attends to them. I was present upon New Years Day, when the Indians—men, women and children—came to call upon the agent and his family to wish them a "Happy New Year". It was very apparent that they had no doubt of the welcome they would receive: they came as if visiting their nearest and dearest relative, and behaved in a most decorous manner; they accepted and evidently appreciated Mrs. Lucas' lavish hospitality; they spoke words of friendship and esteem, and departed in great good humour.

I commenced my work for the inspection season of 1889 at the Sioux Reserve, Moose Woods, chief, White Cap, where I arrived on 6th July.

I found the old chief very ill, he is consumptive and will hardly live to see another summer.

I visited every house and farm on the reserve; the general appearance is that of thrift. Each family has its small farm of cultivated fields, house and stables, the houses are clean and comfortable, with many of the conveniencies and comforts of civilized people, such as stoves, lamps, clocks, bedsteads, &c.,; the men, women and children are dressed equally as well as ordinary white settlers; they were living on milk, potatoes (1888 crop) and fish—"gold eyes" and "sturgeon"—of which they catch a plentiful supply in the Saskatchewan River.

The school is conducted by Mrs. Tucker, a properly qualified teacher, it is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, from which she receives a substantial addition to her salary; a combined school house and teacher's residence, has been built this summer; it is commodious and comfortable.

The band have a herd of fine cattle; they are in good condition quiet and domestic; the cows are milked by their owners and the calves reared by hand.

They had a total acreage of land in crop of one hundred and thirty-seven acres, their potatoes looked very well, but I regret to say that the grain crops—in common with those of the white settlers in this part of the country—were almost a failure on account of the drought.

In almost every house I observed several sacks of last year's wheat— an excellent sample; this I am in hopes they will preserve for seed next spring.

I next proceeded to the Onion Lake Agency—G. G. Mann, agent—which I reached on 17th July.

I conducted my inspection in the usual manner, taking stock of the goods in the storehouse, of the implements and tools in use in the agency, and made a thorough audit of the books. I traced and checked the entries and balances brought forward from month to month since my last inspection, 1st October, 1888.

I found the books regularly and carefully kept by the clerk, Mr. Barker, and the stock on hand agreeing with the balances shown on the books. I condemned and wrote off such articles as are unfit for further use.

The supplies provided for this agency during the past fiscal year have proved to be ample, and to spare, for all purposes; the inventory of 30th June shows a considerable quantity of provisions, implements, ammunition and twine and clothing still unissued at that date; this liberal provision has not led to extravagant issues, but the contrary is the case, and has proved to be, in the hands of sucn a prudent agent as Mr. Mann, a safeguard against unusual calls for aid and has produced among the Indians a decided tranquility and relief from uneasiness; they have been well fed and well clothed, and kept steadily at work, the latter being the greater factor in keeping them from mischeivous thoughts and actions.

A drive over the reserve is full of interest and instruction, and although only ten months have elapsed since my last inspection, with the winter intervening, I observe many substantial improvements finished and in progress, which goes to show that they are not willing to remain stationary, but are of a progressive turn of mind; their houses are of a superior class, are one story and a-half in height, with high thatched roofs, are well plastered and whitewashed outside and inside, and they have good floors.

There are forty-eight dwelling houses and twenty-two stables on the reserve.

The following is a list of the additions and improvements to houses and farm buildings since my last inspection: Eustace Vivier, new stable, pig pen and corral; Longfellow, new house, stable and corral; Mee-she-how, new stable; Antoine, new house and stable; Ca-na-po-ta-te, new stable; Jim Crookedneck, new stable and corral built with trimmed posts; Pah-pah-quan, new house; Thunder, new house, pig pen and corral; Kissayne, pig corral and pens; Me-no-katch-wass, pig corral and pens; Whetstone, pig corral and pens; Wha-po-tu-tew, new house; Waskewhisk, new house; I-pe-ke-koa, new stable; Badger, new house; A-na-pass, new stable; Cheman, new house.

The appearance of these Indians is rapidly changing, thus showing, to my mind, a change of character; a blanket is seldom worn by either men, women or children; they dress as "well-to-do" half-breeds, most of them wear boots when they can get them, in preference to moccasins; many of the men and boys have cut their hair, the Plain Indians accepting the change with greater readiness than the Wood Indians.

The following crops were put in this year, Twenty-eight acres of wheat, five of oats, three hundred and thirty of barley, twenty of potatoes and ten of turnips, total, three hundred and ninety-three acres, the seeding was performed in a workmanlike manner, the fences were repaired, and all preparations made for a fair return, but the unusual occurrance of no snow last winter, and continuons drought ever since, destroyed all hopes of having anything to harvest worth mentioning; even the potatoes will not return the seed planted. This failure in the crops has turned the attention of the Indians more particularly to their cattle. I observe that most of them are milking their cows, and instead of picketing their calves, in the old, cruel way, with a short line to the hottest corner of their house, they have now large calf corrals and as the calves all look healthy, thrifty and well grown, they must be well looked after, and not deprived of a fair share of the milk.

At the time of my inspection sixty-five men were engaged in hay-making. As there was only one mowing machine, twenty-six were mowing with scythes and snaiths, twenty-three were cooking, and sixteen carting with eight waggons and eight yokes of oxen: as shown, they work in three separate gangs; they went about their work in a systematic manner, working faithfully and requiring but little supervision.

I have examined the cattle registers, and cattle ledger, and returns, in a very particular manner, I find they are kept methodically; the agent had a "round up" and branding of cattle in June, and the registers have been corrected therewith. From the facts elicited by the last round up, it is ascertained that the cattle are increasing satisfactorily in numbers. Band 119 own one hundred and sixty head. From thirty-nine cows they had thirty-four spring calves; they are owned by thirty-three Indians, one owing eight head, two seven head, eleven six head, seven five head, four, four head, five, three head, and three two head, each of these owners winter their own cattle in their own stables, and take personal charge of them, they commenced by receiving a cow each upon the loan system in 1886, and this year most of them will pay back or pay for the loaned cow. They will then have a clear field for progress, the cattle left with them being their own, without lien, and I have no doubt, after three years they will commence to reap a rich profit.

The "round up" of the Chippewayan band's cattle had not been made, therefore the register was without change since last year, namely, one hundred and twenty-eight head. These Indians received a little seed barley, and seed potatoes. They have been visited from time to time by the agent and flour and bacon was issued to them when they were in need. As a slight return for this food, they have manufactured and delivered at the agency, about ten thousand shingles, this circumstance proves that an Indian is apt to learn. I was present last year when they brought in a few shingles—the first they ever made; those were badly made and very poor shingles, the last lot they brought in a few days ago were excellent, straight split, of proper thickness, and well dressed.

I addition to the cattle owned by the bands, the agency has a "herd," the total number in the register as agency cattle being ninety-eight, but seven of these are oxen which the agent is about to issue to Indians for beef; the "herd" consists of ninety-one head as follows :—bulls, four; cows, fifty-two; and calves thirty-five; a few cows had yet to calve.

Schools.

The period of my inspection took in the summer holidays, but this will not prevent me saying a word regarding the school houses. The Protestant school house has been shingled, a neat picket fence has been placed around it, and evergreen trees planted within the enclosure; the same has been done at the Roman Catholic school, with the exception of shingling, which at present, is not necessary, the thatched roof being quite new. These school houses present an appearance unequalled by any in the country; they are well furnished with tables and forms.

In addition to the above mentioned work the Indians have brought down from Frog Lake the grist and saw mill machinery, together with some timber. which was there. New timber was made, and a mill building is already framed for erection; a well 12 feet in diameter has been sunk and stoned up to provide water for the engine.

Contract Supplies.—Up to the time of my inspection but few lines of contract supplies had arrived. I examined flour, bacon, apples, pepper and mustard; they were correct in weight and the quality was in accordance with schedule description, the bacon being particularly nice, sweet and new, and entirely free from bone.

Agency Buildings.—Since my last report the stables and storehouses have been raised a log or two, straightened and levelled up, and good shingle roofs placed on them; the interpreter's house has been improved in the same manner; the office has been doubled in size and shingled, making it roomy and exceedingly comfortable; a large building has been erected for a piggery; a well has been dug, a pump placed in it, and a large well-house and milk-house placed over it; the agent's house has been painted both outside and inside, including the roof; a good house has been built for the clerk; the clerk's and interpreter's houses are enclosed with peeled spruce fences; trees have been planted, and both have a homelike and comfortable appearance, the former having a good well, fitted with a pump. I have been the more particular in describing these improvements as they have been performed by the agent, the employes and the Indians.

Onion Lake has now become a village. Besides the agency buildings, agent's, clerk's and interpreter's houses, grist and saw mills, there are the quarters of the Mounted Police, the Hudson Bay Company's stores, Roman Catholic and English Episcopal churches, residences of the clergymen and school teachers.

The churches are doing good work here; the Indians attend the Sunday services with creditable regularity, and already commence to take part in the church services. The missionary clergymen, Rev. I. J. Taylor, C.E., and Father Dauphin are active, and work heartily in their endeavors to bring them all within the christian fold. These gentlemen are in many ways enabled to act a kindly part, and practically to show the Indians that they are friends as well as preachers.

Vital Statistics.—The agency register shows fifteen births and twenty-six deaths since 1st October, 1888; but as only two births have been registered in Band 124 (Chippewayans) it is to be presumed that they have not all been reported. Most of the deaths were the result of measles which broke out during the winter among the Chippewayans.

Agency Office.—Since January Mr. Baker has been acting clerk of this agency; his work is neat and accurate; it was up to date in all particulars.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Mr. John A. Mitchell, Agent.

I arrived at this agency on the 11th of August, and was engaged for a few days in looking into the matter of cutting hay.

This being finished, I proceeded to take stock of the goods in the storehouse and the implements, tools, &c., in use in the agency, and to audit the books.

My last inspection of this agency was up to 31st October, 1888. Commencing at that date I traced the receipts and issue of all goods up to 31st August 1889, closing the books and writing off any discrepancies between the balances therein shown and the stock on hand. I found the books very accurate.

Indian Farm Work.

Saddle Lake Band 125. There are here twenty-four families, numbering ninety-six; to this may be added Blue Quill's Band, thirteen families, total thirty-eight, and four families of Band 128, total eleven. These are all under the direct supervision of Farmer Grasse.

Mr. Grasse has met with a fair measure of success in dealing with the Indians, but I regret to have to report the almost total failure of crops, in consequence of the universal drought. Seeding was prosecuted vigorously in the early spring; the crops were sown in good season, and the fields were properly fenced. The Indians feel the loss of their crops very keenly, and they hope that the Government will help them with seed next year.

On Reserve 125 seventy-six acres were sown, being an increase over 1888 of thirteen acres. They had thirteen houses and sixteen stables on 30th June, and I remarked that Jean Baptiste Doghead has built a new house and newly fenced four acres; Simon Pasqua-ack has finished his new house, broken five acres and fenced them; Red Crow has newly fenced six acres, finished his new house, built a stable and summer fallowed one and a-half acres; Samuel Steinhaur has a new field of four acres broken, fenced and in crop, he has also built a new house; Augustine Steinhaur has a new field of five acres well fenced and in crop, and has built seventy-five feet of new stabling; Big Louis Whiteyoken has built a fine new two-story house with a shingle roof, floored with tongued and grooved lumber up stairs as well as down, and has dug a well; John Jessie has newly fenced six acres, broken two acres and built a granary, and has dug a well; Andrew Hunter has a new house; John Ma-kokus broke five acres and fenced them; he has a house in course of erection. John has broken three-quarters of an acre; Job Lapotack has newly fenced eleven acres; Moses is building a new house and has newly fenced five acres.

This band (125) have also enlarged their school house, making it as large again as it was in the first instance; and they went out to Whitefish Lake and assisted

Pakan to get out timber for the grist and saw mills. They assisted in rafting the mill lumber from Edmonton, then took it out of the river and hauled it as far as the agency. In the spring the prairie fires swept the reserve of nearly all the fences, and replacing these caused much extra work.

The above summing up of new work will show you that these Indians have commenced earnestly to improve their condition.

The majority of the adults of this band are Methodists, and the school teacher, Mr. R. B. Steinhaur (an Indian), is a local preacher, holding service regularly every Sunday, and having Sunday School and weekly prayer meetings. I was informed that the Missionary Society intend shortly to erect mission buildings on the reserve.

Blue Quill's Band No. 127.

This band seeded fourteen acres, being a slight falling off in the acreage as compared with 1888.

On 30th June there were seven houses and five stables on the reserve; since then several additions and improvements have been made. Their houses begin to have the appearance of homes. The most noticeable improvements are Kiskewasis' new house; he has fenced ten acres and broken half an acre. Wahpeno has brokes four acres; he is building a new house and has fenced eight acres. Kakesin ha built a new house.

The majority of these people are Roman Catholics. There is a Roman Catholic Mission, Rev. Perè Merer, on the reserve, but as yet no buildings have been erected. They temporarily occupy and hold regular services in a building owned by an Indian.

The men of these Saddle Lake bands dress very well, but the women and children do not appear to so much advantage in the way of clothing. No doubt improvement will be made in this respect after the annuities are paid.

Band 128, *Whitefish Lake, Chief Pakan.*

This band contains seventy-five families numbering two hundred and ninety-eight.

Jas. E. Ingram, farmer.

I arrived at this reserve on the 29th of August, and took stock of the goods on hand and made an audit of the books, checking the receipts and issues.

Farm Work.—This band sowed one hundred and sixty-two acres of land, made up of the following crops: Thirty-seven acres of wheat, thirteen acres of oats, ninety-four acres of barley, seventeen acres of potatoes. In addition to this they broke twenty acres of new land up to 30th June. This work is apportioned among fifty-eight different Indians, who are householders. The largest farmer among them is Arthur Steinhaur, who cultivates about twenty acres; two others farm ten acres each; five farm six to seven acres each; but the majority have as yet only two, three and four acres.

The grain crops are light, but the sample is good; with care they will harvest enough for next year's seed. Potatoes may be pronounced a failure. At the time of my visit the Indians were engaged in harvesting their grain, although haying was hardly over.

I observed the following improvements on the reserve since my last inspection: Chief Pakan, a new house, 20 x 28, two stories, flatted spruce logs, tamarac foundation, shingle roof, dressed floors and partitions; he has also newly fenced his field. Joseph Mukookis' new house, 14 x 16; Charles Jackson, new house; Henry Prince, a new house; Peter Blood, new house and two new stables, newly fenced ten acres; Wee-quay-pan, new house; John Hunter, new house, newly fenced twelve acres; Moses Jackson, new house, fenced six acres; John Sinclair, new house; Nathanial Leg, new house; Enoch Wood, new house; Albert Cardinal, new house, newly fenced forty acres, and an acre and a half of new breaking; Arthur Steinhaur has finished lining and partitioning his house, upstairs as well as down, built a new cattle corral and stockyard, newly fenced ten acres and "grubbed" five acres, summer fallowed two and a-half acres; Thomas Sinclair, new house and new stable; Charles

Stanley, logs out for a new house ; Jacob Jackson logs out for a new house; Baptiste Cardinal, new house ; Wolf Tooth, new house, and three acres newly fenced ; Enoch Kimowin, new house, one acre newly fenced, one and a-half acres newly broken; A-kah-mas-in-wes, new house and four acres fenced ; Kee-o-met-o-wey-o, new house and three acres fenced ; John Whitford, two acres newly fenced. Edward Rose, new house and six acres broken ; this field was very stoney ; he removed from it tons of stone. Widow Baldhead has logs out for a new house. Paul Bernard, new house and fenced four acres; Elijah and Eli Seenum, sons of the chief, have broken nine acres; Kwe-ess-kis has newly fenced twenty acres; John Hunter, jr., new house and half an acre broken; Mrs. Shortlegs has logs out for a new house ; Peter Shirt, one and a-half acres broken ; Erastus has logs out for a new house.

The above houses are all of a superior class, and although they vary in size, are after the same pattern, namely, hewn spruce logs, thatched roof, board floors, doors and windows, story and a-half high.

The above list is, I think, sufficient evidence that this band have awakened out of the lethargy they had fallen into before a farming instructor was sent among them.

In addition to the improvements at their own homes, they got out timber for the general benefit of the band to build a mill and workshops, as follows : One hundred and seventy pieces of spruce of large dimensions, twenty-two feet long, flattened. They whip-sawed fifteen hundred feet lumber, seventy-one rafters ; eleven joists, nineteen feet long ; fourteen tamarac sleepers, nineteen feet long, and five large tamarac logs for fouudations. They built rafts of lumber in Edmonton, and brought them down the river to Snake Hills Landing, and teamed it from Saddle Lake to the reserve. They whip-sawed lumber at the Beaver River and teamed it to the mill. They also freighted all the supplies required on the reserve from the agency without payment. In addition to the above they cut down and hewed in the woods, and delivered on the site of the farmer's house, to build the same, one hundred and thirty pieces of timber, and hauled all the lumber for it from Saddle Lake.

They have also greatly improved the roads and bridges. On the public road Peter Shirt built two excellent bridges. The larger one, over Rush Lake Creek, is forty feet long; he received no extra pay for this work, and has promised to build another over Cache Creek as soon as he is through hay-making. Samuel Steinhaur built a bridge over Mill Creek and graded the hill.

I have been thus particular in describing the work performed by this band, as I wish to remove any impression that they do not willingly and actively assist, to the best of their ability, in the efforts made by the agent and employés to improve their condition.

Live Stock.—There are forty stables on the reserve, and on 30th June the number of cattle returned are one hundred and sixty-one head, of which only fifty-nine are under Government control, distributed among twenty-six Indians, as follows :—Two have five head each, two four head, four three head, ten have two head and eight one head each ; and one steer has not been alloted as yet.

Twenty-five Indians claim one hundred and two animals as their private property—one Indian owning twelve head, one eleven head, four six head, three five head. four four head, three three head, six two head, and three one head each.

The hay crop was light, therefore more difficulty was experienced in securing a sufficient supply than in former years. They have put up and stacked about four hundred tons; this quantity should bring their cattle through the winter comfortably.

The band are well off for horses, the number being returned at one hundred and fourteen. They do not use many of them in their farm work and rarely sell any to outsiders. The following is a list of those Indians who work them at farm work: Paul Bernard works two, Samuel Steinhaur two, Chief Pakan two, Arthur Steinhaur four, Charles Jackson two, Thomas Sinclair two, Joseph Makookas two, Peter Apow two, Peter Shirt two, John Half, jr., two, Henry Prince two, Moses and Jacob Jackson one each, John Hunter, jr., two, Nath. Leg one, The Breast two. Among other private property which they own the most important are six waggons, two home-made waggons, one mower, four bobsleighs, two buckboards and one light waggon.

Farm Buildings.—The farmer has completed his new house; he has built a temporary stable and has in course of erection a combined carpenter's and blacksmith's shop, 18 x 26, one and a half stories, good hewn spruce logs. It will have a shingle roof.

A building for a grist and saw mill is in course of erection; it is a strong, substantial building, well constructed, eighteen by twenty-four feet, with engine house twelve by twenty feet. The main building is one story and a half high.

Beaver Lake Band.

This band, numbering one hundred and forty, still continues to live on the islands in the lakes. They have received but little assistance during the past year; therefore they must have been doing fairly well or they would have, as usual in former years, come in to the agency for assistance.

Chippewayans of Heart Lake

These Indians have received a little assistance during the year, having come in with dog trains once during the winter. Since then nothing has been seen or heard from them.

Reserve 126—*Wahsatenow Band.*

Headman, "Bears Ears."

This small band receive fortnightly issues of flour, beef or bacon, the storeman from the agency meeting them at Victoria for the purpose.

On the 30th June they had nine houses and six stables on the reserve. I observed three new houses and two new stables built since my inspection last year; this is some little progress, and in a domestic way many changes for the better in their condition are visible. Rev. Mr. McLachlan administers to them spiritually; he speaks most encouragingly of them in this respect. He states that most of them attend his services regularly, and he now feels—for the first time during his ten years' sojourn among them—that he is making headway in his efforts to christianize them.

They sowed eleven acres of grain and roots. Their crops will yield more than usual.

Vital Statistics.—Records of these are kept at the agency. Commencing on 1st December last, the births were seven and the deaths seven. The small percentage of mortality shows a very satisfactory state of health among them. The hunting bands are not represented in this return.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

W. C. de Balenhard, Agent.

I arrived at this agency on 6th September, and immediately commenced my inspection.

I took stock of the goods in the storehouse and checked the list of articles in use about the agency, examining the latter and writing off the books such of them as are worn out.

I then proceeded to audit the books, going through them in their regular order.

The goods delivered under contract during the past fiscal year were of proper quality; with but few exceptions, these latter were dealt with at the Commissioner's office.

I scrutinized each issue of goods from the agency, and believe they have been made in accordance with the custom of the Department.

Farm Work.—The agent has under his personal supervision Enoch's Band, numbering 183. There is a larger proportion of women and children in this band than usually occurs, even in Indian communities. There are only twenty-four representative families.

The total area of land placed under crop this year was one hundred and eleven acres, divided among seventeen: one man having twenty acres, one fourteen, one eleven, four eight and a half, two five, three four acres each, the other five Indians

having gardens only. On account of the drought the grain crops were very light and will scarcely return the seed sown; the root crops are also almost a failure.

In the June return the number of houses and stables is placed at sixteen and two respectively. A devastating prairie fire visited this reserve in April last and burned many houses and stables and all the fencing; the whole of the land in crop was newly fenced. The following new houses and stables have been built and other improvements made since my last inspection: Enoch Lapotac, story and a-half log house, shingled roof, windows, floored up stairs and down; new corral; well eighteen feet deep; broken two acres. Wm. Ward, new house, two stables, shed, hay yard, and corral; summer fallowed twelve acres; cut seventy tons hay. Lazarus Lapotac, new stable; broken five acres. James Stony, broken five acres; new house and stable. Four Souls; new stable; Pierre Pepin, new stable; Napasis, new house, 20 feet by 18 feet, one and a half stories high, shingle roof, floored up stairs and down; new stable; broken one acre. Daniel, two new stables, shed, corral and stack yard; new granary, 16 feet by 18 feet, and logs out for a new house 20 feet by 18 feet. Tom Mack-aw-e-gi-nan has broken three acres and has logs out for a house and stable. O-chi-coo-meas, new house; Charloo, logs out for a new house; Mah-min-ah-wah-tah, addition to his stable, also an addition to his house; corral, and a fence of peeled poles around his house. Kah-ka-kee-koot, new house and stable; has broken two acres.

The cattle return of 30th June gives the number on hand under the control of the Department as fifty-seven head; they are in good order. They are distributed among eighteen Indians, as follows: one has eight head, one has six head, five have four head, four have three head, three have two head, and four have one head each, and one bull for the whole band.

There are about eight head of private cattle and forty-six horses on the reserve. A few of the horses are worked, freighting and farming. Daniel works three, Mister Jim two, and Napasis, Wm. Ward and Enoch each a team.

Alexis Band, No. 133.

In this band there are two hundred and ten Iudians of forty-nine families. Fifty-four reside at White Whale Lake, but the main portion of the band live at Lac St. Ann's.

The issues of food, &c., made to this band during the past fiscal year were 36,400 pounds of flour, 4,885 pounds of beef, 9,569 pounds of bacon, 208 pounds of gunpowder, 1,112 pounds of shot, and twine for thirty-four nets.

They lost thirteen houses and thirteen stables in the prairie fire last spring, and have rebuilt since the fire four houses and six stables.

On 30th June the band had twenty-six head of cattle under Department control and twenty-nine horses; two cows and a calf their private property. They use their horses for packing on their hunts.

Michel's Band, No. 132.

This band numbers seventy-four, but only six families are living on the reserve; there are seventeen dwelling houses, but some of them are empty, having belonged to persons who took scrip; there are also twenty-two stables.

The chief has built and finished, this summer, a very commodious, comfortable house, twenty-four by thirty feet, one story and a-half in height, shingle roof, floored up stairs and down. Louis Calihoo is also building a very good house.

They put into crop ninety-two acres. The yield was very light. They put up and stacked one hundred and forty-four tons of hay.

They have done a good deal of freighting with their own horses for the Department to Lac St. Ann's, and for the Hudsons' Bay Company and others from Calgary and to Lac la Biche.

About forty receive rations regularly every month—thirty-three from the agency, and seven receive them from the farmer at Alexander's Reserve. The remaining members of the band do not reside on the reserve, a good many of the children being at the High River Industrial School.

Live Stock.—Farmer O'Donnell made a close "round up" of the cattle this summer and found them to number thirty-seven head under Department control, and their private stock to consist of fifteen horses, eight cows, twelve young cattle and six pigs. They work most of their horses both at farm work and freighting, Michel, Louis, Baptiste, Joseph Gladu, and Albert having each a team.

Their crops of 1888 yielded twelve hundred bushels of grain; they gristed out of it about one hundred bushels of wheat.

Alexander's Band, No. 134.

This band contains one hundred and ninety-three members in fifty-three families; it is under the direct charge of Farmer O'Donnell, who resides on the reserve.

They had in crop this year one hundred and eighty-five acres, fifteen being potatoes and roots. Of these the yield is nothing; of wheat and barley the yield is estimated at two hundred bushels, but when the crops are so nearly a total failure it is with difficulty that the Indians can be induced to harvest the little there is.

They have broken forty-five acres of new land, and have put up about two hundred tons of hay.

I note with pleasure considerable progress in civilized habits since my last inspection; the residence of the farmer among them has roused them to a sense of their backward condition, and with one consent they appear anxious to improve. Evidences of their advancement meet one on every hand in passing over the reserve; the most noticeable are Pes-chas-koas' new house and stable; Old Man, new house; Moyess, new house, stable and hen-house; Ta-ta-mus, new house; Baptiste Wolf, new stable and root-house; Phillips, a new house; Louis, new house, stable and storehouse; Newborn, new house, stable and a well; Harry Shortlegs, new house and stable; Chief Alexander, new kitchen, addition to his house; Michel, new house, stable and storehouse; Beaverfoot, new house, stable, corral, hen-house; William has dug a well, built a new saw-pit and storehouse; Burntstick has built a new saw-pit; Little Sheep, a new storehouse; Asa-wo-nas-kin, a new saw-pit and storehouse; Luke, a new storehouse.

They renewed nearly all the fences on the reserve; whip-sawed for their own building purposes six thousand feet of lumber; they built four new bridges on the reserve and cut a road through the timber four miles to shorten the distance to Lac St. Ann's; they also cleared up the road (thirty-five miles) of fallen timber to their fishing stations on Lac la Nonne; they have built a very neat fence around their graveyard.

In almost every house I observed bags of last year's grain, amounting altogether to probably two hundred bushels, this band having threshed about seventeen hundred bushels; from this they provided their own seed, fed some to their stock, sold a little, traded some for cattle, and have eaten the remainder, less what they have left on hand. They are reported to have killed one hundred and fifty bears during the year; for the skins they purchased clothing and horses.

Live Stock.—They have forty-seven head of cattle under Department control, being an increase of twelve since my last inspection. Four steers were broken to work. They have ten head of private cattle, having purchased two since my last inspection; they have fifty-three horses, of which the chief works three of his, Beaverfoot four, William two, Aswan-nes-kew two, Mis-sin-nais-quais-can six, Tomasis four, Luke three. The others use their horses packing on hunting expeditions, &c.

Farm 17.

Farmer O'Donnell is in charge here. I found but few new goods in store; these I checked, also those articles returned as "no use on farm." From these latter I condemned such as are worn out. I also checked the receipts from the agency and found them correct, also the issue, commencing with the ration sheets.

The farmer's books are kept uniformly—a day book of receipts and issues (the latter entered up from the ration sheets). These are regularly posted into a neatly kept ledger.

The farmer sowed a little grain and roots for horse feed and domestic purposes, but in consequence of the drought it was all a total failure; he has put up sixty tons of hay, dug a well, grubbed seven acres, and broken five acres, fenced in a pasture field of four acres, cut and piled at his house twenty-four cords of wood. He has also painted his house outside and inside.

Agency Buildings.—These are in good repair and kept very orderly and neatly. The agent is putting up a neat log house for a farmer or married clerk.

The loss of the Protestant school house and the carpenter's shop connected therewith is a serious one; they were burned by the prairie fire. The school at present is kept in the teacher's house. I visited it in company with the agent; the children were well dressed and clean; the girls were engaged knitting and making underclothing for themselves, under the direction of Mrs. Anderson, the teacher's wife; the classes were being taught by Mr. Anderson; there is an average attendance of sixteen pupils.

Vital Statistics.—There have been no diseases epidemic among these bands during the past year; sixteen births and eleven deaths are recorded; their general health has been satisfatory, the doctor having made but four visits since my last inspection.

The agent is indefatigable in the performance of his duties, and is well sustained by the clerk, by Farmer O'Donnell and other employés under him.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Mr. P. J. Williams, Agent; Mr. John Carney, Storeman; Mr. William Lawrie, Clerk.

I arrived in this agency on 11th October, and as the agent and his staff were engaged in making the annuity payments at Red Pheasant's Reserve, I commenced work at the Industrial School until their return.

On Monday, 14th, leaving my Industrial School work until a more convenient opportunity, I commenced my inspection of the agency, by making an examination of the contract goods in the storehouse, and a few days latter taking an inventory of all the goods contained therein.

I found the stores in good order and kept in a manner creditable to Mr. Carney; the new goods already received were for the most part satisfactory; the receipts for some are held in abeyance, as they do not come up to the standards.

I have visited the different farms, of which there are six, and taken inventories of the goods in those storehouses and those in use by the farmers, writing off the books such of the latter class as are worn out and useless.

I am happy to report great improvement in the manner and system in which the farmer's books are kept; an uniform system has been adopted, and is being followed by each one in a satisfactory manner. I made a careful audit of their books, checking them with those of the agency. I also made an examination of their daily ration sheets; the issues appear to have been made systematically and in accordance with the custom prevailing in the Department.

Agency Office.—Since my last inspection the office has been removed to a building much more suitable and convenient than that formerly occupied for the purpose.

My last inspection of this agency was up to 30th June, 1888; consequently my present one embraces a period of sixteen months, being up to 31st ultimo.

I went carefully over the books, auditing each account and checking the issues with the farmer's receipts. I found the accounts regularly kept and posted up, letters and documents properly fyled. The whole of the office work was performed in a manner creditable to the clerk, Mr. William Lawrie.

Vital Statistics.—The record of these show a death rate of sixty-three, against forty-six births, without any epidemic disease. This is rather extraordinary. In some bands (Stony's) no births are reported, while in Poundmakers Band there were six deaths to fourteen births. The death rate was heavy in Red Pheasant's, Sweet Grass and Thunderchild's Bands.

Contract Supplies.—The delivery of goods under contract. with the exception of provisions, has been slow this year; the quality of those goods which have been delivered is satisfactory, and in accordance with schedule stipulations.

Live Stock.—The herds of the different bands continue to increase. There are seven hundred and seventy head of cattle in the agency, against five hundred and seventy-eight in 1888, an increase of one hundred and ninety-two head. The sheep have increased from one hundred and forty-five head, in 1888, to one hundred and seventy-five. Hay has been a scarce commodity this year, on account of the drought, but it is thought that sufficient has been secured to winter all the stock. It is satisfactory to note that the Indians are commencing to take pleasure in attending to their cattle, and now do voluntarily that which formerly they did only under pressure.

Crops.—The crops throughout the agency were, for the most part, a failure, on account of the extreme drought. Following the bounteous harvest of last year, large areas of land on each reserve were planted in anticipation of a similar return, and the disappointment of their hopes has been keenly felt by the Indians. The total acres placed under crop were nine hundred and sixty-eight.

Taking advantage of the agent's visits to the different reserves to pay the annuities, I accompanied him, and made my inspection at the same time, commencing at

Sweet Grass Band, No. 113—*Mr. Gopsil, Farmer.*

This band had in crop one hundred and fifty-eight acres from which, on account of the drought, he does not expect a return of more than one hundred bushels.

Hay was scarce here; only one hundred tons could be secured on the reserve. In addition to this quantity, two hundred tons have been put up on the north side of the Saskatchewan, at which point, to save hauling, cattle sheds have been built. The cattle will be driven there to winter.

Cattle.—There are one hundred and thirty-one head of cattle on this reserve, being an increase since last year of thirty-three head. They consist of forty-three oxen, two bulls, twenty-eight cows, fifteen steers, sixteen heifers, and twenty-seven calves. These are distributed to individual Indians, with the exception of eighteen. There are twelve sheep on the reserve. During the year three were killed by dogs and wolves, and one died from disease.

Forty-seven acres of new land have been broken and twenty-five acres of old land summer fallowed. The Indians have improved the road leading to Battleford and built a bridge over "Devil Drum" Creek; they also built a neat office and an addition to the farm stable. They have now twenty-six dwellings and nineteen stables; eight of the former were removed from the Battle River side, and the following Indians built new houses since my last inspection: Nokosit, Plowman, Sakewayoo, Mus-ko-che che, Baptiste and Tu-qua-now.

The Department has had built by contract a very comfortable farm house. It is of good size and well finished. The farmer has put up a neat fence; the old house is used as a store. These, with the new office and stable before mentioned, make a very neat establishment.

A school house has been built since last year. It is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

Thunderchild's Band, No. 115.

Farmer Nash is in charge of this band. They had two hundred and five acres in crop, against one hundred and sixty-five acres in 1888. The yield is very light, wheat being the best, of which it is estimated there will be three hundred and fifty bushels. Of the other grains, there may be sufficient for seed next year.

There was no hay on this reserve, but on the north side of the Saskatchewan River the Indians have cut what is deemed sufficient to winter the cattle. This is the first year that the crops on this reserve have been a failure; the soil beingr ich, it is not usually affected by drought.

The Indians are very comfortable, and although their houses do not present a very good appearance from the outside, they are fitted up very well, and contain most things necessary for the use of a family.

A new school house has been built, and the Church of England has established a mission with a regularly ordained clergyman in charge, the Rev. Mr. McDonald.

Mrs. Nash has a class of young women and girls who attend at her house regularly to sew, making petticoats and other garments, knitting stockings and mitts.

Cattle.—They have ninety-one head of cattle, being an increase of thirty-one head since 30th June, 1888. They are in very fine condition.

Moosomin's Reserve Band, 112—*Farmer Applegarth in charge.*

This band is composed of seventeen families numbering one hundred and seventy-five; they put one hundred and sixty-five acres under crop this year, being an increase of twenty-eight acres since 1888; the wheat, one hundred and eight acres, is estimated to yield six hundred bushels, and the oats one hundred and thirty bushels; the potatoes and roots are almost a failure.

They raised sufficient wheat in 1888 to keep themselves in flour for eight months, and sold about one thousand bushels of oats and one hundred and fifty bushels of barley. From the proceeds of grain sold they purchased six waggons and harness, a mower and rake, binding twine, &c.

There are only fifteen able-bodied men one the reserve, but they are good workers; they cut and stacked two hundred tons of hay, broke thirty-five acres new land, and summer fallowed eight acres; they have built four new houses and five stables since my last inspection.

Live Stock.—They have seventy-seven head of cattle, being an increase since 1888 o f sixteen head. The band owns ninety-eight sheep, and there are twenty-seven more owned by individuals.

Farm 12 *"B" and "C"—Farmer Fitzpatrick in charge.*

There are two reserves under the direction of this farmer, namely, Poundmaker's, No. 114, and Little Pine's, No. 116.

I visited them in company with the agent on 26th October; I took stock of the goods on hand in the storehouse, and checked and examined the articles in use, writing off the books such of them as are worn out and of no further use. I inspected the Indian farms; there was a little grain in stack, but the crops have been very light; two hundred and ninety-five acres were sown with grain and roots, a good deal of fall ploughing has been done, and large preparations made to put in a crop next year.

Cattle.—I inspected the herd of cattle and found them in very good condition; four hundred tons of hay have been put up, and arrangements made to winter them comfortably; they have two hundred and nineteen head, being an increase since 30th September, 1888, of forty-nine head.

Stony Indians, Bands 109, 110, 111—*Farmer Orr in charge.*

These bands have but little yield from their crops this year; they sowed one hundred and thirty-five acres of grain and planted twelve acres of potatoes and turnips and twenty acres in gardens; the roots did better than the grain, but the yield is too small to be of any material assistance to them; the land was well prepared for the crops, and had it not been for the drought they would, in all probability, have had a good return. They have fall ploughed their land, intending to try again next year.

Live Stock.—They have one hundred and twelve head of cattle, being an increase since 1888 of twenty-two head; the natural increase was twenty-six calves, or a calf for each cow upon the reserve. There are thirteen sheep, against six in 1888, a natural increase of over 100 per cent.

Hay was very scarce, and a sufficient supply was secured with great difficulty; they have put up two hundred and forty tons.

They have built ten new stables and one new house since my last inspection. The addition of a kitchen to the farm house has made it convenient and comfortable. The farmer has built himself a very good carpenter's shop, where he expects to make repairs to all farm implements requiring the same during the winter.

Red Pheasant's Reserve—Farmer Price.

These Indians are still in the van in industrial pursuits in this district, and although the soil is somewhat richer the crops suffered nearly as much from the drought as those on the other reserves. The yield will hardly equal the seed sown; they had one hundred acres under crop.

The appearance of the reserve is that of a white settlement, with their neat whitewashed houses, their stables and cattle yards, and well-fenced fields.

The school is well attended. There is a resident missionary—Rev. Mr. Inkster—under the auspices of the English Church. Mrs. Price conducts a Sunday School regularly; it is well attended by the children.

Cattle.—The fine cattle herd has increased from ninety-nine head in 1888 to one hundred and forty; every cow reared a calf. Hay was plentiful and easy to be secured; they put up three hundred and forty tons.

Farm Work.—They broke thirty acres new land and summer-fallowed ten acres. They engage in lime burning and charcoal, which they sell to settlers as well as to the Government. At the time of my inspection a good many Indians were out on a hunt, the farm work for the season being over. They were meeting with some success in taking foxes, bears, mink and muskrat, the latter are again numerous and the pelts are in good demand.

The general health of the band has been very fair during the year.

For the first time since the rebellion the Indians of this agency were paid their annuities without any exception. They received this mark of the Government's favor with gratitude, and for the most part expended it in useful articles. On account of the short crop they showed more thought for providing food than Indians are usually credited with. Their largest purchases were of flour, which they took home to their reserves to store against a cold day.

The work of the Battleford Agency has been kept well in hand. Mr. Williams continues as energetic as ever in his direction of the affairs of this large district, and the perfect docility of the Indians at present is largely due to his discretion and good judgment in the exercise of the duties of his position. The farmers and employés under him take great interest in their work, each one vieing with the other in obtaining the best results, from the band under his charge.

The Clerk, Mr. Wm. Laurie, is upon the eve of leaving this Department for another position under the Government. I cannot allow the opportunity to pass without expressing my regret that his high clerical attainments and experience in Indian work should be so soon lost to the Indian Department.

Battleford Industrial School.

This school, under the principalship of the Rev. Thomas Clark (Church of England), is now in the seventh year of its existence, during which time it has had a good deal to contend against—first of all, the prejudices of the Indians, which it has lived down; next, the disorganization caused by the rebellion, and the want of adaptability of the building used for the purpose. This latter is being made all right this year, by the addition of a large new wing.

There are now thirty-seven boys and seventeen girls on the rolls, with a staff consisting of Principal, assistant Principal, matron and governess. Master mechanics as follows: carpenter, blacksmith, farmer, seamstress, cook and laundress.

The short space of an annual report will not permit me to dilate upon the system of management. I will therefore briefly remark that the rules of the institution are observed by the staff; the condition of the children is very satisfactory; they have developed in intelligence and have made good progress, both in school and in their several industrial pursuits; they are exceedingly well behaved and tractable; they have adopted the change of life with commendable cheerfulness and are obedient. The exceptions to the general rule are few, and then many of their peccadilloes may be attributed to childish perverseness or momentary forgetfulness rather than to wilful disobedience; they are required on honor to report their own violation of the rules; this has been observed in a laudable manner and has been attended with favorable results.

The Department is fortunate in the formation of the staff; the Principal has seen the institution develop from its faint starting point, and has worked faithfully and stuck to it manfully until it has attained its present fair measure of success. He has a willing co-adjutor in his wife, who is the matron.

I cannot express myself in terms too praiseworthy of Mr. and Mrs. Ashby, the assistant Principal and governess; they are not only assiduous and indefatigable in instilling into the children's untutored minds the rudiments of education, but they gain their confidence by entering into their little lives, engaging with them during the hours of recreation, in sports and pastimes, such as cricket, baseball, boxing, swings, lawn tennis, croquet. Their object is to make the children feel that they are not different from white children; and, by interesting them in these games, to wean them from their wild habits and traditions.

The tradesmen are sober, christian, intelligent men, who treat their pupils with kindness and have great patience in instructing them. They are rewarded by receiving obedient and respectful behavior.

Christian teaching is not neglected; eighteen of the pupils received from His Lordship the Bishop of Calgary and Saskatchewan, during his last parochial tour, the solemn rite of confirmation; they had been carefully prepared to receive the same. In addition to the daily morning and evening prayers, all engage in choir practice every Wednesday evening, and every Sunday there are the two regular church services and Sunday School.

The design of the management is not to encumber the children with more rules and regulations than can be easily kept by a reasonably good child, and to make them feel that the institution is a cheerful home and not a prison, as at first the Indians feared that it would be.

The health of the children has been generally excellent; they do not remain long in ill-health, either recovering immediately from indisposition or almost as rapidly passing away. Consumption is the *bête noir*, and nothing arrests their rapid dissolution when this fell disease has once seized them. Dr. McAdam visits the institution, and is most assiduous in his attention to the ailments of the inmates.

I made an inventory of the goods in the storehouse and the articles in use in the institution and workshops connected therewith.

I have examined and written off the books such articles as are of no further use. The cast-off clothing, after being condemned, has been, according to the custom, sent to the different reserves, as some of it (although unfit for the children of the institution) may be of some use to the women of other reserves for their children. I also examined the different articles of furniture, stoves, kitchen utensils, tools in the workshops and farming implements, and condemned and wrote off the books such of them as are of no further use.

Contract Goods.—The supplies furnished under contract at this institution during the past fiscal year have been satisfactory in quality. The universal drought affected the gardens, and as the quantity of vegetables will be inadequate to supply the *cuisine*, larger rations of beans and rice will therefore be issued. In this climate both boys and girls have prodigious appetites, and it is particularly necessary with Indian children to allow them to eat heartily, taking care that their food is of such variety and nature as to insure health.

Office.—I audited the books of the office, and beg to report that they have been regularly kept. The building of the large new wing, by day's work, added considerably to the office work, but I am happy to inform you that I find all in this connection in commendable order, and the accounts all posted to date.

The store-room of the school, as well as the storehouse, is well ordered, and the goods are properly protected from injury.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your obedient servant,

T. P. WADSWORTH,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

REGINA, ASSA., 25th November, 1889.

The Honorable,
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the past season.

Leaving Regina the 18th of June, I took the Saskatoon trail to White Cap's Reserve, at Moose Woods.

Reaching the reserve on the 23rd, I immediately began the sub-division into forty acre lots, and at the same time defined the corners of the reserve, by planting the iron posts provided by the Department for the purpose. The survey was completed on the 29th.

I was sorry to find old White Cap nearing the end of his days, and I believe he died shortly afterwards.

Leaving Moose Woods, I proceeded to the Duck Lake Agency.

I obtained the services of Indian See-see-qua-sis, who had formed one of Mr. Nelson's party when the boundaries of the undivided reserve for the bands of Chiefs Beardy and Okemasis were surveyed. The corners and angles were easily found with this Indian's assistanee, and were properly defined by iron posts. This occupied our time until the 6th of July.

I found that all the iron posts provided for the reserves in this district had been delivered at this agency. I employed Thomas Bear, of John Smith's Reserve, then visiting the agency, to freight ten posts for William Twatt's Reserve at Sturgeon Lake, to Prince Albert, and taking forty-eight, or approximately nineteen hundred and twenty pounds on my own waggon, proceeded to One Arrow's Reserve.

Two days were spent at this reserve defining the corners.

Leaving One Arrow's Reserve on the 11th July, we followed the Saskatchewan River to Cha-kas-ta-posin's Reserve. The corners of this reserve were found with little difficulty, and were properly defined.

Before leaving this reserve I also defined the south boundary of John Smith's Reserve, on the south or east side of the Saskatchewan River.

On the 18th we crossed at the "South Branch" ferry, and pitched our tent at John Smith's Reserve, and completed defining the corners on the 20th.

I had received a message from Mr. Agent McKenzie that the Indian Commissioner was expected at his agency within a few days. I drove to Duck Lake, and on his arrival, received instructions to sub-divide Beardy's and Okemasis' Reserve. Arrangements were made with regard to the survey of reserves at Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge, and I was instructed to arrange my plans so as to be in readiness to accompany whoever should be sent to make the annuity-payments at the points mentioned.

Returning to John Smith's Reserve, and joining my party, I proceeded by the "South Branch" ferry and Kenistino, to Fort à la Corne, which was reached on the 29th.

Iron posts were planted at all the corners and angles of the two reserves at this point, viz.: James Smith's and the Cumberland Indian's Reserve on Carrot River.

I left these reserves 5th September, and reached Duck Lake Agency on the 9th, stopping *en route* at Prince Albert, to obtain advice from the Police veterinary surgeon for one of my horses, which was found to have influenza. Medicines were prescribed, and it was properly cared for, but some time after died at the agency.

Commencing the sub-division of Beardy's and O'Kemasis' Reserve the 10th August, the survey was completed on the 30th.

Part of the 30th, together with the 31st, were occupied in defining the corners of the Stony Knoll Reserve, near Carlton.

Preparations were now made for the journey to Montreal Lake, and a horse obtained from Mr. Agent McKenzie to replace my own, which was evidently dying.

I proceeded to Prince Albert and there received word that the Assistant Commissioner had left Regina and would make the payment at Montreal Lake. In consequence, I decided to await his arrival. I drove to Duck Lake Agency, and Mr.

Forget arriving by stage on the 8th September, I returned to Prince Albert in his company.

After transacting necessary business we left Prince Albert and drove to Sturgeon Lake, where my party had preceded us. It began to snow for the first time this season on the 12th, and continued till the 14th, making the road, already rough, far worse.

My assistant was instructed to plant the corner posts and to open out any lines badly obliterated by bush, and then to follow me to Montreal Lake.

Montreal Lake was reached on the 16th and the payment made to this band the next day. The location of their reserve was settled, and a day was spent examining its principal features. Canoes were purchased, and canoemen engaged for the journey low state of the water in Montreal River, the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Little by water to Little Hills Lake.

A start was made on the 19th, and after experiencing much delay, owing to the Hills Lake was reached on the 27th.

Latitudes of prominent points were taken as frequently as possible, and the topography of the map checked. Montreal River, I should judge, flows almost directly north, and its waters passing through Pleasant and Cannibal Lakes, enters the western end of Egg Lake, and not at the eastern end, as defined on the map. This river averages about one chain in width, and is a succession of rapids, flowing over a bed of boulders for fully two-thirds of its length. From the passing glance we had of the country it does not appear to possess many features to encourage settlement. Game seems scarce, and it would seem that only fish and mosquitoes abound. Fish will probably furnish food to these Indians for some years, but if no steps are taken to prevent the terrible slaughter carried on by them every fall, during the spawning time of the whitefish, their numbers must soon decrease at constantly increasing rate. I may here mention that Sturgeon Lake is now almost exhausted from this cause, or from the lumbering operations carried on in its waters for some time past.

The Indians being all present, no delay occurred, and the payment was made at once, and on its completion their proposed reserve came up for discussion. The Assistant Commissioner being present, there is no necessity for my going into the matter, except to mention that it was at once found that the survey could not be made this fall, and would have to be delayed until the ice on the lakes had formed and sufficient snow had fallen to travel with dogs.

A start was made on the 30th, on the return journey, and the south end of Montreal Lake was reached the 6th of October.

On the 7th I commenced the survey of the reserve at this point. My assistant had the traversing already well advanced, and by the 19th the boundaries were completed.

I am of the opinion that this reserve will prove its good qualities at some future day. A large percentage of the soil is an excellent clay, and fully one-third of its area is covered with fine timber. The reserve has a frontage of a couple of miles, at its southerly end, on Bittern Lake, and includes their fishing ground. Hay suitable for cattle can be cut along Bittern Creek, and no difficulty will be found in securing from fifty to one hundred tons yearly.

A start was made on the 21st, and Prince Albert reached on the 24th. I was here greatly delayed, on account of the poor condition of my horses. The rough timber-roads and insufficient feed had so reduced their strength that they could not be urged further. A stop was made at Duck Lake Agency to store camp equipage intended to be used later at Lac la Rouge.

From Duck Lake I proceeded by way of the Touchwood Hills and Pi-a-Pot's Reserve to Regina, which point was reached on the 12th of November. My party was paid off and the horses sent into winter quarters.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. PONTON,

Indian Reserve Surveyor.

VICTORIA, B.C., 4th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honor to present the following report covering the past season's work. In obedience to your instructions I left Victoria on the 9th April by the Steamer "Amelia" for Comox. Leaving Comax on the 11th I proceeded to Bute Inlet to complete the survey of the reserves for the Homalko tribe. Having finished these I returned down the coast to Malaspina Inlet and surveyed the remaining reserves for the Sliammon Indians, thence crossed to Cortez Island, intending to proceed to Seymour Inlet by steamer. Learning that the steamers were up north, and considering I should waste time by waiting for them, I went on in my canoes and arrived at Alert Bay on the 1st June, where I was compelled to wait for three days for the arrival of provisions. Leaving Alert Bay I went on to Deserter's Island and Blunden Harbor to commence the reserves for the Nakwockto tribe. I was detained for three days at Deserters Island by stormy weather, the coast being extremely rough and unsheltered. Indians cannot be induced to venture out in very high winds. Moving on to Seymour and Beleze Inlets, in which are situated a number of reserves, all of which I completed by the middle of August.

While in Seymour Inlet some time was lost, owing to sickness in camp, being laid up myself for seven days, and was compelled to send the cook down to Victoria, as he was seriously ill and unable to continue work. Two of my men cut themselves with axes and, unfortunately, could not work on the line for three weeks; but on sending for the mail I was fortunate in obtaining a cook from Fort Rupert, and was enabled to push my work forward. On leaving Seymour Inlet I was detained near Cape Caution for a week by a severe storm of wind and rain. The weather becoming more settled I was able to cross to Storm Islands, and there surveyed the last reserve for the Nakwockto Indians; thence going on to Smith's Sound, where I surveyed the two reserves for the Quawshelah tribe. Leaving Smith's Sound at the end of September, and moving to Rivers Inlet, we encountered high winds and heavy rain, which caused me much loss; my provisions getting damaged while travelling.

On arriving at the head of Rivers Inlet fine weather set in, and I was able to complete all the reserves for the Oweka-no Indians by the 22nd October; and the steamer "Maude," coming in, I took passage in it, arriving in Victoria on the 25th

I enclose schedule of reserves surveyed by me, and the number of miles run, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

The time occupied in travelling, which took up nearly two-thirds of the season, and the extremely rough and difficult nature of the country to be surveyed, will account for the small return of mileage for this season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. M. SKINNER,

Surveyor of Indian Reserves.

P. O'REILLY, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner, Victoria, B.C.

SCHEDULE of Reserves surveyed by E. M. Skinner, 1889.

Date.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.
April	Homalko, No. 1	333·83		
	do 2	51·51		
	do 3	9·46	4	74·80
May	Sliammon, No. 4	300·40		
	do 5	113·09		
	do 6	117·80	6	51·29
June	Nah-kwockto, No. 4	55·34		
	do 3	154·91		
	do 6	51·90		
	do 1	224·34		
	do 2	5·81		
	do 8	6·71		
July	do 9	45·70		
	do 10	45·61		
	do 11	41·55		
	do 12	164·57		
August	do 17	32·38		
	do 14	40·53		
	do 15	117·70		
	do 16	136·88		
	do 13	43·14		
	do 7	1·13		
September	do 5	68·36	15	36·56
	Quaw-she-lah, No. 1	412·63		
	do 2	173·13	7	25·76
	Owe-ka-no, No. 3	59·29		
	do 2	139·35		
	do 1	971·86	14	50·50
			48	78·91

ST. PETER'S, N.S., 2nd December, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honor to report upon the condition of the Indians of the County of Richmond.

From what I have been able to learn of the state of these Indians and their affairs during the brief period of my supervision, I am bound to say that they do not appear to live so comfortably, nor to be so diligent in their efforts to make a living by the cultivation of the soil as are some other Indians on this island. Those at Whycocomagh and Eskasoni, for instance, seem to be more thrifty, and to provide themselves with more of the comforts of civilized life; and they certainly have made greater improvements on the reserves than those in this county. The latter, although not in all respects as well off as the other bands referred to, are not, however, wholly unprogressive. Their advancement has been slow, but my memory carries me back to a time when their condition was by no means as satisfactory as it is at present. The health of this band for the past year has been good. There has been no trouble whatever from contagious or infectious diseases.

The school established on the reserve some three years ago has not yet any perceptible influence. The children of those Indians who permanently reside on their lands have probably made as much progress as could reasonably be expected. The great drawback here is the fact that a large percentage of the band migrate during certain seasons of the year, and thus altogether deprive their children of the

advantages the school was intended to afford. If they once gave up their nomadic habits, and turned their attention to the improvement of the reserve, the benefits of the school would, no doubt, soon become apparent.

It seems to me that our Micmacs must adopt agriculture as their business to a greater extent than heretofore before their innate roving disposition will be conquered. The quantity of farm crops and vegetables now raised on this reserve is indeed meagre. I am of opinion that the Government must do something towards educating them up to the best method of cultivating the soil, and furnish them with agricultural implements before any marked improvement can be reported.

With regard to their morals, I can speak favorably of this band. Indeed it may be said that among their characteristics is their honesty, their freedom from crime, their respect for authority and their strict observance of the various obligations of their religion. As an illustration of their christian character and of their devotion to their church, I take the liberty of calling attention to the noble efforts of these poor people to provide themselves with a suitable place of worship. The "Indian Island," so-called, is a pretty islet in the Bras d'Or Lake, about six miles from St. Peter's. On this islet the Indians of the whole island of Cape Breton have long been accustomed to meet once a year on the feast of the "Good Saint Anne," the patron saint of all the Micmac Indians. Here they usually spend about two weeks annually, attending to their religious duties, adjusting difficulties that may have arisen, electing chiefs and captains, and arranging for the year various other matters pertaining to the different bands attending this great annual assembly. Such has been the custom since the first French missionaries brought them under the benign sway of christianity. On this islet they have a fine new church, built under the direction of my devoted and venerable predecessor, who was ever active in their spiritual and temporal welfare, and whose untiring zeal, unselfish labors and exemplary life will always be gratefully remembered by the poor Micmacs, not only by those in this county, but by those elsewhere. This handsome edifice has been entirely finished outside, but not inside. So far it has cost over two thousand dollars, all of this sum having been gradually collected by themselves in their poverty, not without a good deal of self-sacrifice on their part. They are bent upon its completion, and upon having it provided with the necessary furniture. They are doing their utmost to provide means for this purpose, and will not rest until they succeed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. McKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, REGINA, 31st November, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the surveys of Indian reserves performed in Manitoba and the North-West Territories since the date of my last annual report.

The re-survey of the reserves ef the Stony Indians, at Morley, on the Bow River, was commenced on 12th October, 1888. The boundaries, which had become obliterated, were all re-defined, and iron posts placed at the corners; a survey was also made of the Canadian Pacific Railway where it crosses these reserves. This work, which terminated surveying operations for the season of 1888, was completed on 27th November, and the party returned to Regina by rail on 3rd December.

The work in Treaty 6 during the past season has been placed in charge of Mr. Archibald Ponton, assistant surveyor, and consisted of the sub-division of certain portions of the reserves of chiefs "White-Cap," "Okemasis," and "Beardy;" and of placing iron posts at the corners of the reserves in the Carlton and Prince Albert agencies. Mr. Ponton also visited Lac la Rouge and Montreal Lake, and surveyed

a reserve at the latter point for some of the Indians who last winter signed adhesion to Treaty 6. At the former lake a reserve will probably be surveyed during the coming winter, or perhaps several small reserves, for the Indians in that vicinity, who have been promised a reserve with a lake frontage of forty miles, and a depth of two miles.

The operations in Treaty 4 consisted of the sub-division of portions of the reserves of chiefs "Pi-a-pot" "Muskowpetung," "Pasquah," "Kakeewistahaw" "Sakemay" and "Osoup," of placing iron posts at the corners of various reserves, the survey of a reserve at the mouth of Shoal River, Lake Wininpegosis, and the removal of the northern boundary of the hay grounds lying north of Muskowpetung's reserve. Alterations were also made in the south and west boundaries of the "Poor Man's" Reserve, at Big Touchwood Hills.

As many of the Indian reserves are of large extent, and the area likely to be brought under cultivation, in comparison, small, it was decided that the sub-division surveys should cover only such portions of the respective reserves as may reasonably be expected to be required for settlement within the next few years.

It was also thought advisable to adopt a system of survey in conformity with that employed in the sub-division of Dominion lands, but it was evident that, to be of any use to the Indians, not only the lines bordering the road allowances, as in that system, but all the lines bordering each separate sub-division would have to be run. Accordingly, it was decided to further sub-divide each section into sixteen square lots of forty acres each (quarter-quarter-sections). The corners of each lot being established by a post, and four pits, each 3 feet square and 1 foot deep, dug 6 feet from the post, in such position that lines joining the centres of opposite pits coincide with lines of the survey. Section corners are marked, as in the Dominion lands system, and on the post at the north-east corner of each lot is marked the number of the lot, followed by the number of the section.

The reasons for choosing the forty acre lot, or quarter-quarter-section, as the standard for the sub-division of reserves, are that it affords compact settlement, and enables each Indian to select a certain quantity of the choicest farming land on the reserve; besides, it often happens that a survey line crosses existing improvements; in such cases, two adjacent forty acre lots can usually be selected, so as to include them, whereas if the sub-divisions were larger they might take in land occupied by another Indian, or unfit for cultivation.

After consulting the Indian Commissioner it was decided to commence the sub-division surveys in the Muskowpetung Agency.

The transport animals, which had been wintered at Mr. Robert Green's ranch, in Qu'Appelle valley, were brought to Regina on 6th June, in splendid condition, and on the 7th the party left for "Pi-a-pot's" Reserve.

On Monday, the 10th, we held a council with Chief "Pi-a-pot" and his head. men, when the Indian Commissioner explained to them the purpose of the survey, and the manner in which it would be performed.

On the afternoon of the 10th we commenced the sub-division; and on the 12th, leaving Mr. Aylen in charge of the survey, I proceeded to place iron posts at the corners of the reserve, Chief "Pi-a-pot" and one of his Indians coming with me.

From the south-west corner of this reserve we struck across country to the foot of Long Lake, and on the following morning reached the fishing station at the Little Arm. I placed iron posts at all the corners of this reserve, and pointed out the boundaries to "Pi-a-pot."

On the afternoon of the 14th we returned to Mr. Aylen's camp, reaching it at eleven o'clock. Owing to the extreme dryness of the season and consequent scarcity of water, we had to make long drives, which proved very trying on the animals. The crops of grain we saw along the route were still looking remarkably well.

On the 20th I proceeded to the File Hills and placed iron posts in the corners of all the reserves in that agency, excepting at the south-east and south-west corners of the Band of Chief "Okanese," which, at the request of the Indian Commissioner, were not finally established. The customary pits were, however, dug at these corners, and holes into which temporary wooden plugs were driven were bored for the

posts. Two Indians came with us from the File Hills Agency, who were shown the boundaries of the different reserves.

The eastern boundaries of the reserves of "Little Black Bear" and "Star Blanket" were made coincident with the eastern boundaries of Townships 23 and 24, in Range 10, west of the 2nd meridian. These boundary lines, as laid down in the original survey of the reserve, were found to deflect slightly to the east of north, thus cutting off a triangular strip from the tier of sections adjacent thereto. I moved the south-east corner of "Little Black Bear's" Reserve to the west, and placed the iron post on the eastern boundary of Section 13, in the said Township 23.

While in the File Hills we experienced intensely hot weather, and high, drying winds. On the 28th the thermometer registered 104° F. in the shade, and fires were raging in the woods, hay swamps and prairies. As we drove over the black and ashy prairie we found the surface soil burnt in many places to a depth of 6 or 8 inches, and experienced more disagreeable sensations from flying dust and cinders than from the heat. Bush and prairie fires probably cause more damage than frost and drought. A few years ago these reserves contained numerous lakes, ponds and hay swamps; these are nearly all dried up now, and water is very scarce.

On the 29th I left File Hills and arrived at "Pi-a-pot's" Reserve the following day.

The Indians employed on the sub-division survey had gone to Regina to attend the races and sports on Dominion Day. On the 4th July they returned to the reserve, but did not, as already reported, resume work until the 8th. I then proceeded to survey the northerly boundary of the hay grounds north of "Muskowpetung's" Reserve.

When these hay grounds were selected in 1881 the water was at a moderately high stage, and the section corners along the northern boundary, excepting that at the north-east corner, fell in ponds and deep swamps. They were consequently perpetuated by witness mounds. The meadows of 1881 are now uplands, and the lakes and swamps are converted into rich hay lands. A row of mounds which was pointed out to Mr. Agent Lash, who accompanied me, now marks the northerly limit of this reserve.

On the 10th iron posts were placed in the valley at the corners of the reserves of Chiefs "Pasquah" and "Muskowpetung," and we moved our camp to the agency.

The treaty payments were being made on the following day at "Muskowpetung's" camp, after which a council was held with the Indians in regard to the sub-division of their reserve. The purpose of the survey was fully explained to "Muskowpetung" and his headmen. Several of the headmen promised to be ready on Monday, the 15th, to work on the survey.

In the meantime observations were taken and other necessary preparations made. The meridian between ranges 16 and 17 was run afresh for three miles across the reserve, as a base to start the sub-division from.

On the 15th "Muskowecappo," "Keeshequaywaskunk," "Wapeeaysoo," "Mesakeepiness," and "Metawayo" came early in the morning to work, and I began to sub-divide a portion of the reserve lying east of the agency buildings, into forty-acre lots.

Mr. Aylen arrived in the evening from "Pi-a-pot's," having completed the sub-division of that reserve. Another party of Indians was engaged for Mr. Aylen, and on 17th he began to sub-divide a portion lying west of the agency.

On the 26th I had completed the sub-division of the part lying east of the agency, after which the Indians, who had worked cheerfully and as hard as they were able, were paid, and I proceeded to place iron posts at the corners of "Pasquah's" reserve.

On the 30th Mr. Aylen completed the surveys in Range 17, and next day we went to Pasquah's Reserve, accompanied by Mr. Lash. A party of Pasquah's Indians had previously been engaged, and on our arrival we had no delay whatever, as the Indians met us on the ground and we commenced the sub-division the same day. Mr.

Aylen was placed in charge of the work. In the evening I went to Fort Qu'Appelle and on to Touchwood Hills Agency the following day.

On 2nd August I proceeded to Poor Man's Reserve and made alterations in the southern and western boundaries. A strip of land 53 chains in width and 510 in length was added to the western side, in consequence of an error of half a mile in the original survey of the north and south boundaries. The south boundary was made to agree with the north limit of the road allowance on the right base line. The reason for these changes was explained to the Indians.

I had some difficulty in finding the north-east corner. The country, formerly heavily wooded, is now burnt over, and the lines are hard to follow. Mr. Gooderham and two Indians, who thought they knew where this corner post stood, accompanied me, but they did not succeed in finding any traces of the lines. An iron post was placed at the spot, where the remains of the old post were dug up some days later. Iron posts were also placed at the other corners of the reserve.

I found that Poor Man's Indians were making their winter's hay at a beautiful lake in the interior of Day Star's Reserve, where there are extensive meadows. Day Star having been told that these meadows were not on his reserve seemed to entertain doubts on the matter, and was much pleased, after visiting the corners with me, to find that they were within his boundaries. He also took much interest in the placing of the iron corners, and on the conclusion of the work said he was well satisfied with the reserve as it now stands. There are yet two posts to de placed at the north end of this reserve. The approximate position of these corners was pointed out to Day Star.

On the 8th I visited Muskowekwinis Reserve, and placed iron posts at the corners. I found Mr. Farming Instructor Couture, with Muskowekewmis Indians, was cutting hay on the strip of land cut off from George Gordon's Reserve in 1883.

On the evening of the 12th I left for Regina, stopping at Pasquah's on my way. On the 20th I returned to Pasquah's, and on the 26th Mr. Aylen had completed the subdivision and re-run the eastern boundary of that reserve. The following morning the Indians employed on the survey were paid off, and we left for Crooked Lake, having completed what sub-division was to be done in this agency.

A waggon, which broke down going into Fort Qu'Appelle, occasioned some delay, through the necessity of having it repaired. We left the next evening and arrived at Crooked Lake Agency on the 30th.

The following day Mr. Agent McDonald and Chiefs Kakeewistahaw and Ochapawace visited my camp, and we agreed to hold a council on Monday, 2nd September, to discuss the sub-division of these reserves, a subject on which the Indians were desirous of hearing full explanations.

At this council Mr. Agent McDonald explained at length to the Indians the purpose of the subdivision. He also showed them the plans, and read to them the descriptions of the boundaries of their reserves.

At the conclusion of the conference the headmen being unwilling to express an opinion, Chief Kakeewistahaw took the initiative, and said he would take the responsibility of having his reserves sub-divided on his own shoulders, and promised to have a number of Indians at his house the next morning to assist in making the survey.

The morning of the 3rd we commenced the sub-division. Kakeewistahaw had all the men we required ready for us on our arrival at his house. He remained with us most of the day, and I pointed out to him the boundaries of some of the forty-acre lots as we proceeded with the survey, as he was anxious to see the size of them on the ground.

Leaving Mr. Aylen in charge, with instructions to sub-divide the reserves in this agency, I took the train to Regina on the morning of the 4th, and left for Lake Winnipegoosis in the evening.

I reached Westbourne on the night of the 5th, and the following morning, having secured the service of one Fletcher, with his horses and waggon, I left for Manitoba House.

Our route lay along the westerly shore of Lake Manitoba. The lands bordering the lake are low, swampy, and almost dead level. This season, however, they are quiet dry, and afford immense quantities of hay.

I reached Manitoba House on the 7th. This trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company is situated on the western shore of the lake, at the foot of the Narrows. There are several well-to-do native settlers in the vicinity, engaged in farming and stock raising.

Having chartered a schooner from the Hudson's Bay Company, and secured the services of a crew of men, we set sail from Manitoba House on the 9th, and on the morning of the 23rd we landed at the mouth of Shoal River, Lake Winnipegoosis, having been delayed by adverse winds and the low stage of water in the Waterhen River.

On my arrival at Shoal River a messenger was dispatched to Fort Pelly for Mr. W. E. Jones, who has charge of the Indians in that district.

I then proceeded to examine the country aronnd the mouth of Shoal River, and decided to survey the reserve, as shown in the accompanying sketch. All the Indian horses, both old and new, are within the lines.

This reserve is situated on Dawson's Bay, at the north mouth of Shoal River. The surface is slightly undulating. The soil on the ridges is vegetable mould,overlying a bed of disintegrated limestone. The hollows are usually swampy, and sometimes boggy. It is thickly wooded with poplar, spruce, tamarac, white birch, alder and willow. Shoal River is about 100 yards in width, but the water in the rapids is only a few inches deep.

Mr. Jones arrived on 2nd October, and we had a conference with the Indians on the 3rd. The principal Indians present were Michel Macleod, John Beardy, and "Keematch," members of the band of Chief "The Key." "Keematch," who was spokesman, said that the portion of "The Key's" Band, numbering one hundred and forty-eight at present camped in this neighbourhood, wanted a large reserve laid cut for them here. I told him that the location of their reserve had already been changed once, and it was unlikely any further changes would be made. They were also informed that the reserve now surveyed here was intended for a fishing station for all the Indians of the Pelly District who might wish to fish in the bay.

Michel Macleod told me that he and some others contemplated moving with their cattle to Red Deer River, where large quantities of hay are available.

A Mr. Hartman,who has a trading post on the reserve, told me he had no intention of taking up land, but merely wished permission to trade with the Indians. I am told the price of flour has fallen one hundred per cent here since Mr. Hartman's post has been established.

Having a fair wind in the afternoon of the 3rd we sailed to the mouth of the Red Deer River, and found its position as indicated on the maps considerably in error.

Taking two of the men, I ascended the river in a small canoe and returned to the schooner on the 7th.

On the following morning we set out on the return trip. At Crane Bay, we encountered ice, which did not, however, retard our progress. We reached Portage Bay on the 23rd, and as these lakes almost invariably freeze over about this time of the year I did not venture a trip to Lake St. Martin.

We reached Manitoba House on the 24th. The following day, my three boatmen were paid off, and I engaged a team to drive me to Westbourne, where I arrived on the 28th.

The part of Lake Manitoba above the Narrows at Manitoba House is generally very shallow. In the Narrows at Crane Bay we found only 5 feet of water in the channel. Rocky barriers extend from the shore far into the lake. The surrounding country is low and swampy, and wooded with poplar. Towards the northerly part of the lake some groves of spruce occur on both sides. At this end of the lake sawn lumber is manufactured and shipped to the south *viâ* Westbourne. Small quantities of oak, ash, maple, and occasionally elm were seen on the islands and barriers along the lake. There are tracts of dry land, rich in herbage, and numerous meadows affording large quantities of hay.

Waterhen River connects Lake Manitoba with Lake Winnipegoosis. The stretch of this river between Lake Manitoba and Waterhen Lake has a width of one hundred

and fifty yards. For three miles above the mouth it is deep, and the bed muddy, after which it becomes shallow and rocky to Waterhen Lake. There are many rapids in this stretch, and in one of them we found only fourteen inches of water in the channel. The upper stretch from the "Turn" (at the Inlet on Waterhen Lake) to Lake Winnipegoosis is a fine navigable stream, free of rapids, and about one hundred yards wide. The land along the banks is generally, low and swampy, and thickly wooded with poplar and spruce.

Lake Winnipegoosis is a fine body of water, about one hundred and forty miles long and from six to eighteen miles wide. It has a depth of twenty to thirty feet in the channel on the west side. It is shallow at the outlet, the depth being only two feet. Shoals and low islands surrounded by rocky barriers are numerous in the northern part of the lake.

The western shore is thickly wooded with poplar, and spruce of medium size. There are *brulés* at Birch Island and Red Deer River.

The principal islands are Birch and Pine islands. The spruce on the former is mostly fire-killed, but on the latter it is still green.

The northern shore of the lake is wooded with tamarac, spruce, poplar, white birch and balsam. The bays are muddy and very shallow. The land is usually covered with moss.

Along the eastern side of the lake the country, which is generally low and swampy, with occasional meadows, is partially burnt from Long Point to Waterhen River. There still remain, however, large quantities of poplar and groves of spruce.

The Red Deer River, from its mouth to Red Deer Lake, is about one hundred yards in width. It is a shallow, muddy stream, with numerous rapids and a rocky bottom. About one-half the country, on the north side, is burnt. The remainder, and that on the south side, is covered with poplar, and a few spruce.

Red Deer Lake is shallow and muddy, and about ten miles in length by six in width. The northern shore is very low, and most of the timber along it has been killed by fire. Poplar woods, interspersed with swamps and hummocks of spruce, extend back from the southern shore.

The river, for ten miles above the lake, is much deeper than below, but gradually becomes shallow and rocky as we ascend. The banks are low, and wooded, for a depth of two or three chains, with ash and maple. The next fifteen or twenty miles in ascending the river are characterized by the gradually increasing height of the banks. The soil becomes sandy, and the country is wooded chiefly with small poplar and clumps of spruce.

In the country bordering Lake Winnipegoosis there is some excellent land, but as most of it is low, and heavily wooded, it will not likely be required for settlement for a long time to come. Many settlers have gone into the Lake Dauphin district, which is rapidly filling up, and several from the Regina district, in search of a good wintering place for stock, have penetrated as far as Shoal Lake, on Swan River, where they found hay in abundance.

There are large quantities of valuable timber at different places, but no great bodies of spruce fit for the manufacture of lumber were seen.

The conditions are very favorable for getting out timber economically. The haul would be short, and hay in large quantities can be obtained close at hand.

If the Waterhen River were improved by the construction of booms and side-dams timber could be easily driven through it, even in dry seasons like the present one.

We saw several families of Indians camped on Red Deer Lake, where Mr. Hartman has a trading post.

Long ago, the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-West Company had each a post on the river a few miles west of the lake.

In Winnipegoosis there is great abundance of fish, chiefly whitefish. Moose, bears and fur-bearing animals are plentiful in the surrounding country. On an island near Long Point we saw heaps of pelican bones. The Indians drive the youug birds ashore in great numbers, and slaughter them to extract the oil, which is said to be good for cooking purposes.

I arrived at Portage la Prairie on the 29th, and on Friday, 1st November, took the weekly train from Winnipeg to Dominion City I examined Section 11 and the south-east quarter of Section 10, in Township 3, Range 4, east, granted to the Indians of the Roseau River. These Indians were all away gathering snake root.

I think the subdivision of this reserve, at present, unadvisable.

I next proceeded to "Yellow-Quill's" Reserve at Swan Lake. As located in 1876 it is bounded on the southerly side by Swan Lake and the Pembina River. The boundaries should be defined, as soon as practicable, so as to prevent white settlers from trespassing and cutting hay. The Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway runs across the reserve. I may add that the soil, instead of being of superior quality as was supposed, is light and sandy.

From Swan Lake I proceeded to Brandon, viâ Souris City, and thence to Broadview, arriving on the 15th. The following day I went to Crooked Lake Agency and found that Mr. Aylen had just finished work for the season. I made arrangements to winter the transport mules at "Sheesheeb's" Reserve, in Qu'Appelle Valley, where the Indians have stables and large quautities of hay.

The camp equipage having been carefully stored at the agency the party left for Regina, by rail.

The work at Crooked Lake consisted of the sub-division surveys of the reserves of Chiefs "Kakeewestahaw" and "Sakimay," and a portion of the reserve of Chief "Osoup."

While making the survey at "Kakeewestahaw's" Reserve, "Yellow Calf," the leading Indian on "Sakimay's" Reserve, came to the survey camp on several occasions to obtain information respecting the surveys, and requested to have his reserve surveyed next. As he was evidently anxious to have it done, he was told that his request would be granted.

When, on the 28th September, the survey of "Kakeewestahaw's" Reserve was completed, and iron posts placed at the corners, the Indians from all the neighboring reserves were moving to the agency to make preparations for the reception of the Governor General. Under these circumstances, it was found impracticable to commence the sub-division of "Sakimay's" Reserve until the following week. At the reserve some further delay occurred. The steam plough had just been brought from the agency, and nearly all the able-bodied Indians on the reserve were required to run it.

The sub-division survey of this reserve was commenced on the 9th and finished on the 25th October.

All the Indians on this reserve are comparatively young men; many of them have well-fenced fields, and some have comfortable houses; and although an unfavorable season has rendered a poor return for their labor, they are, with few exceptions, evidently trying to help themselves. A better lot of men than those employed on the sub-division of this reserve it would be hard to find.

As soon as the sub-division of this reserve was completed all the Indians, except two, were paid off. These were retained until iron posts were placed at the corners of this reserve and that of "Sheesheeb."

On the completion of the sub-division of "Sakimay's" Reserve it was intended to have proceeded with the survey of a road for the settlers across "Ochapawace's" Reserve, in accordance with instructions from the Indian Commissioner, but as there was some delay in getting a surrender of this right of way, it was thought advisable to proceed with the sub-division of "Osoup's" Reserve.

On the 6th November word was sent to "Osoup's" Indians, many of whom live in the Qu'Appelle valley, that a portion of their reserve, in the neighborhood of the agency, would be sub-divided. The following day a number of them came to the agency, and from these the agent selected a party to assist on the survey.

A snow storm set in on the 12th, and surveying operations for the season ended on the 14th of November.

In carrying on the sub-division surveys, employment as a rule, was given only to Indians living on the reserve on which the work was being performed. These

surveys have, in this way, been the means of giving a limited amount of employment to a number of the Indians.

After the Indians had been working a few days it was invariably found that they became familiar with the system of survey, and understood the object of the sub-division.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. NELSON,
In charge Indian Reserve Surveys.

BEREN'S RIVER INDIAN AGENCY.
LAKE WINNIPEG, 3rd October, 1889.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1889.

Black River Reserve.

The band numbered sixty-six, a decrease of four, caused by transfer and death; they own twelve houses, twelve tents and five stables. They have five and a-half acres under cultivation. Some of their potato gardens are well kept, but on account of drought the crop failed last year.

They have a substantial school house, which is well attended, with favorable results. There are nineteen children of an age to attend school.

Hollow Water River Reserve.

There are ninety-eight persons in the band, a decrease of four, caused by transfer and death. They own eighteen log houses, fourteen tents and eleven stables. They have six and a-half acres under cultivation. On account of partial failure of their potato crop they harvested only three hundred and fifty bushels. They are good workmen about the lumber camps and mills, and make a living chiefly by fur-hunting. They have a good school house. There are twenty-one children of an age to attend school.

Loon Straits Reserve.

This is the smallest band in the agency. The are twenty-nine in the reserve. They own nine log houses, seven tents and four stables. They work in lumber camps and make a living by trapping.

The school has been without a teacher since last December. The school house is in bad repair. There are nine children of an age to attend school.

Blood Vein River Reserve.

The band number one hundred and one, an increase of three over last year.

They make a living by hunting, and do not try to plant, nor build houses. They return to their reserve about the time of the annuity payments, and after they get paid they immediately start out again to their hunting grounds. They own three log houses, eighteen tents and one stable.

The chief stays on the reserve and looks after the few head of cattle belonging to the band.

Fisher River Reserve.

There are three hundred and twenty-five Indians in the band, a decrease of five, caused by death and transfer.

They own sixty-four horses, forty-two tents and forty-one stables. They have eighty acres of land under cultivation, their potato crop, although looking fairly well in the early part of the summer, turned out poorly, by reason of the drought.

There are ninety-one children of an age to attend school, but there is only one school-house in the reserve.

There were eleven deaths in the band during the last year.

Jack Head River Band.

They number seventy-eight, an increase over last year of twelve, from natural causes and transfer.

They own seventeen houses, seventeen tents and ten stables. They have nineteen acres under cultivation. Last year they harvested one thousand seven hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes.

There are twenty-two children of an age to attend the school, which was re-opened during last spring.

There was only one death in the band during last year.

Beren's River Reserve.

There are two hundred and nineteen persons in the band, an increase of six over last year, by births and transfer.

They own thirty-three houses, thirty-three tents, and fourteen stables.

They have eleven and a-quarter acres under cultivation. They planted thirty-seven bushels of potatoes last spring, but on account of drought, they only harvested one hundred and seventy-five bushels.

They put up fifty tons of hay.

The band owns a well finished schoolhouse. An efficient and zealous teacher has been appointed and placed in charge last spring by the Methodist Mission Society, and good results may be expected. There are eighty-one children of an age to attend school, and there are thirty-eight on the roll.

A bush fire swept over a portion of the reserve during the summer. The whole reserve would have been burnt up only for a fortunate change of the wind. A very heavy rain storm coming on at the same time put out the fire. The hunting grounds of the band have been burnt bare, so that little or nothing can be expected from that source for the sustenance of the band.

Poplar River Band.

The band numbers one hundred and fifty-five, an increase of six over last year by births, although four were transferred to another reserve.—

They have twenty houses, twenty-one tents and four stables.—

They have six acres under cultivation. They planted twenty-eight bushels of potatoes last spring, but, like other bands in this agency, they had poor returns on account of drought. Twenty tons of hay were put up.

The band owns a very good school house, which, during last summer, the Department supplied with substantial furniture. An efficient teacher has charge of the school, and were it possible to secure a regular attendance of the pupils rapid progress would be made. There are forty-four children of school age, and all are on the school roll.

Norway House Reserve.

The band numbers five hundred and fifty-nine, an increase, by births, of ten over last year.

They have ninety-two houses, one hundred and eight tents and thirty-six stables. They own fifty-three cows, twenty-four oxen, fifty-six head of young stock and two bulls.

They have forty-four acres of land under cultivation. They planted two hundred and twenty-eight bushels of potatoes, and harvested eleven hundred and forty bushels. Wheat, barley and corn were also sown, but failed, on account of drought. They put up two hundred and forty tons of hay.

They have two commodious and substantial school houses, which, when open, are generally well attended by the children. One is under the management of the Methodist Missionary Society, which has been closed all summer. The other school is under the control of the Department, and is regularly attended to by a competent teacher.

His pupils are gatting on remarkably well. There are one hundred and sixty children in the reserve of an age to attend school. Seventy are on the last quarter's roll, with an average attendance of forty-two.

Cross Lake Reserve.

There are two hundred and forty-seven in the band, an increase of thirteen over that of last year.

They own twenty-one houses, forty-eight tents and four stables. They have eight cows, three oxen, one bull, and four head of young stock.

Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of the band. They have nine acres of land under cultivation. They planted thirteen bushels of potatoes last spring. They harvested two hundred and sixty bushels and put up thirty tons of hay.

A commodious school house has been erected. The teacher and his wife, both natives, take an interest in the school, and are doing a great deal of good.

Grand Rapids (B. R.) Reserve.

There are one hundred and fifty seven Indians in the band, an increase of nine since last year.

Apart from plantlng their potato patches, their occupation is hunting and trapping. The game and fur-bearing animals are still numerous in their section of the country, which enables them as yet to obtain a livelihood. They have eight acres of land under cultivation. They planted forty-six bushels of potatoes last spring; they harvested four hundred bushels, and put up twenty tons of hay.

Although there are forty-seven children in the reserve of an age to attend sohool, the band is not yet prepared for a teacher.

Pek-ange-kum Reserve.

There are sixty-two Indians in the band, an increase of two over last year. This band, like those of Grand Rapids, gain a livelihood by hunting and trapping.

They have seven and a-half acres of land under cultivation. They planted fifty-two bushels of potatoes last spring. They harvested five hundred and eighty bushels last year.

They, together with Grand Rapids Indians secured over seven thousand dollars' worth of furs last winter.—

They secured over seventy thousand pounds of venison, and took about four hundred and fifty dollars' worth of fish.

General Remarks.

As customary, during the winter I visited the schools and reserves under my supervision. I was pleased to find that the Indians did not suffer for want of food; moose, caribou and lynx were plentiful, and rabbits in the southern portion of the agency. Whitefish are numerous north of Beren's River, but southward there are very few taken. The Indians are becoming much alarmed at the depletion of whitefish in Lake Winnipeg. They, however, obtain other small fish at all the reserves.

Sanitary precaution is observed by almost all the bands. The death rate last year was small and the increase unprecedented. Influenza was prevalent among the children in this reserve, and from what I can learn it was the same at Norway House and a few other reserves, but through the medical assistance furnished by the Department very few cases were fatal. A few cases of croup appeared, but by prompt treatment and close attention they were restored. The most prevalent diseases

among the bands in this agency are of a pulmonary nature, which, for want of proper nourishment, and exposure of the patient, more than lack of medicine, very often proves fatal.

Fur-bearing animals were scarce, especially north of Beren's River, while at Grand Rapids (B.R.), Pek-ange-kum, Blood Vein, Jack Head, Fisher River, Loon Straits, Hollow Water and Black river Reserves, the Indians obtained a great number of skins, and received good prices from the Hudson Bay Company and other fur traders.

While on my tour of annuity payments I noticed that the cattle were looking remarkably well, and appeared to have been well cared for during the winter.

Although the bands seem to take better care of their implements and tools, yet in many cases, owing to the rocky and wooded land where they have to work, they soon break and render them useless.

While travelling among the different bands, visiting reserves and schools, I notified the Indians of the intention of the Department to establish two industrial schools in Manitoba Superintendency, and explained to them the advantages their children would derive by being educated at these institutions. The Indians all express gratitude for the interest taken on their behalf by the Department. They showed their eagerness to have their children educated by offering to send more children from this agency than could be accommodated in the building now being erected in Manitoba.

The agency has been well supplied with medicines during the past year, which have been a great benefit to the Indians. They were exceedingly pleased and thankful for the official visit of Dr. Orton to the different reserves. Many were relieved and cured of their sufferings.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

PART II.

RETURN A (1)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

HEADQUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary	When Appointed to Department.	By Whom Appointed.	Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service.
		$			
*Superintendent-General	Hon. Edgar Dewdney				
Deputy Superintendent-General	L. Vankoughnet	3,200	Feb. 13, 1861	Governor in Council	Feb. 13, 1861.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	R. Sinclair	2,350	June 1, 1873	do	April 15, 1859.
Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman	W. A. Austin	1,800	do 7, 1883	do	June 7, 1883.
Inspector of Agencies and Reserves	A. Dingman	1,700	July 22, 1882	do	July 22, 1882.
Corresponding Clerk	A. N. McNeill	1,550	do 1, 1874	do	do 1, 1874.
Clerk in charge of Lands and Timber Branch	J. D. McLean	1,550	Oct. 25, 1876	do	Oct. 25, 1876.
Assistant Accountant	F. W. Smith	1,400	Sept. 1, 1873	do	do 13, 1870.
French Translator	J. V. de Boucherville	1,400	Dec. —, 1868	do	May —, 1865.
Clerk	T. F. S. Kirkpatrick	1,400	Aug. 6, 1873	do	Aug. 6, 1873.
Book-keeper	D. C. Scott	1,350	Oct. 8, 1880	do	Oct. 8, 1880.
do	R. G. Dalton	1,350	July —, 1871	do	July —, 1871.
Clerk	M. Benson	1,350	April 22, 1876	do	April 22, 1876.
Clerk of Records	S. Stewart	1,300	July 1, 1879	do	July 1, 1879.
Clerk of Statistics	John McGirr	1,250	Aug. 1, 1877	do	Aug. 1, 1877.
Stenographer	H. C. Ross	1,200	Jan. 26, 1883	do	Jan. 26, 1883.
Assistant Surveyor	Samuel Bray	1,150	June 14, 1884	do	June 14, 1884.
Registrar of Patents	W. A. Orr	1,150	Nov. 24, 1883	do	Nov. 24, 1883.
Stenographer	J. A. J. McKenna	1,100	do 28, 1887	do	July 1, 1887.
Assistant Book-keeper	H. J. Brook	1,000	April 3, 1882	do	Jan. 1, 1871.
Copying Clerk	Jos. Delisle	1,000	June 23, 1880	do	June 23, 1880.
do	H. G. Maingy	850	July 1, 1879	do	July 1, 1879.
Assistant Book-keeper	H. McKay	850	Feb. 15, 1884	do	do 9, 1880.
Clerk	J. Austin	850	July 1, 1885	do	do 1, 1885.
do	A. E. Kemp	850	Feb. 1, 1884	do	Feb. 1, 1884.
Clerk of Indices	F. Yielding	750	May 1, 1882	do	May 1, 1882.
Clerk	C. Reiffenstein	750	Nov. 24, 1883	do	Nov. 24, 1883.
Assistant Book-keeper	J. W. Shore	750	Mar. 24, 1884	do	Mar. 24, 1884.
Engrossing Clerk	L. A. Dorval	700	July 1, 1886	do	July 1, 1886.
Clerk	L. D. McMeekin	600	Dec. 31, 1887	do	Dec. 31, 1887.
do	J. H. Wilson	550	Jan. 29, 1887	do	Jan. 29, 1887.

do	J. A. Scharf	450	Oct. 27, 1888	do	Oct. 27, 1888.
do	D. Osahgee	450	Feb. 11, 1889	do	Feb. 11, 1889.
do	G. M. Matheson	400	July 1, 1888	do	July 1, 1888.
Solicitor	R. Sedgewick	400	Feb. 27, 1888	do	Feb. 27, 1888.
Minister's Private Secretary	A. Chisholm	600			
Extra Clerk	Rev. Wm. Scott	$1.50 per diem.			
do	M. Craig	400			
do	M. Maxwell	400			
Housekeeper	T. Starmer	500	July 1, 1883	Governor in Council	July 1, 1883.
Messenger	J. Slocombe	450	Nov. 1, 1883	do	Nov. 1, 1883.
Extra messenger	F. R. Byshe	400			
do	Benj. Hayter	$1.00 per diem.			

*Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN A (2)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

Outside Service.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
J. T. Gilkison	Superintendent	1,610 00	Brantford	With $140 for travelling expenses and $200 a year for house and office rent.
A. G. Smith	Clerk	900 00	do	
J. C. Phipps	Superintendent	1,200 00	Manitowaning	With $100 per annum for travelling expenses and 3 per cent. for timber and land sales.
McGregor Ironsides	Clerk and Interpreter	720 00	do	
Thos. Walton, M.D	Superintendent	900 00	Parry Sound	With actual travelling expenses, $60 per annum office rent, 5 per cent. commission on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections above that amount.
Wm. Van Abbott	Agent	700 00	Sault Ste. Marie	With $154.50 for office rent and fuel.
P. E. Jones	do	600 00	Hagersville	
T. G. Pile	Indian Lands Agent	.....	Deseronto	5 per cent. commission on land sales. No other remuneration.
Thos Gordon	Agent	600 00	Strathroy	With 3 per cent. on timber dues, and $150 a year for office rent.
J. P. Donnelly	do	800 00	Port Arthur	With $130 a year for rent, light and fuel.
Mathew Hill	do	500 00	Shannonville	
A. B. Cowan	Indian Lands Agent	250 00	Gananoque	With $100 for travelling expenses.
J. F. Day	do	.....	Bruce Mines	5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections in excess of that sum. No other remuneration.
Wm. Simpson	do	.....	Wiarton	5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount and free office. No other remuneration.
B. W. Ross	do	400 00	Cockburn Island	With 5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount.
John Beattie	Agent	400 00	Highgate	
E. Bennett	do	60 00	Eganville	
J. W. Jermyn	do	500 00	Cape Croker	With free house.

James Allen	do	500 00	Saugeen	do
John Wallace		25 00	On the Islands	Guardians of Islands in St. Lawrence.
A. Root		25 00		
J. L. Thompson		25 00		
John Thackeray	Agent	500 00	Roseneath	
J. R. Stevenson	do	500 00	Georgina	
E. Harris	do	500 00	Gore's Landing	
H. H. Thompson	do	500 00	Penetanguishene	
D. J. McPhee	do	500 00	Uptergrove	
G. B. McDermott	do	150 00	Scugog	
A. McKelvey	do	500 00	Wallaceburg	
A. English	do	500 00	Sarnia	$100 a year for keep of horse.
E. Watson	Indian Lands Agent		do	5 per cent. on collections.
N. LeBel	Agent	150 00	Rivière du Loup	5 per cent. commission on land sales up to $2,000, 2½ on any collections in excess of that amount.
Geo. Long	do		St. Régis	10 per cent. commission on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements. No other remuneration.
James Martin	do	600 00	Maniwaki	$50 a year for office rent.
L. E. Otis	do	400 00	Point Bleue	
A. Brosseau	do	600 00	Caughnawaga	With $60 a year for office rent.
L. P. Boucher	Superintendent	400 00	Betsiamits	With $100 for rent, light and fuel.
Rev. J. Gagné	Agent	50 00	Maria	
S. Porrier	do	200 00	Restigouche	
P. E. Robillard	do	200 00	Pierreville	
A. A. Hudon	Prosecutor	100 00	Roberval	
F. H. O'Brien	do	100 00	Tadousac	
A. Bastien	Agent	200 00	Lorette	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I. W. Powell, M.D.	Visiting Superintendent	3,000 00	Victoria	With travelling expenses.
P. O'Reilly	Indian Reserve Commissioner	3,500 00	do	
H. Moffatt	Superintendent's Assistant	1,800 00	do	
W. H. Lomas	Agent	1,200 00	Cowichan	
H. Guillod	do	1,200 00	West Coast	
R. H. Pidcock	do	1,200 00	Kwawkewlth	
P. McTiernan	do	1,200 00	Fraser River	
J. W. Mackay	do	1,200 00	Kamloops	
do	do	600 00	Okanagan (appointed provisionally)	
M. Phillips	Acting Agent	1,200 00	Kootenay	
C. Todd	Agent	1,800 00	North-West Coast	
W. L. Meason	do	1,200 00	Williams Lake	
S. Y. Wootton	Stipendiary Magistrate, Metlahkathla	2,600 00	Port Simpson	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1889—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
G. Wells	Agent	50 00	Annapolis	District No. 1 "a," for Counties of Annapolis and Shelburne.
F. McDormand	do	50 00	Bear River	do 1 "b," for Digby.
C. E. Beckwith	do	25 00	Canning	do 2, for King County.
Rev. Thos. J. Butler	do	75 00	Caledonia	do 3, for Queen's County. do 4, for County Lunenburg.
Rev. A. P. Desmond	do	33 33	Bedford	do 5, for County Halifax.
James Gass	do	16 66	Shubenacadie	do 6, "a," for County Hants.
Dr. D. H. Muir	do	16 66	Truro	do 6, "b," for County Colchester.
Dr. A. T. Clarke	do	33 33	Parrsboro'	do 7, for County Cumberland.
Rev. R. McDonald	do	100 00	Pictou	do 8, for County Pictou.
W. C. Chisholm	do	100 00	Antigonish	do 9, for County Antigonish and Guysboro'.
Rev. J. McDougall	do	100 00	Red Island	do 10, for County Richmond, C.B.
Rev. D. McIsaac	do	50 00	River Inhabitants	do 11, for County Inverness.
Rev. R. Grant	do	50 00	Grand Narrows	do 12, for County Victoria.
Rev. A. Cameron	do	100 00	Christmas Island	do 13, for County Cape Breton.
G. R. Smith	do	25 00	Yarmouth	do 14, for County Yarmouth.
M. A. McDonald, M.D	Medical Officer	100 00	Sydney	do 13, for County Cape Breton.
J. McMillan, M.D	do	42 00	Pictou	do 8, for Indians of Pictou and vicinity.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Charles Sargeant	Visiting Superintendent	400 00	Chatham	North-Eastern Superintendency.
James Farrell	do	300 00	Fredericton	South-Western do
do	Acting Agent	200 00	do	Agent for Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.
Rev. J. J. O'Leary	Missionary	200 00	Tobique	NOTE.—Mr. O'Leary receives $100 from the Indian Trust Fund and a similar sum from the New Brunswick grant.
Rev. S. J. Crumley	do	100 00	Red Bank	

Rev. W. Morrisey	do	100 00	Oak Point	County of Kent.
Rev. E. J. Bannon	do	100 00	Big Cove	
Rev. L. C. D'Amour	do	40 00	Edmundston	
Rev. J. F. Carson	do	100 00	Kingston	
Rev. J. L. McDonald	do	25 00	Restigouche	
Rev. W. O'Leary	do	100 00	Kingsclear	
Rev. J. P. Kiernan	do	100 00	St. Mary's	
J. Macdonald, M. D	Medical Officer	100 00	Eastern Division	do Northumberland.
H. A. Fish, M. D	do	100 00	Western Division	do do
E. H. Leger, M. D	do	20 00	Buctouche	do Kent.
R. A. Olliqui, M. D	do	100 00	Big Cove & Indian Island.	do do
J. Barnaby	Constable	20 00		Eel Ground

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault	Agent	300 00	Lennox Island	Salary as Agent $200 00 Allowance for travelling expenses 100 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.			
Hayter Reed	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Regina	
A. E. Forget	Assistant Indian Commissioner	2,400 00	do	
T. P. Wadsworth	Inspector of Farms and Agencies in North-West Territories	1,800 00		
Alex. McGibbon	do do	1,800 00	Regina	
W. McGirr	Clerk	1,600 00	do	
J. C. Nelson	Surveyor	2,190 00	do	
A. W. Ponton	Assistant Surveyor	1,400 00	do	
J. A. Macrae	Inspector Protestant Schools	1,200 00	do	
G. A. Betourney	do Roman Catholic Schools	1,200 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1889—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.	$ cts.		
F. H. Paget	Clerk	900 00	Regina	
W. Anderson	do	1,200 00	do	
J. W. Jowett	do	900 00	do	
J. J. Campbell	do	720 00	do	
A. W. L. Gompertz	do	720 00	do	
J. P. Wright	do	1,000 00	do	
A. E. Lake	do	720 00	do	
H. A. Carruthers	do	720 00	do	
A. P. Vankoughnet	do	720 00	do	
A. W. Taylor	do	600 00	do	
W. Sibbald	do	720 00	do	
L. E. Herchmer	do	300 00	do	
J. R. Marshallsay	do	540 00	do	
H. R. Henderson	do	600 00	do	
S. M. Dickinson	do	480 00	do	
J. Lawrence	do	720 00	do	
E. B. Black	do	720 00	do	
P. Hourie	Interpreter	900 00	do	
J. Coventry	Caretaker	480 00	do	
	SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG.			
E. McColl	Inspector of Indian Agencies, in charge of Manitoba Superintendency	2,200 00	Winnipeg	
L. J. A. Leveque	Clerk	1,300 00	do	
E. Jean	do	700 00	do	
Miss F. McIntosh	do	540 00	do	
J. Hourigan	Forest Bailiff, Treaty No. 3	700 00	Rat Portage	
G. T. Orton, M.D	Medical attendant	800 00	Winnipeg	Attends Indians of St. Peter's, Fort Alexander and Brokenhead Reserves.
	MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
	Treaty No. 1.			
F. Ogletree	Agent	1,050 00	Portage la Prairie	
A. M. Muckle	do	900 00	Clandeboye	

	Treaty No. 2.			
H. Martineau	Agent	1,000 00	Manitoba House	
	Treaty No. 3.			
R. J. N. Pither	Agent	1,000 00	Rat Portage	
J. McCracken	do	1,000 00	Fort Francis	
J. McIntyre	do	900 00	Savanne	Also instructs in farming.
Thomas Hanson, M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	Rat Portage	
H. Chastellaine	Interpreter	250 00	Fort Francis	
	Treaty No. 5.			
A. McKay	Agent	1,000 00	Grand Rapids	
J. Reader	do	800 00	The Pas	
	NORTH-WEST SUPREINTENDENCY.			
	Treaty No. 4.			
	BIRTLE AGENCY.			
J. A. Markle	Agent	1,200 00	Birtle	
C. W. H. Saunders	Clerk	720 00	do	
F. Cere	Interpreter	420 00	do	
	FORT PELLY AGENCY.			
W. E. Jones	Acting Agent	900 00	Fort Pelly	
	MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.			
John J. Campbell	Agent	1,000 00	Moose Mountain	
C. Lawford	Farmer	600 00	do	
M. A. Lawford	Instructress	120 00	do	
W. Graham	Clerk	600 00	do	
	CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.			
A. McDonald	Agent	1,200 00	Crooked Lakes	
D. Pierce	Clerk	720 00	do	
S. Geddes	Interpreter	480 00	do	
J. A. Sutherland	Farmer	480 00	do	
E. McNeil	do	360 00	do	
J. Nicol	do	480 00	do	
A. J. Coburn	do	360 00	do	
Jane Sutherland	Instructress	120 00	do	
Harriet Coburn	do	120 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1889—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	FILE HILLS AGENCY.	$ cts.		
H. L. Reynolds	Agent	1,000 00	File Hills	
E. C. Stewart	Clerk	360 00	do	
	MUSCOWPETUNG'S RESERVE.			
J. B. Lash	Agent	1,200 00	Muscowpetung's Reserve	
R. McKinnon	Farmer	720 00	do	
D. McIntosh	do	600 00	do	
S. Hockley	do	600 00	do	
Anna B. Hockley	Instructress	120 00	do	
H. R. Halpin	Clerk	720 00	do	
G. Isbester	Interpreter and Teamster	360 00	do	
M. M. Seymour, M.D.	Physician	600 00	do	
	TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.			
H. Keith	Agent	1,200 00	Touchwood Hills	
V. Dodd	Clerk	480 00	do	
J. H. Gooderham	Farmer	600 00	do	
Maggie Gooderham	Instructress	120 00	do	
T. J. Fleetham	Farmer	600 00	do	
Kate Fleetham	Instructress	120 00	do	
L. Couture	Farmer	600 00	do	
R. Pratt	Interpreter	480 00	do	
	ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.			
W. S. Grant	Agent	1,000 00		
J. C. Halford	Farmer	480 00		

	QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.		
Rev. J. Hugonard	Principal	1,200 00	Qu'Appelle Industrial School
J. V. Farrell	Assistant Principal	800 00	do
D. W. Fitzgerald	Teacher	480 00	do
F. Redmond	Farmer	600 00	do
A. Noseda	Carpenter	720 00	do
G. Goffic	Baker and Gardener	420 00	do
C. Miles	Night Watchman	480 00	do
Sister La Mothe	Tailoress	120 00	do
Sister E. Christin	Matron	400 00	do
Sister Ste. Genevieve	Cook	240 00	do
Sister St. Arnaud	Tailoress	120 00	do
Sister Bergeron	Teacher	144 00	do
M. M. Seymour, M.D	Medical Attendant	360 00	do
	Treaty No. 6.		
	DUCK LAKE AGENCY.		
R. S. McKenzie	Agent	1,000 00	Duck Lake
L. Marion	Farmer	480 00	do
J. Wilson	do	480 00	do
Andronique Marion	Instructress	120 00	do
S. Thomas	Interpreter	420 00	do
A. J. McNeill	Clerk	720 00	do
	CARLTON AGENCY.		
J. Finlayson	Agent	1,000 00	Carleton
G. Chaffee	Farmer	730 00	do
Rose Chaffee	Instructress	120 00	do
	BATTLEFORD AGENCY.		
P. J. Williams	Agent	1,200 00	Battleford
J. Carney	Storeman	720 00	do
W. Laurie	Clerk	720 00	do
J. Fitzpatrick	Farmer	600 00	do
A. Suffern	do	600 00	do
O. F. Orr	do	720 00	do
L. Suffern	Instructress	120 00	do
R. L. Orr	do	120 00	do
G. D. Gopsill	Farmer	720 00	do
G. E. Applegarth	do	600 00	do
J. H. Price	do	600 00	do
L. Applegarth	Instructress	120 00	do
D. A. McLean	Teamster	480 00	do

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1889.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual. Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
	ONION LAKE AGENCY.			
G. G. Mann	Agent	1,000 00	Fort Pitt	
W. J. Barker	Acting Clerk and Farmer	360 00	do	
P. Boudreau	Interpreter	520 00	do	
	SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.			
J. A. Mitchell	Agent	1,200 00	Saddle Lake	
J. E. Ingram	Farmer	600 00	do	
R. L. Grasse	do	600 00	do	
	EDMONTON AGENCY.			
W. C. DeBalinhard	Agent	1,200 00	Edmonton	
J. V. Kildahl	Storeman	540 00	do	
J. Calder	Interpreter	420 00	do	
W. J. O'Donnell	Farmer	600 00	do	
Ellen O'Donnell	Instructress	120 00	do	
	PEACE HILLS AGENCY.			
S. B. Lucas	Agent	1,200 00	Peace Hill	
J. Ross	Farmer	600 00	do	
D. C. Robertson	do	480 00	do	
Mary Ross	Instructress	120 00	do	
Janet Robertson	do	120 00	do	
D. Whitford	Interpreter	480 00	do	
G. Whitford	do	420 00	do	
A. Whitford	do	360 00	do	

	BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.		
Rev. T. Clarke	Principal	1,200 00	Battleford
Mrs. T. Clarke	Matron	400 00	do
J. B. Ashby	Assistant Principal	720 00	do
Edith Ashby	Governess	180 00	do
J. Gatley	Carpenter	600 00	do
S. S. Simpson	Farmer	540 00	do
Ernest Gilbert	Cook and Baker	480 00	do
Annie Speers	Seamstress	240 00	do
	Treaty No. 7.		
	SARCEE AGENCY.		
F. C. Cornish	Agent	1,000 00	Calgary
W. M. Baker	Farmer	420 00	do
G. Hodgson	Interpreter	420 00	do
W. Graham	Farmer	360 00	Stony Reserve
	BLACKFOOT AGENCY.		
M. Begg	Agent	1,200 00	Blackfoot Reserve
W. S. Richardson	Clerk	720 00	do
J. L'hereux	Interpreter	600 00	do
G. H. Wheatley	Farmer	540 00	do
J. C. Wilson	Laborer	360 00	do
S. M. Jarvis	do	360 00	do
J. M. Scott	Farmer	540 00	do
Annie Scott	Instructress	120 00	do
	BLOOD AGENCY.		
W. Pocklington	Agent	1,200 00	Blood Agency
S. Swinford	Clerk	720 00	do
F. X. Girard, M.D.	Medical Attendant	1,000 00	do
D. Mills	Interpreter	480 00	do
J. Wilson	Farmer	600 00	do
F. D. Freeman	Issuer	480 00	do
W. Smith	Cook	420 00	do
C. H. Clarke	Laborer	420 00	do
M. Hughes	do	420 00	do
J. Vielle	Interpreter	300 00	do

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1889—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	PIEGAN AGENCY.			
A. R. Springett	Acting Agent	900 00	Piegan Reserve	
J. W. Smith	Foreman	540 00	do	
G. F. Maxfield	Clerk and Assistant Issuer	540 00	do	
J. S. Smith	Cook	360 00	do	
F. Spearson	Interpreter	420 00	do	
	HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Rev. E. Claude	Principal	1,200 00	Dunbow	
Chas. Dennehy	Assistant Principal	480 00	do	
P. Auvé	Farmer	720 00	do	
E. Picard	Carpenter	480 00	do	
Sister Cleary	Matron	400 00	do	
Sister Mongrain	Cook	240 00	do	
Amelia Druais	Servant	180 00	do	
D. L'tendre	do	180 00	do	
A. Croteau	Shoemaker	420 00	do	
N. J. Lindsay, M.D.	Physician	240 00	do	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN A (2)—*Continued.*

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians to the 30th June, 1889.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Names.	Address.	Annual Allowance.	Denomination.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
Rev. T. Quinn	Pierreville	235 00	Roman Catholic	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. John Tucker	do	140 00	Protestant	do
Rev. M. Mainville	St. Régis	303 32	Roman Catholic	Iroquois of St. Régis. $100 of this amount and an additional $25 for fuel is paid by Iroquois of St. Régis.
Rev. A. G. Smith	Munceytown	400 00	Protestant	Chippewas of Thames.
Rev. John Jacobs	Baby's Point	400 00	do	do Walpole Island.
Rev. G. Giroux	Lorette	225 96	Roman Catholic	Hurons of Lorette.
Rev. G. A. Anderson	Tyendinaga	400 00	Protestant	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Rev N. V. Burtin	Caughnawaga	225 96	Roman Catholic	

RETURN A (2)—*Continued.*

MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs, to the 30th June, 1889, showing the Tribes which they attend.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Name.	Name of Tribe they Attend.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
P. H. Spohn	Chippewas of Beausoleil	150 00	Paid by the Band.
G. H. Corbett	do Rama	150 00	do
Clark Lapp	Mississaguas of Alnwick	200 00	do
P. E. Jones	do Credit	250 90	do
A. D. Walker	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	250 00	Part borne by Management Fund.
J. Newton	do do	250 00	do do
J. A. Langrill	Six Nations	2,000 00	Paid by the Band; is also allowed an assistant at $600 a year.
V. J. A. Vennor	Micmacs of Restigouche	100 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Indian Fund.
R. M. Stephen	Tribes on Manitoulin Island	1,000 00	Salary borne by Management Fnnd. Allowed $150 additional for rent.
Oronhyatekha	Oneidas of Thames	300 00	Salary borne by Management Fund.
F. F. Bell	Wyandotts of Anderdon	80 00	Paid by the Band.
H. Wigle	Chippewas of Nawash	350 00	do
D. Sinclair	do and Munsees of Thames	260 00	$200 paid by Chippewas and $60 from Management Fund.
J. A. Reid	Garden River and Batchewana Bands	200 00	Paid by the Band.
J. M. Shaw	Mississaguas of Rice Lake	150 00	do
J. Comeau	River Desert Indians	150 00	do
C. N. Smellie	Micmacs of Gaspé	80 00	Paid from Province of Quebec Fund.
W. S. Scott	Chippewas of Saugeen	260 00	Paid by the Band.
Jas. D. Wilson	Moravians of the Thames	200 00	do

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B. 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation for 1888-89				5,032 00
		Further grant				36 30
						5,068 30
		Expenditure.				
		Salaries.				
51 Vic., c. 2, and 52 Vic., c. 2	G. Wells	Salary as Agent, District 1*a*, 12 months to 30th June		50 00		
	F. McDormand	do do 1*b*, do		50 00		
	Rev. T. Butler	do do 3 and 4 do		75 00		
	Rev. A. P. Desmond	do do 5 do		33 33		
	J. Gass	do do 6*a*, do		16 66		
	D. H. Muir, M.D	do do 6*b*, do		16 66		
	A. T. Clarke, M.D	do do 7 do		33 33		
	Rev. R. McDonald	do do 8 do		100 00		
	W. C. Chisholm	do do 9 do		100 00		
	Rev. J. McDougall	do do 10 do		100 00		
	Rev. D. McIsaac	do do 11 do		50 00		
	Rev. R. Grant	do do 12 do		50 00		
	Rev. M. McKenzie	do do 13, 3 months to 30th September, 1888		25 00		
	G. R. Smith	do do 14, 19th January, 1888, to 30th June, 1889		34 29		
	Rev. A. Cameron	do do 13, 9 months to 30th June, 1889		75 00		
	C. E. Beckwith	do do 2, 21st June 1888, to 30th June, 1889		25 70		
					834 97	
		Medical Attendance and Medicines.	$ cts.			
	R. Withers, M.D	Medical attendance, District 1*a*	3 00			
	L. N. Miller, M.D	do do	10 35			
	A. Robinson, M.D	do do	24 50			
	L. R. Morse, M.D	do do	16 75			
	T. C. Lockwood, M.D	do do	12 00			
				66 60		
	H. A. Ellison, M.D	do do 1*b*	47 50			
	R. J. Ellison, M.D	do do	113 25			
	E. Fritz, M.D	do do	6 50			
				167 25		
		Carried forward		233 85	834 97	5,068 30

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		233 85	834 97	5,068 30
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Medical Attendance and Medicines.—Concluded.				
	W. B. Moore, M.D	Medical attendance, District 2, 1 year, to 31 Dec., 1888.		46 00		
	C. C. Atkins, M.D	do Districts 3 and 4	16 25			
	W. H. Cole, M.D	do do	23 50			
	F. W. Kelly, M.D	do do	39 75			
	C. Gray, M.D	Salary, 2 years to 28th February, 1889, Districts 3 and 4	25 20			
				104 70		
	W. F. Smith, M.D	Medical attendance, District 5	48 85			
	W. H. Weeks, M.D	do do	34 00			
				82 85		
	R. Adlington, M.D	do do 6*a*	44 25			
	C. J. Margeson, M.D	do do	46 35			
				90 60		
	D. H. Muir, M.D	Salary, 1 year to 21st November, 1888, District 6*b*		51 00		
	A. T. Clarke, M.D	Medical attendance, District 7	10 75			
	G. W. Boggs, M.D	do do	31 50			
	F. A. Rand, M.D	do do	62 85			
				105 10		
	J. McMillan, M.D	Salary, 1 year to 21st November, 1888, District 8		42 00		
	J. C. McKinnon, M.D	Medical attendance, District 9	89 70			
	J. C. Cadogan, M.D	do do 9	23 00			
				112 70		
	J. McDonald, M.D	do do 10		84 75		
	J. McIntosh, M.D	do do 11		27 25		
	J. L. Bethune, M.D	do do 12	123 25			
	P. A. Macdonald, M.D	do do 12	9 00			
				132 35		
	P. A. Macdonald, M.D	do do 13	7 25			
	M. A. Macdonald, M.D	Salary, one year to 30th June, 1889, District 13	100 00			
				107 25		
	F. W. Anderson, M.D	Medical attendance, District 14	6 00			
	W. H. Bent, M.D	do do 14	7 50			
	C. J. Fox, M.D	do do 14	10 25			
				23 75		

Copeland & Co.	Medicines supplied do 13		6 30	1,250 45	
	Expended by Agents in the purchase of supplies of Food and Seed Grain.	Food, &c.	Seed Grain.		
G. Wells	In District 1*a*	77 72	53 35		
F. McDormand	do 1*b*	138 64	107 00		
C. E. Beckwith	do 2	40 00	24 50		
Rev. T. Butler	do 3 and 4	134 44	148 04		
Rev. A. P. Desmond	do 5	73 00	75 00		
J. Gass	do 6*a*	87 27	60 00		
D. H. Muir, M.D	do 6*b*	38 00	28 50		
A. T. Clarke, M.D.	do 7	54 00	50 00		
Rev. R. McDonald	do 8	145 36	103 00		
W. C. Chisholm	do 9	118 00	83 00		
Rev. J. McDonald	do 10	134 00	160 00		
Rev. D. McIsaac	do 11	99 36	53 00		
Rev. R. Grant	do 12	80 00	72 00		
Rev. A. Cameron	do 13	150 00	90 00		
G. R. Smith	do 14	121 73	20 00		
		1,491 52	1,127 39	2,618 91	
	Miscellaneous Relief.				
L. McDonald	For 6,000 shingles for Mary Prosper		13 65		
Municipality of Argyle	District 1*b*, provisions to Indians		24 46		
J. R. Harris	do 2, do do		15 00		
Hugh Hay	do 8, 1 pair blankets for Indians		6 00		
Rev. D. McIsaac	do 8, stove for a destitute Indian		8 00		
A. McDonald	do 9, 8,000 shingles for Indians		16 00		
J. J. McInnis	do 13, supplies for John Isaac		10 00		
do	do 13, do J. Noel		5 00		
J. Bryden	do 13, do Indians		25 58		
N. Jeddore	Grant for relief		25 00		
Rev. M. McKenzie	Over expended on seed grant, spring, 1888		2 74		
Mrs. Paul Denny	1 hide for childrens' moccasins		2 50		
E. T. Bown	do do		2 40	156 33	
	Miscellaneous.				
Rev. M. McKenzie	For work performed on the Eskasoni Road		115 75		
J. Labrador	Burial expenses		2 00		
W. E. Woodman	do		9 00		
N. Paul	do		3 00		
S. Douglas	do		8 00		
Estate of Isaac Darling	do		5 00		
			142 75		
	Carried forward			4,860 66	5,068 30

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		142 75	4,860 66	5,068 30
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Miscellaneous.—Concluded.				
	A. W. McBean	For Burial expenses		6 02		
	F. L. Jenks	do		7 00		
	Intercolonial Railway	Freighting books		1 25		
	W. Graham, Q.C.	Professional services, Regina *vs.* Ramsay & Higgins		11 59		
	Government Stationery Office	Stationery supplied Agents		14 54		
					183 15	
		Total expenditure				5,043 81
		Balance unexpended				24 49

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1889.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

RETURN B. 2.—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation, 1888-89, under 51 Vic., c. 2			5,575 00
		Expenditure.			
		Salaries.			
	C. Sargeant	For Salary as Agent 12 months to 30th June, 1889	400 00		
	J. Farrell	do do do	500 00		
	Rev. M. F. Richard	Services as Missionary to Indians at Big Cove, July, 1870, to November, 1882	200 00		
	Rev. J. L. McDonald	Services as Missionary, 12 months, to 30th June, 1889	25 00		
	Rev. J. J. O'Leary	do do 12 do do	100 00		
	Rev. J. C. McDevitt	do do 6 do 31st December, 1888	100 00		
	Rev. S. J. Crumley	do do 12 do 30th June, 1889	100 00		
	Rev. W. Morrisey	do do 12 do do	100 00		
	Rev. E. J. Bannon	do do 12 do do	100 00		
	Rev. L. C. D'Amour	do do 12 do do	40 00		
	Rev. J. F. Carson	do do 12 do do	100 00		
	Rev. W. O'Leary	do do 12 do do	100 00		
	Rev. J. P. Kieran	do do 6 do do	50 00		
	T. Barnaby	Salary as Constable, 12 do do	20 00		
				1,935 00	
		Medical Attendance.			
	Dr. F. Fournier	For Salary for two years ended 30th April, 1889, and medical attendance on Indians at Little Falls	20 00		
	Mrs. Peter Toman	Attendance on Indian women during sickness	6 00		
	Mrs. Daisy Sappier	do do do	6 00		
	J. Z. Currie, M.D	Medical attendance on Indians of St. Mary's and Kingsclear	58 50		
	J. H. Barker, M.D	Medical attendance at St. Mary's	40 75		
	B. Coburn, M.D	do Kingsclear, York Co	42 80		
	G. F. Colter, M.D	do Debec, Carleton Co	26 45		
	Winslow Tilley	Medicines	82 17		
	J. M. Wiley	do	43 04		
	J. A. Leger, M.D	Medical attendance on Indians of Shediac	50 20		
	E. Moore, M.D	do do Westmoreland	23 00		
	A. G. Ferguson, M.D	do do Dalhousie	49 85		
		Carried forward	448 76	1,935 00	5,575 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	448 76	1,935 00	5,575 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*			
		Medical Attendance—Concluded.			
	Mrs. A. Sacobie	For Attendance on sick Indian woman	6 00		
	Mrs. Sarah Morris	do do	2 00		
	Mary Oxford	do do	4 00		
	D. Crawford, M.D	Medical attendance at Indian Point, Victoria Co	46 95		
	G. M. Duncan, M.D	do Bathurst	119 35		
	J. MacDonald, M.D	Salary as Medical Officer, Northumberland Co,, Eastern Division, 12 months, to 30th June	100 00		
	H. A. Fish, M.D	Salary as Medical Officer, Northumberland Co., Western Division, 12 months, to 30th June, 1889	100 00		
	J. B. Lamothe, M.D	Salary as Medical Officer, Buctouche, 3 months to 30th September.	5 00		
	J. F. Brine, M.D	do do north of Buctouche, September quarter.	25 00		
	J. A. Caswell, M.D	Medical attendance at Queen's County	20 50		
	J. E. Church, M.D	do Fort Folley and Dorchester, 15 months to September., 1888	54 50		
	G. H. Raymond, M.D	Medical attendance at King's County	23 27		
	G. F. Collier, M.D	do Debec	22 50		
	R. A. Olliqui, M.D	Salary as Medical Officer at north of Buctouche for 9 months to 30th June	75 00		
	G. E. Coulthard, M.D	Medical attendance at Oromocto, Sunbury County	1 00		
	Drs. Wilson and Raymond	do King's County	11 11		
	R. M. Wiley, M.D	do Tobique Point	9 00		
	J. F. Sprague, M.D	do Upper Woodstock	8 00		
	E. H. Leger, M. D	do Buctouche, 9 months to 30th June, '89	15 00		
	F. J. Seery, M.D	do St. Mary's Reserve	5 50	1,102 44	
		Expended by Agents in the purchase of Food and Seed Grain.			
			Food, &c.	Seed Grain.	
	C. Sargeant	In South-Western Agency	842 00	600 00	
	James Farrell	North-Eastern do	536 00	294 40	
	do	Victoria and Madawaska Counties	150 00	188 23	
			1,528 00	1,082 63	2,610 63

do	Supplies given to destitute Indians	3 75		
G. T. Baird	do do in Tobique	18 42		
			22 17	
	Miscellaneous.			
J. C. McCluskey	For Cotton and coffin supplied for burial of Indian	12 80		
G. W. Peters	Burial expenses	5 50		
R. Williams	Coffin supplied for burial of Indian	5 00		
J. Farrell	Rent of office, 12 months to 30th June	50 00		
Beveridge & Co	Cotton supplied for burial purposes	7 33		
J. Farrell	Travelling expenses and postage in connection with the Counties of Madawaska and Victoria, 12 months to 31st October	82 75		
J. D. Hanlon	Coffins for Indians	20 50		
O. Sharkey	Cotton supply for burial of Indians	7 04		
J. Farrell	Paid freight on box of books	1 45		
J. A. Sinnat	Coffins	11 00		
Government Stationery Office	Stationery	8 77		
Queen's Printer	Printing done during the year	4 75		
			216 89	
	Total Expenditure			5,887 13
	Balance over-expended			312 13

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation ,1888-89, under 51 Vic., c. 2			2,000 00
		Expenditure.			
	J. O. Arsenault	For Salary as Agent for 12 months to June 30th, 1889	200 00		
	do	Allowance for travelling expenses	100 00		
	Jérôme Leclercq	Salary as Teacher, 12 months to 31st March, 1889	200 00		
	J. Arbuckle	Inspecting Lennox Island School	10 00		
	W. J. Gaffney	Supplies delivered under contract	449 93		
	J. F. Arsenault	do do	198 65		
	P. Gallant	do do	260 10		
	H. Hay	One pair blankets given to John Locks, Indian	6 00		
	J. Glover	Window frames supplied to destitute Indians	10 00		
	J. Leclercq	Paid for 4 cords of wood for school	12 00		
	Fannie Stevens	Books supplied for Lennox Island School	2 50		
	J. O. Arsenault	Amount over-expended for seed for Indians, spring 1888	10 75		
	do	Grant for the purchase of seed for Indians, spring 1889	60 00		
	A. McNeill, M.D	Medical attendance on Indians	10 00		
	J. J. McLean, M.D	do do	15 00		
	J. F. Gillis, M.D	do do	193 91		
	J. G. Tombs, M.D	do do	6 75		
	F. Cox, M.D	do do	13 43		
	P. Conroy, M.D	do do	28 50		
	A. E. Long, M.D	do do	93 60		
	Dr. Fermin	do do	2 75		
	S. R. Jenkins, M.D	do do	2 00		
	W. B. Dyer	Medicines supplied to Indians	10 40		
	D. Darrach	do do	6 10		
	W. R. Watson	do do	70 54		
				1,972 91	
		Miscellaneous.			
	The "Charlottetown Examiner"	Advertising for tenders for Indian supplies	4 80		
	The "Charlottetown Herald"	do do do	5 00		
	The "Colonial Standard"	do do do	2 64		
	J. E. Arsenault	One horse given to Indians of Morrell Reserve	130 00		
	N. McLellan	Repairing plough for Indian	2 00		

J. F. Yeo	Services of horse	4 00		
W. J. Gaffney	Material for coffin for burial of an Indian woman	4 00		
Government Stationery Office	Stationery supplied	0 71		
			154 15	
	Total Expenditure			2,127 06
	Balance over-expended			127 06

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation, 1888–89, under 51 Vic., c. 2	.....	.....	85,174 64
		Expenditure.			
		Indians of British Columbia Generally.			
		Salaries and Wages.			
51 Vic., c. 2	I. W. Powell	For Salary as Superintendent, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	3,000 00		
	H. Moffatt	do Clerk do do	1,800 00		
	S. Y. Wootton	do Stipendiary Magistrate at Metlakahtla, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	2,599 92		
	W. L. Meason	do Agent at Williams Lake Agency do	1,200 00		
	W. H. Lomas	do do Cowichan do	1,200 00		
	H. Guillod	do do West Coast do	1,200 00		
	R. H. Pidcock	do do Kwawkewlth do	1,200 00		
	J. W. Mackay	do do Kamloops and Okanagan do	1,800 00		
	P. McTiernan	do do Fraser do	1,200 00		
	C. Todd	do do North-West Coast do	1,800 00		
	M. Phillipps	do Acting Agent at Kootenay do	1,200 00		
	Joe	Wages as Constable at Cowichan, 10 months	200 00		
	L. P. Lewis	do Songhees Reserve, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	480 00		
	W. Bryce	do Messenger at Victoria, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	600 00		
	S. A. Roberts	Services making plans and specifications of the Washakada Home	15 00		
	W. MacLaughlin	do as Clerk in Indian Office, Victoria	465 00		
				19,959 92	
		Supplies and Presents			
	H. Saunders	For Provisions supplied to destitute Indians	209 20		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Clothing supplied a destitute Indian woman	6 00		
	do	36½ yards flannel supplied for children of Alert Bay School	23 32		
	do	1 overcoat for Chief Edensom of Massett	17 00		
	Joseph Gosnell	Provisions supplied destitute Indians	4 62		
				260 14	
		Implements and Seed.			
	Jay & Co.	For Seeds supplied Indians of Stewart's Lake	.....	23 75	

	Schools.			
A. J. Brabant	For Grant in aid of the Hesquiat Indian School, March quarter, 1888.	57 00		
J. C. Spencer	Salary as Teacher at Port Simpson, June and Sept. do	131 88		
R. B. Beavis	do do December quarter, 1888, and March quarter, 1889	150 00		
Mrs. K. Dodoward	For salary as Teacher at Port Simpson, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, '89.	100 00		
S. M. Lawrence	do Nanaimo, June, September and December quarters, '88, and March and June qrs., '89.	126 12		
D. Jennings	do Port Essington, March quarter, 1888	49 59		
W. Vermilyea	do do September and December quarters, 1888	59 58		
H. M. Johnstone	do Port Essington, March quarter, 1889	27 81		
G. A. Gibson	do Naas River, June quarter, 1888	23 55		
Bessie Savage	do do September and December qrs., 1888, and March quarter, 1889	144 75		
Sister Mary Celestine	do Comeakin Indian School, June and December quarters, 1888	138 06		
E. C. Chirouse	do St. Mary's Indian School, June, September and December qrs., 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	625 00		
Rev. A. E. Price	do Kincolith Indian School, June, September and December qrs., '88, and March qr., '89.	159 33		
A. J. Hall	do Alert Bay Indian School, March, June and September qrs., '88, and March qr., 1889	71 22		
J. Nicolaye	do Kyukaht Indian School, March and June quarters, 1888	86 40		
Amy, Sister Superior	do Yale Indian School, September and December qrs., '88, and March and June qrs., 1889	999 00		
R. T. Verbeke	do Namukamis, December qr., '87, and March quarter, 1888	78 21		
C. Harrison	do Massett Indian School, September and December qrs., 1888, and March qr., 1889	300 00		
W. M. L. Heynan	do Clayoquot Indian School, December qr., '88, and March quarter, 1889	96 00		
do	do Ahouset, June quarter, 1889	42 48		
Mrs. Fanny Stevens	Books supplied for Comeakin Indian School	16 20		
			3,482 18	
	Medicines and Medical Attendance.			
Moore & Co	For Medicines supplied to the Rev. F. Brabant for relief of Indians	40 66		
P. Shotbolt	Medicines supplied	721 37		
Langley & Co	do	106 91		
G. L. Milne, M.D	Medica lattendance on Indians	9 00		
E. B. C. Hannington, M.D	do do	454 50		
Dr. E. Gauvreau	2,900 vaccine points supplied for the different Agencies	130 76	1,463 20	
	Carried forward		25,189 19	85,174 64

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	.....	25,189 19	85,174 64
		Expenditure—*Continued.*			
		Travelling Expenses.			
	I. W. Powell	For Travelling expenses	268 11		
	S. Y. Wootton	do	748 50		
	H. Moffatt	do	1 50		
	W. L. Meason	do	562 00		
	P. McTiernan	do	548 22		
	J. W. Mackay	do	800 00		
	H. Guillod	do	400 00		
	W. H. Lomas	do	500 00		
	C. Todd	do	308 87		
	R. H. Pidcock	do	370 00		
	M. Phillipps	do	287 00		
	Steamer "B. Boscowitz"	Freight charges on Agent Todd's household effects	34 50		
	do	Passage of Agent Todd from Victoria to Metlakahtla	18 00		
	do	Passage of three Indians from Metlakahtla to Victoria	9 00		
	Victoria Transfer Co	Hack hire for officials at Victoria	15 50		
	W. F. Rothwell	Transport of Agent Pidcock's effects from Fort Rupert to Alert Bay	87 75		
	J. Leighton	Hire of canoe and four Indians from Metlakahtla to Kin-a-mash and return for Agent Todd	21 00		
	Somnes Sam	Horse hire during investigation *re* charges against Agent Lomas	2 00	4,981 95	
		Miscellaneous.			
	John Weiler	For Crockery and other supplies for the Victoria office	11 00		
	J. O'Neill	Subscription to "Daily Standard," 6 months to 30th September, 1888	6 50		
	B.C. Land and Investment Agency	Rent of Victoria office, 13 months to 30th June, 1889	585 00		
	The Victoria Postmaster	Rent of P. O. drawer 6 months to the 31st December, 1888	3 00		
	B. Hall	Subscription to "Daily Colonist," 13 weeks to 30th June, 1888	3 25		
	The "Mainland Guardian"	Subscription, 1 year, ending 28th May, 1888	5 00		
	C. P. R. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	35 70		
	John Doherty	Scavenger, 6 months to 1st July, 1888	9 00		
	H. Moffatt	Sundry disbursements	67 92		

I. W. Powell	For Paid express charges on books from Ottawa	5 90		
R. Jamieson	Stationery supplied the Victoria office	28 50		
Steamer "B. Boscowitz"	Passage of Indians	30 50		
Victoria Postmaster	Postage stamps	75 00		
John Leslie	75 German silver badges for police	105 00		
S. A. Roberts	Making 4 tracings of plans of Boys' Home, Washakada	5 00		
R. T. Williams	Lettering despatch bag	2 75		
James Bay Coal Yard	6 tons coal	60 00		
H. Moffatt	Paid freight on books from Ottawa	3 88		
F. J. Hall	Subscription to "Daily Colonist" 1 year, to 30th June, 1889	13 00		
Victoria Postmaster	Rent of drawer, 1st October, 1888, to 31st December, 1889	7 50		
The "Colonist"	Printing vouchers	30 00		
The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty	Victualling a police constable and prisoners on board H. M. S. "Satellite"	17 64		
Rev. Father Gendreau	Expenses of tour in British Columbia	69 60		
Victoria Water Works	Water rates 12 months, to 30th June, 1889	18 00		
The "Evening Standard"	Subscription, 9 months, to 30th June, 1889	9 75		
Steamer "Cariboo Fly"	Passage of an Indian from Victoria to Metlakahtla	15 00		
J. P. Burgess	Repairs to door in Victoria office	4 25		
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	40 30		
Royal Hospital	Board of sick Indians	37 10		
Edward Kelly	Services as arbitrator, Baker *vs.* Isadore	25 00		
A. C. House	1 cord wood for office, Victoria	5 00		
W. T. Drake	2 tons coal do	18 00		
Dr. G. M. Dawson	Grant for the publication of a Kwaquilt grammar	200 00		
Mary Hle-kleh-kan	Payment in full of all claims for improvement on the site of the Kamloops Industrial School	165 00		
C.P.R. Navigation Co.	Fares of Indians	15 00		
R. T. Williams	Lettering agent's books	4 50		
The National M'f'g Co	2 Union Jacks for Indians	25 31		
S. S. Hyams	1 pair of spectacles for an old Indian	2 50		
Ah Sing	Cutting wood and attending to stipendiary magistrate's office	22 50		
S. Y. Wootton	Sundry disbursements	84 00		
Minister of Finance and Agriculture, B.C	Repayment of the amount charged for wages and maintenance of crew of steamer "Sir James Douglas," when that vessel was in use by the North-West Coast Commission of 1887	440 38		
Queen's Printer	Printing	7 82		
Government Stationery Office	Stationery	200 64		
			2,520 69	
	Cowichan Agency.			
S. A. Roberts	For Services as clerk from 29th June to 5th July, 1888	23 00		
Louis Good	Wages and railway fare while acting as interpreter	8 50		
Somnos Sam	Wages as messenger	1 50		
	Carried forward	33 00	32,691 83	85,174 64

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	33 00	32,691 83	85,174 46
		Expenditure—*Continued.*			
		Cowichan Agency—Concluded.			
	Tom	For Wages as constable	20 00		
	Adams & Beaumont	Relief for sick and destitute Indians	157 14		
	Croft & Angus	Building material given to Indian Bill Quill-ates-aloe, to aid in erecting barn	100 00		
	do	Relief to destitute Indians	105 49		
	G. Bevilockway	do	34 60		
	W. P. Jaynes	do	329 36		
	Swernea	Three cords wood, cut and delivered to blind Indian woman	6 00		
	Squmnelth	Two do do	4 00		
	See-see-a-one	Firewood supplied to destitute Indians	4 00		
	B. Kuba-mult	do do	4 00		
	Hoyless	do do	4 00		
	S. G. Lewis	Relief to blind Indian	8 38		
	G. B. Ordano	do sick and destitute Indians	31 50		
	C. Crosier	do do	13 10		
	Jay & Co	Seeds supplied to Indians	39 75		
	Adams & Beaumont	Six shovels supplied to Indians	7 50		
	L. T. Davis, M.D	Medical attendance on Indians	206 00		
	J. H. Robotham, M.D	do and medicines	194 75		
	T. Shotbolt	Medicines	107 97		
	E. Pimbury & Co	do	21 07		
	Langley & Co	do	23 00		
	Victoria Postmaster	Postage stamps	22 00		
	Cowichan Literary Institute	Rent of hall	5 00		
	John Mitchell	Amount of contract for erection of Indian Office	583 00		
	T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery supplied	34 10		
	A. W. Wilson	One stove and fixtures for office	20 95		
	H. O. Wellburne, M.P	Prepairing agreement between W. H. Lomas and J. Mitchell, for construction of Indian Office and buildings at Quamichan, B.C.	5 50		
	R. Dunsmuir & Sons	Two tons coal	18 83		
	J. Weiler	Furniture for office	31 68		
	Adams & Beaumont	Coal oil and other supplies	2 75		

J. Mitchell	Painting Indian Office	25 00		
			2,220 42	
	Kwawkewlth Agency.			
W. J. Stephens	For Wages as carpenter	234 00		
R. Hunt	Provisions supplied sick and destitute Indians	15 93		
Alert Bay Canning Co.	Supplies for do	55 02		
T. Shotbolt	Medicines for Indians	80 07		
Langley & Co	do do	141 36		
R. Hunt	Rent of room, with wood supplied, 12 months to 31st Dec., 1888	69 00		
Mathews, Richards & Tye	Hardware supplied for Agency House, Alert Bay	69 24		
Muirhead & Mann	Supplies for do do	294 90		
W. P. Sayward	do do do	54 38		
Rev. A. J. Hall	Lumber for do do	402 75		
Steamer "Cariboo Fly"	Freight charges on lumber for Agency House, Alert Bay	71 00		
do do	Passage of carpenter to work on do do	10 00		
Langley & Co	Paint for do do	51 63		
Alexi	Clearing land for erection of do do	48 75		
Steamer "B. Boscowitz"	Passage of carpenter from Alert Bay to Victoria	10 00		
M. Humber	Brick and lime supplied for Agency House	33 00		
Rev. A. J. Hall	Board of carpenter working on do	63 00		
do	Landing bricks and other supplies from steamer	17 60		
S A. Spencer	Postage stamps	5 00		
H. Saunders	1 case coal oil	3 75		
J. Weiler	Lamps supplied	6 00		
A. W. Wilson	1 stove and fixtures for office	21 40		
Rev. A. J. Hall	Paid freight on books from Ottawa to Alert Bay	9 65		
"Daily Colonist"	Printing 1,000 vouchers	10 00		
P. McQuade & Son	Lime brushes and other supplies	7 75		
Tom	5 cords wood	10 00		
			1,795 18	
	North-West Coast Agency.			
John E. Edwards	For Wages as boatman and cook	20 00		
C. Todd	Paid for supplies for destitute and sick Indians	47 00		
M. Venn	Aid given to aged and sick Indians	10 00		
Jay & Co.	Seeds supplied to Indians	82 80		
T. Shotbolt	Medicines for Indians	1,000 38		
Langley & Co	do do	642 37		
C. Todd	Paid for medicines for Indians	35 00		
do	Paid for postage stamps	10 00		
E. B. Marvin	4 yds. Canadian flag, for office	15 00		
S. L. Kelly & Co.	2 heating stoves for agent's house	40 00		
Steamer "B. Boscowitz"	5 tons coal for agent's office	50 00		
C. Todd	Petty cash disbursements	47 62		
T. N. Hibben & Co.	Stationery	12 50		
	Carried forward	2,012 67	36,707 43	85,174 64

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	2,012 67	36,707 43	85,174 64
		Expenditure—*Continued.*			
		North-West Coast Agency—Concluded.			
	A. D. Munroe	For Paid freight charges on books from Ottawa	15 35		
	Jay & Co.	do do seeds	1 00		
	J. Cunningham	Sundries for agent's office	16 50		
	R. Cunningham	Postage stamps	4 00		
	A. H. Green	Paid for advertising *re* steamer	9 60		
				2,059 12	
		Kootenay Agency.			
	M. Phillipps	For Cash paid for labor on Isadore's ditch, 25th May to 28th Aug	746 00		
	J. T. Galbraith & Bro.	do do do	229 00		
	Markly Jim	Wages for labor on Isadore's ditch, 29th April to 2nd May, 1887	47 25		
	L. Dole	do do 15th April to 11th June	166 50		
	M. Phillipps	Paid for repairs to office	13 50		
	J. Galbraith & Bros	Provisions given to blind Indian, and sundry supplies and cash given to destitute Indians	138 06		
	N. Hanson	Lumber for irrigating ditches	60 50		
	Lieut.-Col. J. Baker	Shovels and picks supplied for ditching	8 25		
	R. L. T. Galbraith	Supplies to destitute Indians	27 45		
	Marvin & Tilton	3 ploughs supplied to Indians	96 60		
	Jay & Co	Seeds supplied	27 00		
	M. Phillipps	Paid for grain cradles, &c.	12 00		
	F. H. Powell, M. D.	Medical attendance	211 00		
	T. Shotbolt	Medicines	89 25		
	M. Phillipps	Paid Johnstone for prospecting for land	5 00		
	D. Griffith	Postage stamps	5 00		
	T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery supplied	71 97		
	O. G. Dennis	Stove and pipes for Indian Office	5 00		
	M. Phillipps	Paid for advertising *re* irrigating ditch on Isadore's farm	9 00		
	do	Paid Mr. Vowell for recording the water for the Isadore ditch	2 00		
	Mrs. Catherine Clark	Postage stamps	5 00		
	M. Phillipps	Outlay for provisions, &c., at conference with American Indians	8 25		
	R. L. T. Galbraith	Cash paid Indian for packing ploughs from Golden to Columbia Lakes	28 00		
	do	Freight paid on books, ploughs, &c	35 14		

N. Hanson	Pickets and scantling for fencing round Indian Office	44 00		
The "Times" Publishing Co	Advertising notice to divert water	28 75		
B. C. "Gazette"	Inserting notices of water rights	15 00		
			2,134 47	
	Okanagan Agency.			
Moore & Co	Medicines		51 10	
	Fraser Agency.			
Henderson Bros.	Provisions for destitute Indians	9 25		
C. McDonough	do do	23 00		
do	do and clothing for Indians	98 43		
F. X. Martin	Supplies given to Indians during small-pox epidemic	348 26		
E. Fowle	do a blind woman and to Indians	36 71		
F. X. Martin	do Indians with small-pox	870 13		
Gilmore & Clark	Clothing given to Indians with small-pox	319 75		
James Ellard & Co	do do do	461 58		
Brown & White	do do do	209 72		
do	Dry goods for sick and destitute	55 32		
H. Harvey	Provision supplied for sick and destitute	13 00		
J. Wardle	For Clothing supplied to sick and destitute	12 00		
Reid & Currie	1 farm waggon and freight on same supplied Langley Indians	92 50		
Jay & Co	Seeds supplied	184 20		
A. M. Herring	Medicines supplied to Indians	52 18		
C. J. Fagan, M.D.	Medical attendance on Indians	435 50		
J. C. Henderson, M.D	do do	262 00		
D. S. Curtis & Co	Medicines	88 80		
W. A. DeWolf Smith, M.D.	475 vaccine points	21 25		
do do	Medical attendance	46 00		
Sister M. Conrad	Fees for sick Indians at St. Mary's Hospital	33 65		
D. McCallum	Services as nurse to Indians with small-pox, 28th October, 1888, to 30th January, 1889	475 00		
W. J. McGuigan, M.D.	Medical attendance on sick and destitute Indians with small-pox	374 75		
J. M. MacLean, M.D	Medical attendance on sick and on Indians with small-pox	47 00		
J. Doublerly	Quarantine guard during small-pox epidemic, 21st January to 27th February, 1889	148 00		
A. Pearce, M.D.	Medical attendance	27 50		
Langley & Co	Medicines	55 53		
George (Indian)	Payment for canoe lost in taking supplies to camp	40 00		
James M. Munnis	Guarding small-pox village on Seymour Creek from 24th October to 10th December, 1888	120 00		
Thomas Tamaree	Nursing small-pox patients at Seymour Creek	135 00		
P. McTiernan	Paid for postage	7 50		
J. M. Wise	1 ton of coal and 1 cord wood	13 50		
P. McTiernan	Paid transport of Indian from New Westminster to Ashcroft	9 85		
St. Mary's Hospital	Funeral expenses of Indian	20 00		
D. McCallum	Bedding and clothing destroyed on account of small-pox infection	55 00		
W. M. Pike	Hire of steamer "Saturna" two days during small-pox epidemic	25 00		
	Carried forward	5,226 86	40,952 12	.....

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	5,226 86	40,952 12	
		Expenditure—*Continued.*			
		Fraser Agency—Concluded.			
	Henderson & Coutte	For Hire of steamer "Vancouver" 3 days during small-pox epidemic	75 00		
	Z. S. Hall	Stationery	22 50		
	The "Mainland Guardian"	Subscription, 1 year, to 28th May, 1889	5 00		
	C. P. Railway Co	Freight charges on books	26 23		
	P. McTiernan	Cash advanced to assist an Indian to rebuild his house	60 00		
				5,415 59	
		Kamloops Agency.			
	Hudson's Bay Co	For Supplies given to sick woman and to destitute Indians	9 76		
	James Woodland	Beef supplied to sick and destitute Indians	2 85		
	Jay & Co	Seeds	124 00		
	Shuswap Milling Co	Tools	36 25		
	T. Shotbolt	Medicines	123 52		
	Moore & Co	do	105 94		
	E. Furrer, M.D.	Medical attendance	248 50		
	S. J. Tunstall, M.D	do	243 50		
	W. E. McCartney	Medicines	135 75		
	J. T. Edwards	Carriage hire	6 00		
	Crotty & Co	do	5 00		
	E. H. Jones	Postage stamps	10 00		
	J. W. Mackay	Paid for telegrams	2 40		
	T. Hornby	Wood and coal for office	13 50		
	G. Loney & Co	1,800 lbs. coal for office	11 30		
	J. W. Mackay	Paid freight on books from Ottawa	17 67		
	G. P. Raven	Digging sink hole	8 00		
	Shuswap Milling Co	Lumber supplies	36 00		
				1,139 94	
		West Coast Agency.			
	F. P. Saunders	For Relief for destitute Indians	54 50		
	Gutman & Frank	Relief of destitute widows' and orphans at Kelsemaht from October, 1887, to June 30th, 1888	582 62		

C. Spring	Supplies for destitute Indians	157 86		
Vancouver Oil Co	do do	24 25		
Jay & Co	Seeds supplied	23 55		
T. Shotbolt	Medicines supplied	129 77		
Moore & Co	do	141 15		
H. Guillod	Cash for postage stamps	14 00		
T. N. Hibben & Co	3 charts supplied H. Guillod	4 50		
H. Guillod	Postage stamps, stationery and mails	20 00		
do	Freight on books from Ottawa	11 90		
			1,164 10	
	Williams Lake Agency.			
C. A. Phair	For Provisions and medicines supplied to destitute Indians	168 02		
W. A. Johnstone	Supplies for sick and destitute Indians	314 75		
P. C. Dunlevy	Provisions and medicines	4 50		
A. D. McInnes	Provisions	83 10		
C. B. Eagle	Provisions and medicines	16 00		
G. B. Clarke	Provisions for sick and destitute	291 35		
A. Provis	do to destitute	14 00		
R. McLeese	do do	12 00		
O. T. Hance	do do	57 00		
Jay & Co	Seeds supplied	457 30		
G. B. Clarke	Seed wheat and potatoes	24 00		
R. McLeese	Medicines	8 75		
P. C. Dunlevy	do	89 75		
M. S. Wade, M.D	Medical attendance	22 00		
C. B. Eagle	Medicines	9 75		
G. Sanson, M.D	Medical attendance	9 50		
Frank McKenzie	Serving summonses on parties cutting timber	10 00		
C. Phair	One-half expenses of County Court Judge Harrison, reviewing a mining claim dispute between the Indians of Pascelqua and Daniel Carey	7 50		
A. LeBourdais	Postage stamps	10 00		
F. W. Foster	Stationery	10 37		
F. Sones	One letter copying book and carbon sheets	5 00		
W. Norman Bole, Q. C	Professional services—Clark, *vs.* Timptcon	50 00		
H. Moffatt	Paid freight on two boxes, Victoria to Ashcroft	3 85		
"B. C. Gazette"	Advertising notice of application to divert water	35 00		
F. W. Foster	Freighting two cases of books for Agent Meason	16 50		
N. Hanlon	Express charges on stationery	3 00		
Mrs. C. Boswell	Postage stamps	10 00		
"The Inland Sentinel"	Advertising notice of application to divert water	47 00		
			1,789 99	
	Metlakahtla Industrial School.			
J. D. Spence	For Wages repairing Industrial School	65 00		
J. R. Scott	Salary as Principal, 24th Oct. '88 to 30th June, '89	550 10		
	Carried forward	615 10	50,461 74	.....

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	615 10	50,461 74	
		Expenditure—*Continued.*			
		Metlakahtla Industrial School—Concluded.			
	C. P. Ryan	For Wages as cook	28 25		
	C. Barton	Services as interpreter for Agent	6 00		
	Mrs. O. Morrison	do	10 00		
	Julia Rolland	Wages as cook at Metlakahtla	48 38		
	C. P. Ryan	Services papering school, Metlakahtla	18 00		
	C. Todd	Paid for repairs to Industrial School	22 00		
	H. Wright	Wages, building sewer, &c	14 00		
	C. Powell	do construction of landing scow	13 75		
	Maurice Kelly	do erecting water tank	40 00		
	W. P. Sayward	Lumber supplied for Industrial School	335 50		
	A. & W. Wilson	Hot water tank do	28 00		
	E. B. Marvin	Paint and oil supplied do	195 32		
	W. Grimm	Two cart weeels and axle do	30 00		
	S. L. Kelly & Co.	Cooking range and fittings do	50 00		
	Steamer "B. Boscowitz"	Freighting lumber do	116 40		
	Muirhead & Mann	Doors, &c., supplied do	117 35		
	W. J. Keller	Chimney pipes do	105 22		
	P. McQuade & Bro	Hardware	98 23		
	D. M. Robertson	Wages as carpenter for Industrial School	227 50		
	W. H. Robertson	do chief carpenter do	248 00		
	A. O. Roy	do carpenter do	224 00		
	C. Todd	Cash paid for labor on do	124 50		
	Steamer "B. Boscowitz"	Return fares of three carpenters from Industrial School to Victoria.	54 00		
	A. Marrion	Bath tubs for Industrial School	30 00		
	C. Venn	Painting buildings do	32 00		
	L. Washburne	do do	33 50		
	Steamer "B. Boscowitz"	Fare of three carpenters from Victoria to Metlakahtla school	54 00		
	J. R. Scott	Travelling expenses from Lytton to Industrial School	46 90		
	Steamer "B. Boscowitz"	Passage of J. R. Scott from Metlakahtla School to Victoria	18 00		
	do do	Freighting material for school	201 90		
	John Weiler	Wall paper and supplies for school	22 05		
	C. Todd	Lumber purchased do	72 00		
	John Weiler	Furniture supplied do	364 71		
	C. Strouss & Co	Clothing do do	715 69		

Lange & Co.	2 clocks do do	9 50		
T. W. Fletcher	2 Wanzer lamps supplied do	8 00		
Van Volkenburgh & Bro	2 brls. corned beef do do	24 00		
A. & W. Wilson	Stoves and fixtures do do	95 15		
Ames, Holden & Co	25 prs. boys' boots, Balmorals, supplied for school	34 38		
P. McQuade & Son	Tools	38 21		
Welch, Rithet & Co.	Provisions	291 90		
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	92 80		
J. R. Scott	Sundry accounts for school	119 40		
John Cunningham	Blankets and sundries for school	35 25		
McLaughlin Bros	4 bales straw and wharfage	5 25		
C. Powell	Labor as carpenter	35 75		
J. R. Scott	Personal expenses for board, &c., 12th Nov. to 21st Feb., 1889	69 50		
A. & W. Wilson	Lead pipes supplied	32 36		
R. Cunningham	Transport, board and lodging of J. R. Scott looking for pupils	25 50		
A. & W. Wilson	Cooking utensils	22 70		
T. W. Fletcher	1 Domestic sewing machine	60 00		
John Weiler	Crockery supplied	52 70		
R. J. McLaughlin	1 doz. hens, crating and freight	17 20		
J. Cunningham	27½ cords wood	102 75		
Can. Pac. Ry. Navigation Co	Passage of cook from Victoria to school	17 00		
Victoria "Colonist"	Advertising for cook for school	17 55		
Muirhead & Mann	Making water tanks for school and freight charges	98 90		
B. Venn	Boarding and lodging pupils	33 50		
J. R. Scott	Paid for making sheets and other expenses	18 40		
do	Sundry expenses in getting pupils	76 75		
J. Cunningham	Nails, paint, wall paper and other expenses	87 74		
Welch, Rithet & Co.	Premium for insuring school buildings	75 00		
J. Weiler	Wall paper supplied	9 36		
L. Goodacre	½ ton potatoes	7 50		
Steamer "B. Boscowitz"	3½ tons coal supplied	29 75		
H. Wright	Lumber supplied for building sewer	6 00		
S. Pelham	3,500 ft. lumber for repairs	35 00		
R. Cunningham	3 brls. salmon	27 00		
Van Volkenburgh & Bro	Vegetables and beef	10 25		
J.R. Scott	Sundry payments for labor and freighting	38 75		
			6,121 00	
Department of Public Works	Expended on Industrial School at Kamloops		65 66	
do	do do Kuper Island		3,055 59	
	Total Expenditure on General Account			59,703 99
	SURVEYS.			
	Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett.			
W. S. Jemmett	For Salary as surveyor, 12 months to 30th June	1,800 00		
J. C. Boulton	Wages as head chainman	246 77		
W. H. Wilkinson	do chainman	268 08		
	Carried forward	2,314 85		59,703 99

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	2,314 85	.....	59,703 99
		Surveys—*Continued.*			
		Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett—Concluded.			
	B. W. Swanwick	For Wages as axeman	157 42		
	J. W. Edgson	do do	268 08		
	Wash	do canoeman and axeman	132 09		
	Boston	do axeman	132 09		
	Richard	do canoeman	38 00		
	Jacob	do canoeman and axeman	125 09		
	Ah Lung	do cook	157 42		
	E. A. Dickinson	do head chainman	138 33		
	R. H. Arundel	do axeman	110 66		
	Antoine	do do	122 00		
	A. D. Morgan	do do	72 25		
	Johny	do do	21 00		
	Ah Sam	do cook	110 66		
	W. S. Jemmett	Paid wages	30 50		
	do	Board of party	1,203 65		
	Lambley Bros.	Board and lodging for surveyor	6 50		
	Edwards & Co	do party	20 00		
	W. S. Jemmett	Paid for transport	65 75		
	Steamer "B. Boscowitz"	Passage of W. S. Jemmett and party	70 00		
	J. W. Edgson	Paid transport	2 25		
	Ah Lung	do	3 00		
	S. A. Dickinson	do	4 50		
	W. H. Wilkinson	do	4 50		
	R. A. Arundel	do	4 50		
	J. W. Edgson	do	4 50		
	A. D. Morgan	do	5 00		
	Ah Sam	do	3 00		
	Steamer "Red Star"	Passage and meals of survey party	15 00		
	do "Jubilee"	do do	65 00		
	C. P. Railway Co	Railway fares	102 10		
	J. P. Burgess	Two ranging pickets, camp table and other supplies	14 50		
	Clarke & Nicholson	Tinware supplied	19 00		
	Clarke & Pearson	Stoves do	27 65		
	P. McQuade & Son	Tents and other outfit supplies	61 93		

W. S. Jemmett	Paid for sundry do	6 00		
M. W. Waitt & Co.	Stationery	11 00		
W. S. Jemmett	Petty cash disbursements	69 53		
"Daily Colonist"	Printing 1,000 vouchers	10 00		
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	2 55		
J. P. Burgess	Two ranging pickets and painting	7 00		
Hudsons Bay Co.	Repairs to canoe	12 00		
			5,750 85	
	Expenditure under E. M. Skinner.			
E. M. Skinner	For Salary as surveyor, 12 months to June 30, 1889	1,800 00		
G. R. Porter	Wages as head chainman	140 32		
H. E. Boulton	do second chainman	384 99		
F. B. Lusty	do cook	333 99		
J. Bell	do axeman	85 16		
W. H. Porter	do do	120 00		
J. D. Cameron	Wages as axeman	224 66		
Jim (Indian)	do canoeman, with canoe	162 00		
M. L. Nicholson	do axeman	119 35		
J. M. Curtis	do second chainman	184 00		
J. Rowan	do axeman	100 00		
G. Komano	do canoeman	255 00		
Julian	do do	69 00		
Piel	do do	6 00		
Leo	do do	4 50		
F. A. R. Mountain	do axeman	109 33		
J. A. Watson	do do	109 33		
J. Hirsch	do do	109 33		
William	do canoeman	16 50		
Timothy	do do	16 50		
George	do do	16 50		
Joseph	do do	16 50		
Tom	do do	25 50		
E. M. Skinner	Petty cash disbursements	5 00		
G. G. McDonald	Board and lodging for survey party	26 75		
E. M. Skinner	Board for party	1,196 20		
R. Watkins	Board and lodging for survey party	6 00		
Steamer "Dunsmuir"	Passage of E. M. Skinner and party	23 75		
E. M. Skinner	Paid for transport	8 50		
Steamer "Amelia"	Freighting canoes	15 50		
do	Passage of E. M. Skinner and party	56 25		
E. M. Skinner	Sundry outfit supplies	8 50		
P. McQuade & Son	Tents and outfit supplies	66 21		
J. B. Holmes	Cooking utensils	9 65		
E. B. Marvin & Co	Tent and flags	43 00		
T. N. Hibben & Co.	Stationery	44 10		
James Bay Boat House	Repairing canoes	67 14		
	Carried forward	5,985 01	5,750 85	59,703 99

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	5,985 01	5,750 85	59,703 99
		Surveys—*Concluded.*			
		Expenditure under E. M. Skinner—Concluded.			
	J. P. Burgess	For Repairing boxes and two ranging pickets	7 00		
	E. M. Skinner	Petty cash disbursements	14 75		
				6,006 76	
	S. P. Tuck	For Salary as surveyor three months to 31st August, 1888		450 00	
	W. A. Baillie Graham	Surveying three Indians reserves at Kootenay		200 00	
		Total Expenditures for surveys			12,407 61
		Reserve Commission.			
	P. O'Reilly	For Salary as commissioner, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	3,499 92		
	A. H. Green	Salary as surveyor, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	1,950 00		
	J. Phillipps	Wages as chainman and axeman	200 00		
	Peter	do guide, with canoe	30 00		
	W. Hunt	do interpreter and guide	22 00		
	E. W. Brotchie	do do	50 00		
	P. Venu	do pilot	6 00		
	O. Morrison	Salary as interpreter	63 00		
	Thomas	Wages do	12 50		
	Tom	do do	10 00		
	Meshill	do do with horse	48 00		
	A. Tubb	do chainman and axeman	74 19		
	William	do interpreter	42 50		
	Moqumna	do guide	7 00		
	F. C. Wolfenden	Copying conversation between Reserve Commissioner and Indians at Metlakahtla, Fort Simpson and Naas River	12 00		
	S. A. Roberts	Copying documents in the Indian Office, Victoria	10 50		
	A. H. Green	Board allowance	375 00		
	P. O'Reilly	do	780 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Provisions	4 75		
	The Marine Department	Supplies for Mr. Green at different times	195 00		

F. H. Price	Board and lodging for Mr. Green	4 50		
T. Daly	do do	8 00		
Lequime Bros	do do	8 00		
H. Johnstone	do do	12 25		
John Christian	do do chainman	20 50		
G. D. Jones	do do do	7 00		
Bligh & Lyne	do do do	4 00		
Thos. Ellis	Sundry supplies	10 00		
C. P. R. Navigation Co	Freight on stationery from Ottawa	16 35		
W. Hunt	Paid transport	3 00		
E. W. Brotchie	do	5 00		
Joseph	Hire of canoe and crew	13 00		
Timothy	do do	22 00		
J. E. Edwards	do do	48 00		
G. Kinsada	do do	48 00		
Charley	do do	8 00		
Stephen	do do	15 00		
George	do do	4 75		
Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway	Railway fares	33 00		
Victoria Transfer Co	Horse hire	55 00		
H. Johnstone	Hire of waggon and horses	18 00		
Steamer "Yosemite"	Fares on steamer	15 50		
C. P. Railway Co	Railway fares	82 00		
D. Nicolson	Transport	4 00		
J. A. Schubert	Horse hire	19 00		
T. D. Shorts	Charter of steamer "Jubilee" on Okanagan Lake for use of Reserve Commissioner and party at different times	84 00		
D. C. Cumming	Four fares on steamer "Red Star"	9 00		
T. Ellis	Transport	58 50		
L. Bercier	Hire of waggon and horses	10 00		
Thomas	Transport	25 00		
Schubert Bros	do	27 00		
A. H. Green	Paid fares	38 75		
P. O'Reilly	Railway and Pullman fares from Victoria to Ottawa and return	195 00		
Soutsaide	Hire of two canoes and crews	30 00		
Jimmy	Transport	33 00		
Department of Marine	Charter of steamer "Sir James Douglas," 2nd Aug. to 15th Sept., '88	2,000 20		
C. Pennie	Keep of Government horses	96 00		
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	22 20		
The "Colonist"	Printing vouchers	7 00		
Victoria Postmaster	Postage stamps	35 00		
A. H. Green	Petty cash disbursements	42 02		
Hudson Bay Company	Sundries for office	4 00		
Tom	Oats and pasturage for horses	6 00		
T. Daly	Sundries	21 50		
Leguienie Bros	do	4 00		
H. Johnstone	do	2 00		
W. Bickford	Repairs to office furniture	8 75		
	Carried forward	10,696 53	.....	71,211 60

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	10,696 53	.....	71,211 60
		Reserve Commission—*Concluded.*			
	I. Weiler	For One electric lamp and lamp fittings	4 75		
	Dominion Express Co	Express charges on stationery	1 75		
	W. A. Russell	Expenses incurred in proceeding from Puget Sound and Portland in connection with the purchase of a steamboat for the Indian Department	55 90		
	C. P. R. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	7 65		
	J. Sehl	One office desk with compartments for records	45 00		
		Total Expenditure, Reserve Commission	.....	.....	10,811 58
		do in British Columbia	.....	.....	82,923 18
		Appropriation brought forward from page 32	.....	.....	85,174 64
		Expenditure	.....	.....	82,923 18
		Balance unexpended	.....	.....	2,251 46

RECAPITULATION.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Appropriation for General Purposes	63,837 64		
Expenditure do	59,703 99		
Unexpended	.....	.....	4,133 65
Appropriation for Surveys	11,837 00		
Expenditure do	12,407 61		
Over-Expended	.....	570 61	
Appropriation for Reserve Commission	9,500 00		
Expenditure do	10,811 58		
Over-Expended	.....	1,311 58	
Total amount over-expended on Surveys and Reserve Commission	.....	.....	1,882 19
Balance unexpended on the whole Appropriation	.....	.....	2,251 46

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B. 5.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

With 14 Subsidiary Statements, following.

APPROPRIATION.	$ cts.	Amount. $ cts.
For Annuities under 51 Vic., c. 2	148,865 00	
Balance from 1887-88	27,084 00	
		175,949 00
Agricultural implements under 51 Vic., c. 2	26,651 00	
do under 52 Vic., c. 2	345 00	
		26,996 00
Seed grain under 51 Vic., c. 2		3,570 00
Cattle and pigs under 51 Vic., c. 2	6,251 00	
Balance from 1887-88	1,700 50	
		7,951 50
Supplies for destitute Indians under 51 Vic., c. 2		354,319 00
Clothing under 51 Vic., c. 2	6,400 00	
Balance from 1887-88	288 76	
		6,608 76
Day schools under 51 Vic., c. 2	47,240 00	
Balance from 1887-88	10,520 00	
Under 52 Vic., c. 2	900 00	
		58,660 00
Industrial schools under 51 Vic., c. 2	95,889 00	
Balance from 1887-88	16,338 73	
		112,227 73
Surveys under 51 Vic., c. 2	6,500 00	
Balance from 1887-88	3,184 20	
		9,684 20
Farmers wages under 51 Vic., c. 2	33,122 00	
Balance, 1887-88	2,914 47	
		36,036 47
Farm maintenance under 51 Vic., c. 2		16,443 00
Sioux under 51 Vic., c. 2		3,772 00
General expenses under 51 Vic., c. 2	135,285 00	
do under 52 Vic., c. 2	564 71	
		135,849 71
Agency buildings under 51 Vic., c. 2	21,075 00	
Balance from 1887-88	12,461 90	
		33,536 90
		981,684 27

EXPENDITURE.	Statement.	Total. $ cts.
To Annuities	A	125,813 00
Agricultural implements	B	20,282 99
Seed grain	C	6,258 50
Cattle and pigs	D	11,303 55
Supplies for destitute Indians	E	362,657 54
Clothing	F	3,498 19
Day schools	G	67,982 36
Industrial schools	H	90,987 85
Surveys	I	6,458 87
Farmers wages	J	34,155 76
Farm maintenance	K	18,074 83
Sioux	L	3,466 91
General expenses	M	213,719 55
Agency buildings	N	13,594 78
Total expenditure		978,254 68
Unexpended balance		3,429 59
		981,684 27

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Annuities Under Treaties.			
		Legislative Appropriation under 51 Vic., c. 2	.....	.....	148,865 00
		Balance transferred from 1887-88	.....	.....	27,084 00
					175,949 00
		Expenditure.			
		Treaty No. 1.			
51 Vic., c. 2	Sundry persons	8 Chiefs, each $25	200 00		
		28 Headmen, each $15	420 00		
		2,394 Indians, each $5	11,970 00		
		Arrears	545 00		
		Miles Cochrane, arrears for years 1871-72-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-86-87-88, St. Peter's Band	74 00		
		Albert Cochrane, arrears for 1871-72-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-87-88, St. Peter's Band	64 00		
		Mrs. Margaret Work *née* Saunders, arrears for 1871-72-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88, St. Peter's Band	64 00		
		John Sanders, arrears for 1875-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88, son of No. 361, St. Peter's Band	70 00		
		Commutation of annuity :—			
		Mrs. Catherine Ann Michaud, No. 536, St. Peter's Band	50 00		
		Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clouston, No. 511 do	50 00		
		Mrs. Catherine Gilliand, No. 77 do	50 00		
				13,557 00	
		Treaty No. 2.			
		6 Chiefs	150 00		
		24 Headmen	360 00		
		658 Indians	3,290 00		
		Arrears	120 00		
		A. Ducharme, arrears for 1887, self and wife, No. 15, Ebb and Flow Lake Band	10 00		
		J. G. Tait, arrears for five years, 1882 to 1886, No. 43, Lake Manitoba Band	25 00		
				3,955 00	
		Carried forward	.....	17,512 00	175,949 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		17,512 00	175,949 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*			
		Treaty No. 3.			
	Sundry persons	29 Chiefs	725 00		
		84 Headmen	1,260 00		
		2,698 Indians	13,490 00		
		Arrears	340 00		
				15,815 00	
		Treaty No. 4.			
		22 Chiefs	550 00		
		83 Headman	1,245 00		
		3,914 Indians	19,570 00		
		Arrears	1,905 00		
		Xavier LeMere, arrears for seven persons, 1882, No. 14, Muscowequam's Band	35 00		
		J. A. Markle, paid annuity to No. 42, South Quill's Band, 1888	5 00		
				23,310 00	
		Treaty No. 5.			
		9 Chiefs	225 00		
		24 Headmen	360 00		
		2,960 Indians	14,800 00		
		Arrears	320 00		
		J. Reader, cash advanced to pay arrears to Half-breeds, Pas Agency	130 00		
				15,835 00	
		Treaty No. 6.			
		16 Chiefs	400 00		
		54 Headmen	810 00		
		3,242 Indians	16,210 00		
		Arrears	680 00		
		Annuties (being the first payments to new adherents to the Treaty at Green Lake)— 2 Chiefs at $32	64 00		

8 Headmen at $22	176 00		
367 Indians at $12	4,404 00		
Mrs. M. L'hirondelle, arrears for 4 persons, 1883, No. 16, Stragglers	20 00		
Marguerite Ouellette, arrears for 2 persons, 1884,, Battleford Agency	10 00		
J. McCallum, arrears of annuity No. 11, 6 persons, 1881 to 1888	280 00		
J. Desrochers do do 3, 7 do 1880 do	315 00		
Paul Desrochers do do 13, 1882 to 1888	35 00		
Margaret Jourdain do do 5 do	35 00		
NOTE.—These four Indians belong to Kopuwmmiskemem's Band at Green Lake.			
Commutation of annuity :—			
Adelaide Loyer, No. 132, daughter of No. 5, Michel's Band	50 00		
Margaret Cardinal, No. 11, Beaver Lake Band	50 00		
Matilda Cardinal, No. 41, Lac La Biche Band	50 00		
Mrs. D. Leblanc, No. 99, Attackacoop's Band	50 00		
		23,639 00	
Treaty No. 7.			
8 Chiefs	200 00		
45 Headmen	675 00		
5,723 Indians	28,615 00		
Arrears	95 00		
Emma Jonas, arrears of annuity, 1877 to 1888	67 00		
do commutation of annuity	50 00		
		29,702 00	
Total Expenditure			125,813 00
Balance unexpended			50,136 00

NOTE.—The following amounts were withheld from rebel Indians at the payments of 1888 :—

Saddle Lake	480 00
Battleford	7,295 00
Onion Lake	5,645 00
Peace Hills	100 00
Duck Lake	1,305 00
Carlton	1,360 00
	16,185 00

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Agricultural Implements.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 51 Vic., c. 2				26,651 00
		do do 52 Vic., c. 2				345 00
						26,996 00
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
51 Vic., c. 2 and 52 Vic., c. 2	Hudson Bay Co	For Supplies delivered under contract		131 37		
	Van Allen & Augur	1 seeder for Rosseau River Band		85 00		
	F. Ogletree	Paid for hardware for Rosseau River Band		19 93		
	do	1 hay rake and renewal part, Long Plain Band		43 05		
	T. A. Newman & Bro.	1 mower for Long Plain Band		65 00		
	S. Stevenson	Freighting cob mill		3 00		
	F. Ogletree	Paid for repairs to implements		8 35		
					355 70	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Freighting supplies			7 50	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	G. F. Munroe	For Supplies delivered under contract, 1887-88		10 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	do do do 1887-88		5 00		
	do	do do do 1888-89		242 80		
					257 80	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	J. McCrae	For 1 grindstone, mounted		1 50		
	H. Robertson	Sundries for repairs		23 85		
	Massey M'fg. Co	Repairs and renewal parts		53 65		
	Pachain	do to plough points		5 00		
	W. Lockley	do to ploughs		30 05		

C. McCusker	Casting and repairs		6 00		
H. Steele	Blacksmithing		3 25		
Mulholland, Bros.	Sundries for thresher		8 50		
Watson M'fg. Co	Repairs to reapers		25 78		
J. E. Davoust	Blacksmithing		4 50		
D. A. McDonald	Renewal part of reapers		75 20		
do	Iron and coal		18 00		
J. D. Sibbald	Mower skeins and sections		16 80		
J. A. Marshall	Repairs to waggon		6 50		
J. Lane	do		6 00		
T. Yeandle	Blacksmithing		35 75		
W. Brass	Making wooden ox collars		15 00		
L. Coutois	do do		15 00		
Routh & Love	1,900 lbs. iron		89 73		
L. Coutois	Burning charcoal		10 00		
Van Allen & Augur	Renewal parts for machine		49 80		
do	Plough beams		24 00		
J. McEwen	Steel, iron and coal		65 02		
G. Armatage	Ironing sleighs and repairs		10 50		
O. W. Evans	Coal and tin		18 59		
do	Repairs		2 25		
J. A. Kerr	Tool and iron supplied		75 68		
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract		3,937 20		
N. L. Piper & Son	do do do		42 43		
S. & H. Borbridge	do do do		346 41		
Merrick & Anderson	do do do		44 94		
Bell Farming Co	1 steam thresher		1,000 00		
S. H. Caswell	12 hay fork handles		3 00		
Mulholland & Bros	2 spinning wheels and other supplies		21 35		
W. Robertson	1 land roller		37 00		
A. W. Taylor	1 waggon		68 50		
H. A. Axford	2 plough beams and clevices		15 37		
do	1 harvester and 3 waggons		272 50		
Merrick & Anderson	1 cook stove for Chief Côté		34 50		
do	2 scales		18 70		
Massey Mfg. Co	1 mower and rake		100 00		
H. Reed	2 pairs sweat pads		3 00		
H. S. Wesbrook	Plough beams and handles		36 65		
Mainwaring & Wright	4 gallons machine oil		3 20		
J. H. Ashdown	Brands and dies		21 00		
J. Hewgill	3 double waggons		210 00		
C. E. Baldwin	1 waggon		78 00		
R. D. McNaughton	1 cook stove for Red Thunder		18 15		
J. W. Smith	4 oilers		0 80		
S. H. Caswell	15 padlocks		7 50		
Patterson & Bro	12 plough handles		6 00		
Buchanan & Co	Harness, leather and hooks		8 50		
Sundry persons	Freighting		169 91		
				7,200 51	
	Carried forward			7,821 51	26,996 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			7,821 51	26,996 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 5.				
	S. & H. Borbridge	For Harness delivered under contract		40 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Implements and tools delivered under contract		37 00		
	G. F. Munroe	8 ox collars		38 00		
	J. Reader	Paid for sundries for Indians		2 13		
					117 13	
		Treaty No. 6.				
	Massey Mfg. Co	For Repairs and renewal parts		80 90		
	Ross & Bros	Sundry supplies		15 75		
	Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract, 1887-88		138 36		
	C. McCusker	Renewal parts		4 75		
	G. P. Sanderson	Repairing thresher and renewal parts supplied		25 50		
	I. G. Baker & Co	Supplies delivered under contract		91 00		
	P. G. Gray	1 mower given to Louis Bull		122 40		
	J. H. Ashdown	Brands, dies and numbers supplied		29 25		
	J. A. Kerr	2 chests of tools and other supplies		88 50		
	Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract, 1888-89		5,920 17		
	do	Renewal parts		10 42		
	H. Richardson	1 pitman for mower		6 65		
	S. & H. Borbridge	Harness supplied under contract		280 45		
	N. L. Piper & Son	Contract supplies		5 15		
	E. Looby	Brands supplied and repairing machinery		15 75		
	Gray & Fielders	Renewal parts for mower and reaper supplied		15 20		
	A. Cole	Reparing machinery		8 00		
	I. McColl	do and brands		20 50		
	H. S. Wesbrook	3 pair plough handles		3 00		
	A. McKenzie	Renewal parts for raper and mowers		26 50		
	The Commercial Bank of Manitoba	1 steam engine and thresher supplied Chief Pakan and Band		1,000 00		
	A. Macdonald	Supplies for repairing machinery		9 02		
	C. P. Railway Co.	Freight charges on engine and thresher		53 00		
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	do do		1,214 00		
	do	Sundry supplies for repairs to machinery		12 22		

Merrick, Anderson & Co.	Contract supplies		31 15		
Prince Bros	Rubber packing for thresher		2 00		
R. W. Dulmage	2 oilers, and repairs to threshers		8 25		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Iron supplied		7 74		
Westbrook & Fairchild	8 plough beams		9 75		
I. G. Baker & Co.	3 horse seeders delivered at Battleford under contract 1882-83		270 00		
W. Stobart & Co	9 hoes		7 20		
Van Allen & Augur	20 plough points		80 00		
J. W. Smith	Renewal parts for thresher		13 85		
G. Ellis	Repairing implements		20 15		
Joseph Norn	Blacksmithing		10 00		
Sundry parties	Freighting		137 95		
				9,794 98	
	Treaty No. 7.				
I. G. Baker & Co.	For 1 wheel for breaking plough		4 50		
J. B. Smith	Repairing mowers, and renewal parts		24 80		
Iron	24 large poles for hay rack		8 75		
W. F. Foster	Brands and blacksmithing		62 75		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Supplies delivered under contract		192 00		
do	Sundry supplies		8 15		
N. L. Piper & Son	Supplies delivered under contract		39 55		
J. W. Smith	Tools supplied		7 65		
J. H. Ashdown	Brands and dies		4 50		
Hudson's Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract		1,217 99		
Jarrett Bros	Brands		10 00		
E. & C. Gurney Co.	4 scales and stamping		101 02		
S. & H. Borbridge	Supplies delivered under contract		443 60		
J. D. Quail	4 gambrels and renewal parts for waggon		44 75		
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	2 waggons		196 00		
Patterson & Bro	Renewal parts		88 29		
A. R. Springett	Paid for sharpening pit saws		7 50		
R. McCrea	Blacksmithing		3 50		
A. S. Grady	do		1 25		
P. Hourie	Making 2 sets cart harness		3 00		
Sundry parties	Freighting		55 82		
				2,549 37	
	Total Expenditure				20,282 99
	Balace unexpended				6,713 01

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Seed Grain.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 51 Vic., c. 2				3,570 00
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
	J. Scott	For Seed potatoes		8 00		
	J. A. Simmers	Seeds supplied for distribution		34 00		
	Chester & Co	Garden seeds		4 25		
	H. Sturton	1 bushel onions supplied for seed		1 50		
	A. M. Muckle	Paid for seed corn		36 05		
	Indians	Seed potatoes		10 50		
	G. Tucker	do wheat		43 50		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		5 00		
					142 80	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	W. Sifton	For Seed potatoes			315 00	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Seed potatoes, seed wheat, barley and oats		462 31		
	Chester & Co	Seed supplied		31 05		
	W. Oliver	Storage and shipping seed for Indians		49 10		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		242 49		
					784 95	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	J. Clementson	For Seed potatoes		32 00		
	Moose Mountain Trading Co	Turnip seed		2 00		
	W. S. Grant	Paid for seed potatoes		27 20		
	C. Gilchrist	20 barrels wild rice		200 00		

J. A. Simmers	Seeds supplied for distribution		605 50		
W. Sutherland	160 sacks for distribution of seed		14 40		
J. B. Lloyd	Seed wheat		180 00		
Lame. Fox	do		18 00		
J. P. Webster	Seed oats		28 00		
J. Boyer	do barley		5 60		
W. B. Moore	do oats		24 00		
J. Greenlay	do potatoes		30 00		
A. Gaddie	do wheat		14 80		
Routh & Love	do do		124 00		
Keith & Co	Flax seed		25 10		
Sutherland & Atherton	Seed potatoes		75 00		
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	do peas and rye		66 34		
R. D. McNaughton	do oats		34 00		
R. Green	do do		35 00		
J. Hollis	do do		18 00		
Indians	do wheat and potatoes		44 35		
J. M. Laurie	do barley and oats		87 15		
W. Hudson	do potatoes		3 25		
T. Bawden	do do		12 50		
V. Grenneaux	do do		15 00		
G. Rainville	Seed potatoes		9 25		
M. Morrison	do		8 00		
N. Morrison	do		12 40		
W. May	do		6 25		
W. G. Pettingell	Turnip seed		5 25		
J. Milligan	Seed potatoes		26 00		
J. B. Bockett	do		3 00		
Taylor Bros.	do		16 58		
James McNeelands	Seed barley		20 00		
E. A. W. R. McKenzie	do potatoes		37 00		
Kerr & Young	do do		32 00		
A. McNab	do do		4 00		
J. Aitken	do do		19 80		
A. Clee	do oats		25 00		
J. Green	do wheat		12 75		
Hudson Bay Co	do oats and turnip seed		26 50		
J. J. Moore	do barley		11 20		
McKay & Singuish	do potatoes		3 00		
W. McGillivray	do do		7 62		
Sundry persons	Freighting		333 09		
				2,339 88	
	Treaty No. 5.				
S. Thomaldson	For Seed potatoes		93 75		
Hudson Bay Co	do wheat and potatoes		273 10		
W. Bamfield	do potatoes and corn		115 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting		126 90		
				608 75	
	Carried forward			4,191 38	3,570 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			4,191 38	3,570 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Treaty No. 6.				
	J. B. Desroches	For Seed potatoes		118 00		
	T. Hunter	do wheat		7 50		
	D. Rose	do potatoes		30 00		
	Indians	do oats, barley, wheat and potatoes		153 38		
	X. Plante	do potatoes		26 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	do do barley and turnip seed		149 00		
	J. Dreaver	do oats		30 00		
	Urta & Longfellow	do potatoes		427 15		
	A. D. McNab	do wheat		30 00		
	J. Lepotac	do barley		23 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Paid Indians for picking over seed potatoes		6 00		
	Caswell Bros	Seed peas		8 75		
	W. Flett	do oats		8 40		
	A. McNab	do potatoes, oats and barley		93 45		
	R. McIver	do barley		18 69		
	J. Turner	do wheat		10 00		
	T. Humphrey	do potatoes		8 87		
	W. Stobart & Co	do do		45 00		
	O. German	do wheat		2 00		
	S. Steinhauer	do do		13 75		
	T. O. Davis	do barley and potatoes		24 80		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		98 37		
					1,332 11	
		Treaty No. 7.				
	Indians	For Seed potatoes		60 00		
	Leeson & Scott	Unloading car of potatoes		15 00		
	J. A. Simmers	Seeds		27 50		
	J. Bell	Seed potatoes		34 72		
	I. G. Baker & Co	do oats		165 00		
	J. McFarlane	do potatoes		214 23		
	J. McNab	do do		35 57		

A. L. Cameron	Clover and timothy seed		2 58		
Lindsay & Cutting	Seed potatoes		120 00		
J. Bannerman	do barley and oats		35 90		
Sundry persons	Freighting		24 51		
				735 01	
	Total Expenditure				6,258 50
	Over-expended				2,688 50

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Cattle and Pigs.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 51 Vic., c. 2				6,251 00
		Balance from 1887-88				1,700 50
						7,951 50
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty Nos. 1 and 2.				
51 Vic., c. 2		No expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 3.				
Dick, Banning & Co.		For Freight charges on cow from Fort Francis to North West Bay		12 00		
Hudson Bay Co		do cattle		60 25		
					72 25	
		Treaty No. 4.				
A. Esplen		For 1 bull		70 00		
J. Wyld		Driving cattle		5 00		
H. Enoch		1 ox		65 00		
R. H. Wiggins		2 oxen		130 00		
H. Lawford		2 do		130 00		
C. McDougall		6 do and 2 cows with calves		455 00		
Skrine & Pryon		1 cow and calf		50 00		
Big Darkness		1 ox		45 00		
W. Melhort		2 oxen		130 00		
D. B. Ross		Services of bull		6 00		
G. Cook		4 heifers		126 00		
J. Hollis		13 do		422 50		
F. W. Dennehy		3 do		84 00		
C. Pratt		Driving cattle		2 00		
T. Hislop		1 ram		6 00		
P. Gallagher		50 heifers and 2 bulls		1,560 00		
Moose Mountain Trading Co		2 bulls		100 70		
Fielders & Edmiston		2 heifers		76 00		
					3,463 20	

	Treaty No. 5.				
McKenzie & Smith	For Transport of cow		24 60		
Hudson Bay Co	Freighting cattle		51 00		
				75 60	
	Treaty No. 6.				
Louis	For Driving cattle		12 00		
D. L. Clink	4 oxen with harness		300 00		
Norris & Carey	26 do and 8 cows		2,480 00		
Barker & Daunais	6 do		450 00		
A. Cameron	1 bull and 2 cows		140 00		
W. Stobart & Co	2 oxen		135 00		
J. Flett	2 do		125 00		
W. Tait	2 do		120 00		
T. McKay	6 sows and 1 boar		58 00		
P. Gallagher	50 heifers and 3 bulls		1,590 00		
J. Dill	4 oxen		310 00		
P. G. Gray	2 heifers		70 00		
J. Sanregret	1 bull		85 00		
C. M. Daunais	4 oxen		270 00		
A. Doag	1 bull		60 00		
P. Robinson	1 do		80 00		
H. Mitchell	1 do		60 00		
Fielders & Edmiston	4 do		240 00		
J. Wright	1 do		50 00		
J. Norris	2 oxen and 2 cows		260 00		
				6,895 00	
	Treaty No. 7.				
J. D. Sibbald & Co	For 9 oxen		787 50		
Went across	Driving cattle		10 00		
				797 50	
	Total Expenditure				11,303 55
	Balance over-expended				3,352 05

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Supplies for the Destitute Indians, including provisions at annuity payments and ammunition and twine.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 51 Vic., c. 2				354,319 00
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Contract and other supplies		2,748 05		
	J. C. Gordon	Medicines		351 94		
	Mitchell Drug Co.	50 vaccine points and medicines		10 70		
	Morkill & Whitworth	Flour and tea		32 23		
	Agnew & Co	Bacon		128 70		
	W. J. Mitchell	Medicine		12 75		
	T. A. Newman	Provisions supplied to Indians		68 32		
	T. A. Newman & Bro.	do do		32 40		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		2 50		
					3,387 59	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Mitchell Drug Co.	For Medicines		88 46		
	T. A. Cuddy	Lumber and lime supplied to Kery-key-penace		20 00		
	J. A. Markle	Paid for supplies for destitute Indians		1 15		
	Hudson Bay Co	Clothing and provisions supplied to Indians		12 75		
	do	Contract supplies		911 69		
	W. Sifton	Provisions supplied to Indians		7 50		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		9 80		
					1,051 35	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Contract and other supplies		4,994 98		
	The Mitchell Drug Co.	Medicines		62 27		
	Dr. T. Hanson	Paid for medicines		18 26		
	W. D. Coate	Medicines		483 57		

C. P. Railway Co.	Railway fares of Indians		4 60		
Sundry persons	Freighting		104 14		
				5,667 82	
	Treaty No. 4.				
Regina Milling Co	For 977 sacks flour (contract)		1,576 05		
Joyner & Elkington	1,757 do do		3,425 65		
Ogilvie Milling Co	1,574 do do		3,159 01		
Moose Mountain Trading Co	174 do do		391 50		
Indians	50 do		150 00		
J. Reaman	50 do		107 50		
The Assissippi Milling Co	200 do		455 00		
Hudson Bay Co	150 do		462 00		
Mitchell & Bucknell	50 do		141 25		
J. Taylor	11,830 lbs. beef (contract)		880 17		
J. P. Dill	16,173 do do		1,135 13		
Routh & Love	14,693 do do		1,112 09		
J. G. Turriff	1,979 do do		135 76		
Gray & Bell	2,687 do do		198 83		
W. L. Atherton	2,194 do do		156 50		
R. Irvine	1,437 do do		115 00		
N. Hobson	1,745 do do		139 60		
W. A. Heubach	2,519 do do		176 33		
W. A. Atherton	54 do		3 78		
J. Turton	4,927 do (contract)		344 89		
J. Jackson	101 do		10 10		
J. Milligan	600 do		42 00		
O. Soup	1,000 do		71 00		
P. Peltier	560 do		39 76		
A. Countier	498 do		35 35		
She-Sheep	854 do		60 63		
Joseph LeRat	340 do		24 14		
Ne-pah-pe-ness	1,408½ do		100 00		
P. Belanger	986 do		70 00		
Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw	1,127 do		80 01		
W. H. Lee	600 do		39 00		
Say-say-sen	380 do		26 98		
Old Englishman	468 do		33 22		
J. Elliott	1,917 do		115 02		
Keshane	541 do		37 87		
E. J. Brooks	4,000 do		240 00		
Star Blanket	689 do	48 23			
	Less—cost of hay supplied	45 19			
			3 04		
A. McDonald	2 yoke oxen for beef		280 00		
G. Lawford	5 steers for beef		180 00		
	Carried forward		15,754 16	10,106 76	354,319 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		15,754 16	10,106 76	354,319 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 4—Continued.				
	Dry Walker	637 lbs. beef		43 79		
	J. Balanger	2 oxen to replace cattle killed for beef		100 00		
	Bow Legs	1 ox do do		60 00		
	Antoine Sayer	1 ox do do		50 00		
	Etonappi	1 ox do do		50 00		
	Mooso	1 cow do do		35 00		
	P. Cahill	1 ox do do		45 01		
	A. A. Dunmick	2 oxen do do		135 00		
	N. Hobson	2 do do do		119 99		
	A. McDonald	6 do do do		360 00		
	E. A. W. R. McKenzie	2 do do do		96 00		
	L. Thompson	2 heifers do do		35 99		
	Star Blanket	1 ox do do		40 00		
	J. Hewitt	2 oxen do do		140 00		
	Caminie Hay	1 ox do do		45 00		
	B. Henri	1 cow for beef		85 00		
	J. Burton	1 yoke oxen for beef		130 00		
	Manetonin	1 cow for beef		30 00		
	Peekonch	1,177 lbs. beef	85 33			
		Less—cost of hay supplied	62 36			
				22 97		
	Muscowpetung	1 cow for beef		30 00		
	Muscowcappo	1 heifer for beef		15 00		
	Lone Child	1 steer do		35 00		
	J. Hollis	7,850 lbs. beef		549 50		
	H. R. Lambert	26,613 do		1,862 91		
	W. M. Child	Beef supplied		2 20		
	D. Anderson	750 lbs. beef		52 50		
	Montatik	For 1 steer for beef	40 00			
		Less cost of hay supplied	7 18			
				32 82		
	G. B. Wallace	15,971 lbs. beef		1,133 93		
	Etonappi	1 ox for beef		50 00		

R. Shore	1 do		60 00		
I-in-te-cum-i-petung	546 lbs. beef		38 76		
L. Coutois	109 do		7 63		
R. Crawford	989 do		59 34		
H. Smith	1,167 lbs. pork		75 85		
J. Hislop	871 do		60 97		
R. D. McNaughton	702 do		47 39		
H. Fergusson	9 lbs. beef		0 90		
J. Pratt	828 do		57 96		
Louis O'Soup	1,035 do		73 48		
Tah-way-ke-se-quape	480 do		33 60		
G. Gordon	780 do		54 60		
Keniquan	650 do		45 50		
W. Carment	940 do		75 20		
Kesequawayshunk	1 ox to replace cattle killed for beef		50 00		
Kerr & Young	2 oxen do		90 00		
Peekanch	1 ox do		40 00		
Standing Buffalo	1 ox do		40 00		
Daniel Collins	1 ox do		60 00		
Comte Fer de Raffinac	4 oxen do		280 00		
A. McDonald	1 bull do		65 00		
T. Horsefell	1 heifer do		28 00		
W. A. Heubach	2 do do		46 00		
J. Pratt	1 ox do		45 00		
Skeopiass	1 heifer do		24 00		
J. Hollis	1 ox do		51 00		
Joyner & Elkington	3,000 lbs. bran		12 00		
Indians	Dressing hides		63 75		
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines		332 49		
S. H. Caswell	977 lbs. bacon		115 30		
P. Hourie	Board and lodging of Indians		6 50		
Dr. E. Gauvreau	450 vaccine points		20 43		
T. Kavanagh	Threshing barley		15 00		
W. Hall, M.D	Medicine		9 01		
Tinning & Hoskins	Provisions supplied to Indians at Regina		58 52		
Brine McDonald & Co.	300 yards print		36 00		
W. A. Heubach	304 do		38 20		
I G. Baker & Co.	89,593 lbs. bacon		11,815 77		
Mainwaring & Wright	Lumber supplied to Indians		10 00		
Brine McDonald & Co.	do		29 00		
W. F. Buchanan	4,000 lbs. bacon		580 00		
A. E. Munson	Medicines supplied		2 00		
J. Milligan	500 lbs. fish		20 00		
W. May	3 hides for shoe leather		7 50		
A. Crowe	1 do		2 50		
J. St. Denis	2 do		5 00		
G. Strang	1 do		2 50		
L. Flemmand	646 lbs. fish		12 92		
P. Belanger	2,126 do		42 52		
	Carried forward		35,838 86	10,106 76	354,319 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		35,838 86	10,106 76	354,319 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 4.—Concluded.				
	Sangwais	For 904 lbs. fish		18 08		
	Rev. W. Nicolls	Paid for 1 gallon milk for sick Indians		0 30		
	E. H. Scott, M.D.	Medicines supplied for sick Indians		20 40		
	E. A. Baker & Co.	Provisions and ammunition do		7 19		
	J. A. Kerr	Fish hooks, powder and shot supplied Indians		14 38		
	Sutherland & Atherton	Tea and tobacco		3 50		
	T. Murray	35 bushels lime		10 50		
	T. W. Aspdin	Provisions supplied destitute Indians		5 92		
	E. M. Robinson & Co.	Sundries do		2 90		
	J. Hollis	1 hide for shoe leather		2 50		
	The Moose Mountain Trading Co	Bacon and tea		5 77		
	J. Milligan	Tea and tobacco		8 50		
	J. A. Markle	Paid for provisions for Indians		0 45		
	W. Sutherland	Tea and tobacco		3 50		
	W. Cruickshank	Bacon supplied to Indians		1 65		
	J. M. Garland	Contract supplies		3,479 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	do		4,174 98		
	do	Sundry supplies		303 32		
	do	10 ox hides supplied for foot gear		22 50		
	J. A. Markle	Paid for sundry supplies		7 20		
	Mowat Bros	352 lbs. bread supplied to Indians at Regina		24 64		
	A. G. Thorburn	Provisions supplied to Indians		3 00		
	L. Flemmand	Making 16 nets		32 00		
	G. Fisher	225 yards print		29 00		
	E. A. W. R. McKenzie	Sundry supplies		18 60		
	Dawson Bole & Co	Medicines		291 98		
	do	3 double trusses for Indians and other supplies		10 25		
	Palmer & Joslyn	Lumber supplied for making boats		8 66		
	C. P. Railway Co	Transport of Indians		16 15		
	Gray & Bell	4 oxen to replace those killed for beef		225 00		
	J. Clementson	Sundry supplies for making boats		0 45		
	A. G. Thorburn	25 lbs. pitch do		2 00		

W. H. Lee	10 hides for foot gear				
J. W. Smith	Ammunition given to Indians		1 80		
J. Bends	Supplying material and erecting house for Chief Yellow Quill		65 00		
F. Monder	Meals and lodging for Indians		4 25		
J. Taylor	Cutting 25 acres crop for Indians		15 00		
L. Flammand	Making 4 boats and paddles		18 00		
A. Hamilton	12½ bushels lime supplied to Indians for whitewashing		5 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting		1,175 76		
				45,897 94	
	Treaty No. 5.				
The Mitchell Drug Co.	For Medicines		173 37		
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies given to destitue Indians winter of 1887-88, at the Pas Agency		504 10		
do	Contract supplies		4,639 03		
do	Sundry do		1,040 96		
J. C. Gordon	Medicines		15 65		
C. Thompson	Paid for medicines		4 40		
Mrs. E. Macdonald	do		13 07		
Sundry persons	Freighting		2 60		
				6,393 18	
	Treaty No. 6.				
Norris & Carey	For 5,181 lbs. beef		569 91		
P. Gallagher & Sons	94,571 do		8,762 63		
W. Fielders	85,551 do		8,560 67		
F. W. Padmore	2,567 do		282 37		
E. Carss	2,181 do		218 10		
G. Hutton	1,115 do		122 65		
R. Isbester	400 do		32 00		
T. McKay	325 do		18 00		
W. Riddell & Co	6,022 do	602 20			
	Less for care of cattle	319 00			
			283 20		
Wyld & Bourke	10,479 lbs. beef		733 53		
H. L. Loucks	5 pigs in lieu of beef		50 00		
Indian	755 lbs. beef		70 60		
Fielders & Edmiston	1,527 do		152 70		
James Aylwin	3,166 do		316 60		
John Wright	892 do		71 36		
W. G. Wilson	17 do		1 70		
Norris & Carey	2 cows and 11 oxen for beef		980 00		
T. Dewan	1 ox for beef		80 00		
W. Stobart & Co.	2 oxen and 1 cow for beef		125 00		
E. Carss	8,297 lbs. beef contract 1887-88		829 50		
P. Gallagher & Sons	9,318 do do		871 23		
H. Mitchell	9,216 do		616 23		
	Carried forward		23,747 98	62.397 88	354,319 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		23,747 98	62,397 88	354,319 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 6—Continued.				
	C. Plante	For 734 lbs. beef		73 40		
	J. M. R. Neely	730 do		58 40		
	W. J. Barker	1,805 do		221 11		
	Yellow Mud Blanket	825 do		76 31		
	Norris & Carey	2 oxen to replace cattle killed for beef		160 00		
	R. McIvor	2 do do		120 00		
	W. Stobart & Co.	3 do and 1 cow do		182 00		
	L. Lovell	2 do do		105 00		
	D. Venn	4 do do		240 00		
	Hargrave & Sissons	2 do do		120 00		
	W. C. McKay	4 do do		230 00		
	C. M. Daunais	16 do do		1,080 00		
	Fielders & Edmiston	16 do do		1,135 00		
	H. L. Loucks	1 ox do		60 00		
	G. Goodfellow	2 cows do		55 00		
	T. Dewan	1 ox do		60 00		
	E. Taylor	1 cow do		35 00		
	J. Benoit	1 ox do		67 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	14,541 lbs. bacon		2,606 10		
	F. W. Padmore	564 do		95 88		
	I. G. Baker & Co	250,655 do		38,137 83		
	Joyner & Elkington	45 sacks flour		157 50		
	Regina Milling Co	955 do		2,899 50		
	A. Macdonald	54 do		189 00		
	A. D. McPherson	446 do		1,821 50		
	E. LeBoucan	26 do		104 00		
	Ogilvie Milling Co.	5,403 do		20,132 60		
	D. McLeod	33 do		86 80		
	A. Macdonald & Co.	20 do		90 00		
	Norris & Carey	44 do		198 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	1,793 do		7,212 68		
	E. Laboucanne	14 do		56 00		
	J. Aylwin	28 do		112 00		
	W. Macdonnell	9 do		40 50		

F. W. Padmore	For 14 sacks flour		56 00		
D. H. McMillan & Co.	240 do		488 10		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	38 do		119 70		
Prince Bros	15 do		60 00		
Indians	3,219 lbs. flour		90 13		
A. B. Mackay	Medicines supplied		3 82		
Curry Bros	Transport and board of released prisoners		21 85		
P. Daly & Co	Medicines		732 28		
Dawson, Bole & Co	do		347 43		
W. J. O'Donnell	Paid for hay and straw		10 00		
Dr. E. Gauvreau	Vaccine points		97 76		
T. Lucier	Ferriage		17 75		
Rev. Père Fourmond	do		1 00		
J. Dreaver	Threshing 8,112 bushels grain		470 56		
N. McDonald	Provisions		1 48		
Walters & Baker	64 lbs. tea		19 20		
T. Hunter	Transport of Indians		4 00		
A. McKay	do		10 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Contract and other supplies		7,388 49		
W. C. Gillis	2 tons hay supplied to Indians		20 00		
F. W. Padmore	Sundry supplies		26 00		
P. G. Gray	4,000 shingles		16 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Supplies delivered under contract		3,001 86		
J. Lepotac	Barley and hay supplied		29 00		
N. McDonald	Sundry supplies		54 60		
A. McKay	Provisions		2 10		
J. A. Grant	Transport of Indians		1 00		
C. P. Railway Co.	do		41 30		
Leeson & Scott	do		45 00		
F. Dreaver	Provisions		1 75		
Kakasoo	do		2 80		
Norris & Carey	1 shot gun given to Chief Sampson as a reward for good behavior		20 00		
J. L. S. Letellier	Ferriage		3 50		
A. P. Fisher	do		5 50		
G. Fisher	do		5 00		
P. Hourie	Board and lodging for Indians		5 00		
C. Trotier	Wages while attending threshing machine		11 25		
Tinning & Hoskins	Sundries		196 15		
P. de Laronde	Making fishing nets		17 35		
Bear's Ears	Feed for horses		4 50		
W. MacLean	Medicines		9 00		
P. G. Gray	1,200 feet lumber supplied Chief Ermineskin		48 00		
J. Aylwin	Sundries		57 60		
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines		174 47		
S. Whitford	Making fishing nets		6 00		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Sundries		1 60		
John Walter	Ferriage		2 40		
Moore & Macdowall	1,600 feet lumber given to Chief Sampson for flooring house		64 00		
James Sandison	500 feet lumber given to Chief Mistawasis		15 00		
	Carried forward		115,593 37	62,397 88	354,319 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward ...		.....	115,593 35	62,397 88	354,319 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*					
		Treaty No. 6—Concluded.					
	F. F. Tims	For Sundries supplied sick Indian.....		.....	1 50		
	W. Badger	Repairs to Chief Mistawasis house.....		.....	30 00		
	P. Aylen, M.D.....	Vaccine		.....	16 00		
	J. B. Mercer.....	Medicine.....		.....	4 75		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	3,000 shingles supplied Chief Atahkakoops.....		.....	15 00		
	R. Mair	Rent of house for Indian for one week.....		.....	1 50		
	Municipality of Calgary.	Expenses connected with burial of the murdered squaw Rosalie..		.....	29 00		
	Ross Bros.....	25 lbs. rope..		.....	5 00		
	W. R. Fish.....	Repairing Chief Atahkakoops house.....		.....	25 00		
	John M. Garland	Contract supplies.....		.....	7,863 07		
	Sundry persons	Freighting.....		.....	5,921 11		
						129,505 30	
		Treaty No. 7.					
		North Blackfoot Reserve.					
	I. G. Baker & Co....	For Beef supplied under contract, 1887-88, 25,313 lbs.....	2,109 41				
		Less—21 hides, at $2.00...	42 00				
				2,067 41			
	do	268,661 lbs. beef delivered under contract.....	18,107 68				
		Less—271 hides.....	542 00				
				17,565 68			
					19,633 09		
		South Blackfoot Reserve.					
	do	For 31,657 lbs. beef delivered under contract, 1887-88....	2,638 08				
		Less—28 hides, at $2.00.....	56 00				
				2,582 08			
	do	375,155 lbs. beef delivered under contract, 1887-88....	25,285 38				
		Less—363 hides, at $2.00	726 00				
				24,559 38			
					27,141 46		

	Blackfoot Reserves Generally.					
Dr. E. Gauvreau	For 700 vaccine points		31 60			
Dawson, Bole & Co.	Medicines		349 45			
Hudson Bay Co.	Tea and tobacco		2 50			
N. J. Lindsay	Medicines		31 51			
S. W. Trott	do		15 88			
Regina Milling Co.	35 sacks flour supplied under contract, 1887-88		72 42			
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	2 oxen to replace cattle killed for beef		175 00			
Ogilvie Milling Co.	2,902 sacks flour		5,862 04			
I. G. Baker & Co	Supplies delivered under contract		533 64			
Hudson Bay Co.	do do		515 78			
John M. Garland	Contract supplies		1,371 36			
Sundry persons	Freighting		58 82			
				9,020 00		
	Sarcee Reserve.					
Leeson & Scott	For 16,153 lbs. beef supplied under contract, 1887-88	$1,453 77				
	LESS—For cattle killed on prairie. $ 10 80					
	For 16 hides, at $2.00 32 00					
		42 80				
			1,410 97			
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	1 cow for beef		60 00			
Hull Trounce & Co.	111,274 lbs. beef supplied under contract, 1887-88	$8,901 92				
	LESS—For cattle killed on prairie. $ 2 52					
	For 135 hides, at $2.00 270 00					
		272 52				
			8,629 40			
A. Grant	25 lbs. nails for repairs to Bull Head's house		1 25			
Calgary Lumber Co.	Lumber for repairs to Bull Head's house		62 59			
do	do do		11 55			
I. G. Baker & Co.	Contract supplies		492 94			
do	4,645 lbs. bacon		637 00			
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines		55 12			
John Field	do		2 50			
Dawson, Bole & Co.	do		129 05			
J. Walker	35 bushels lime for whitewashing		15 50			
Regina Milling Co.	465 sacks flour		1,046 25			
D. H. McMillan & Bro.	99 do		271 06			
John M. Garland	Contract supplies		732 24			
Hudson Bay Co	Flour and tea		40 24			
do	Contract supplies	$ 596 11				
	LESS—Amount deducted for duties paid	448 29	147 82			
Sundry persons	Freighting		16 01	13,761 49		
	Carried forward		.....	69,556 04	191,903 18	354,319 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		.....	69,556 04	191,903 18	354,319 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*					
		Stoney Reserve.					
	Leeson & Scott	For 93,878 lbs. beef delivered under contract	$7,577 29				
		Less—93 hides, at $2.00	186 00				
				7,391 29			
	Regina Milling Co	235 sacks flour		482 52			
	I. G. Baker & Co	2,335 lbs. bacon		321 06			
	Leeson & Scott	5,742 lbs. beef delivered under contract, 1887-88	$ 516 78				
		Less—6 hides, at $2.00	12 00				
				504 78			
	Lebel & Kettles	Provision supplied destitute		4 72			
	Ogilvie Milling Co	235 sacks flour		486 45			
	I. G. Baker & Co	Contract supplies		358 87			
	W. G. Pettingell	Medicines		158 81			
	Sundry persons	Freighting		22 08			
					9,730 58		
		Blood Reserve.					
	Cochrane Ranche Co	For 42,846 lbs. beef supplied under contract, 1887-88	3,423 39				
		Less—35 hides, at $2.00	70 00				
				3,353 39			
	Walrond Ranche Co	21,955 lbs. beef supplied under contract, 1887-88	1,754 20				
		Less—15 hides, at $2.00	30 00				
				1,724 20			
	I. G. Baker & Co	308,343 lbs. beef	20,319 81				
		Less—228 hides, at $2.00	456 00				
				19,863 81			
	Cochrane Ranche Co	442,304 lbs. beef	29,147 82				
		Less—310 hides, at $2.00	620 00				
				28,527 82			
	W. F. Foster	1 branding iron		3 00			
	I. G. Baker & Co	Sundry supplies for repairs to Chief Red Crow's house		17 55			
	Stanbury & Colpman	Lumber and shingles for do		110 62			
	A. F. Grady	Zinc for do		3 75			
	P. McLaren	2,292 feet lumber do		61 88			
	Ogilvie Milling Co	919 sacks flour (contract)		2,361 83			

W. G. Pettingell	Medicines		125 00			
Dawson, Bole & Co	do		88 47			
A. W. Bleasdell & Co	do		1 50			
I. G. Baker & Co	Contract supplies		445 80			
do	Tea and tobacco		12 50			
Hudson Bay Co	Contract supplies		445 26			
do	300 sacks flour		1,110 78			
do	Provisions and clothing		26 96			
Regina Milling Co	1,018 sacks flour (contract)		2,545 42			
John M. Garland	Contract supplies		710 96			
Sundry persons	Freighting		41 36			
				61,581 86		
	Piegan Reserve.					
Walrond Ranche Co	For 29,771 lbs. beef supplied under contract, 1887-88	2,480 92				
	Less—28 hides, at $2.00	56 00				
			2,424 92			
do	352,084 lbs. beef	24,047 32				
	Less—360 hides, at $2.00	720 00				
			23,327 32			
Big Swan	528 lbs. beef		36 06			
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines		128 32			
Dawson, Bole & Co	do		64 93			
Ogilvie Milling Co	310 sacks flour (contract)		843 20			
Regina Milling Co	358 do do		909 53			
Hudson Bay Co	351 do do		1,313 79			
do	Contract and other supplies		279 54			
I. G. Baker & Co	do supplies		255 84			
do	12 sacks flour		54 00			
John M. Garland	Contract supplies		223 23			
Sundry persons	Freighting		25 20			
				29,885 88		
					170,754 36	
	Total Expenditure					362,657 54
	Overexpended					8,338 54

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1889.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Clothing.				
		Legislative Appropriation, under 51 Vic., c. 2				6,400 00
		Balance from 1887-88				288 76
						6,688 76
		Expenditure.				
	Department of Justice	For Clothing manufactured at the Kingston Penitentiary for Indians of Treaty 3 and 6			3,347 09	
	Sundry persons	Freighting, clothing			151 10	
		Total Expenditure				3,498 19
		Balance unexpended				3,190 57

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indians Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1889.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Day Schools.				
		Legislative Appropriation, under 51 Vic., c. 2	.....	.....	.....	47,240 00
		Balance from 1887-88	.....	.....	.....	10,520 00
		Additional grant, under 52 Vic., c. 2	.....	.....	.....	900 00
						58,660 00
		Expenditure.				
	Rev. H. Cochrane	For Salary as Teacher at South St. Peters, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889	.....	510 00		
	J. W. Davis	Salary as Teacher at North St. Peters, for June and September quarters, and part of December quarter, 1888	.....	141 72		
	N. H. Prince	Salary as Teacher at North St. Peters, for part of December quarter 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	.....	304 36		
	C. A. D. Têtu	Salary as Teacher, at East St. Peters (Roman Catholic), for June, September and December quarters, 1888	.....	242 53		
	Jules Tabaret	Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters (Roman Catholic), for March and June quarters, 1889	.....	126 25		
	J. Setter, jr.	Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters (Protestant), for June and September quarters and part of December quarter, 1888	.....	113 70		
	Harriet McKenzie	Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters (Protestant), for part of December quarter, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	.....	190 90		
	Mrs. J. B. Gauthier	Salary as Teacher at Rosseau River, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	.....	375 00		
	A. W. Kincaid	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Protestant), for June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	.....	375 00		
	Leo Schamus	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Roman Catholic), for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889	.....	375 00		
	Katharine McKenzie	Salary as Teacher at Muckle's Creek, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889	.....	371 59		
	A. K. Black	Salary as Teacher at Brokenhead River, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889	.....	375 00		
		Carried forward	.....	3,501 05	.....	58,660 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		3,501 05		58,660 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 1—Concluded.				
	Frances Falcon	For Salary as Teacher at Netley Creek, for March quarter, 1889		21 00		
	P. Thomas	1 blackboard		2 00		
	G. Mortimore	Ink and blackboard cloth		4 45		
	F. Robinson	Lumber and nails for Fort Alexander School (Roman Catholic)		57 77		
	Fanny Stevens	School books for distribution in Manitoba Superintendency		553 45		
	Hodgson, Sumner & Co.	Slates for Schools at Manitoba Superintendency		6 30		
	Fergusson & Co	Blackboard cloth		3 70		
	A. W. Kincaid	Repayment of travelling expenses, Winnipeg to Fort Alexander		10 50		
	Rev. J. W. Davis	do do do Cumberland		32 65		
	Hudson Bay Co	Biscuits supplied under contract		395 24		
	Rev. B. McKenzie	Grant to aid in erecting Schoolhouse at Muckles Creek Reserve		100 00		
					4,688 11	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	W. Coutu	For Salary as Teacher at Lake Manitoba, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
	Rev. G. Bruce	Salary as Teacher at Upper Fairford, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		390 00		
	W. Anderson	Salary as Teacher at Lower Fairford, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
	G. Storr	Salary as Teacher at Crane River, for June quarter, 1888, and part of December quarter, 1888		134 65		
	W. Adam	Salary as Teacher at Crane River, part of December quarter, 1888 and March and June quarters, 1889		177 27		
	C. Sanderson	Salary as Teacher at Little Saskatchewan, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		355 00		
	F. Storr	Salary as Teacher at Lake St. Martin, for June and September quarters, 1888		134 52		
	F. L. Hunt	Salary as Teacher at Lake St. Martin, for December quarter, 1888 and March and June quarters, 1889		183 57		
	W. Adam	Salary as Teacher at Waterhen River, for June and September quarters, 1888		150 00		

T. H. Adam	Salary as Teacher at Waterhen River, for December quarter, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889	.....	225 00		
J. Favel	Salary as Teacher at Ebb and Flow Lake, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889	.....	375 00		
	Elkhorn Institute.				
Rev. E. F. Wilson	For Grant for equipment of Elkhorn Institute	2,476 90			
do	Grant for erecting Elkhorn Institute Buildings	8,000 00			
do	Grant for pupils attending Elkhorn Institute, December quarter, 1888 and March and June quarters, 1889	1,500 00			
do	Allowance for pupils attending the School before 1st October, 1888	92 47			
W. Graham	Bringing two boys from Moose Mountain	10 00			
			12,079 37		
D. Burns	Freight on biscuit	.....	1 87		
Hudson Bay Co.	do desks	.....	22 62		
do	Biscuit supplied under contract	.....	373 81		
Hodgson, Sumner & Co.	Slates, pencils, &c	.....	1 15		
G. C. Mortimore	Stationery	.....	1 50		
Fergusson & Co	2 yards blackboard cloth	.....	3 25		
W. Adam	Repayment of travelling expenses to Waterhen River	.....	55 00		
Brown & Rutherford	Furniture for Lake St. Martin's School	.....	42 26		
do	Furniture for Fairford School	.....	42 26		
				15,498 10	
	Treaty No. 3.				
T. O'Keefe	For Salary as Teacher at Coutcheeching, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889	.....	375 00		
R. Gill	Salary as Teacher at Manito Rapids, for June quarter, 1888	.....	48 97		
J. H. Lusted	Salary as Teacher at Manito Rapids, for September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889	.....	270 23		
J. Kirkland	Salary as Teacher at Long Sault, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889	.....	375 00		
J. Hill	Salary as Teacher at Lac Seul, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889	.....	375 00		
S. Jonasson	Salary as Teacher at Wabigon, for June quarter, 1888	.....	75 00		
E. Lys	Salary as Teacher at Wabigon, for September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889	.....	235 71		
R. J. Ingram	Salary as Teacher at Islington, June quarter, 1888	.....	75 00		
W. H. Dallas	Salary as Teacher at Islington, for September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889	.....	300 00		
R. E. Coates	Salary as Teacher at Little Forks, for June quarter, 1888	.....	75 00		
R. J. Ingram	Salary as Teacher at Little Forks, for September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889	.....	203 98		
B. Clarke	Salary as Teacher at Hungry Hall, for June quarter, 1888	.....	75 00		
	Carried forward	.....	2,483 89	20,186 21	58,660 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		2,483 89	20,186 21	58,660 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 3—Continued.				
	W. E. Jefferson	For Salary as Teacher at Hungry Hall, for December quarter, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		218 18		
	G. Prewer	Salary as Teacher at Frenchman's Head, for December quarter, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		225 00		
	J. Spence	Salary as Teacher at Frenchman's Head, for June quarter, 1888		75 00		
	C. E. Kelly	Salary as Teacher at Grassy Narrows, for June, September and December quarters, 1888		135 49		
	C. J. Holland	Salary as Teacher at Little Forks, for June quarter, 1889		45 91		
	H. Gosling	Services as Teacher at Wabigon, for September quarter, 1886		11 40		
	R. B. Grant	Salary as Teacher at Assabaska, for June quarter, 1889		75 00		
	Jacob Hose	Supplies, &c., for Lac Seul Schoolhouse		39 69		
	J. McIntyre	Stovepipes and elbows for Lac Seul Schoolhouse		2 25		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies for do		3 80		
	do	Supplies for Islington Schoolhouse		10 90		
	Jacob Hose	Sashes and doors do		10 52		
	T. Marks & Co.	Supplies for Frenchman's Head Schoolhouse		15 04		
	do	Supplies for Wabigon Schoolhouse		6 89		
	J. McCracken	Paid for repairs at Manito Rapids Schoolhouse		1 85		
	J. Hose	1 lock for door of Hungry Hall Schoolhouse		0 40		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Freighting supplies		29 86		
	do	Biscuits supplied under contract		189 12		
	do	Provisions to Indians working at Wabigon Schoolhouse		9 07		
	R. E. Coates	Repayment of transport to Little Forks		10 05		
	G. McPherson	Provisions to Indians of Islington Band while building Schoolhouse		16 70		
	Hodgson, Sumner & Co.	Slates and pencils supplied at Lac Seul Schoolhouse		1 44		
	G. C. Mortimore	Books and ink supplied		3 15		
	J. McIntyre	Paid freight charges on books		1 82		
	Ferguson & Co.	2 yards black board cloth for Assabaska Schoolhouse		3 30		
				3,625 72		
		Less—Refund of value of biscuits used by the School Teacher at Wabigon		4 68		
					3,621 04	

Treaty No. 4.

Rev. H. McKay	For Grant to the Round Lake Boarding School, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		1,561 88		
C. J. Pritchard	Salary as Teacher at Poorman's Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
J. Slater	Salary as Teacher at Day Stars Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
O. Owens	Salary as Teacher at George Gordons Reserve, Day School, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		500 00		
do	Salary as Teacher at George Gordons Reserve, Boarding School, for March and June quarters, 1889		228 97		
do	1st prize for management of School		70 00		
J. G. Burgess	Salary as Teacher at Birdtail Sioux Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888		180 00		
D. H. McVicar	Salary as Teacher at Cotes Reserve, for June quarter, 1888		56 25		
J. Black	Salary as Teacher at Cotes Reserve, for September and December quarters, 1888, and part of March quarter, 1889		167 31		
G. A. Laird	Salary as Teacher at Cotes Reserve, Boarding School, for March and June quarters, 1889		806 31		
D. H. McVicar	Salary as Teacher at Riding Mountain, for September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		300 00		
W. A. Burman	Salary as Teacher at Oak River Sioux Reserve, for December quarter, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		150 01		
G. G. McLaren	Salary as Teacher at Birtle Boarding School, for December quarter, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		469 16		
A. Campbell	Salary as Teacher at File Hill's Boarding School, for March and June quarters, 1889		120 00		
F. Jordens	Salary as Teacher at Keeseekouse Reserve, for March and June quarters, 1889		109 62		
Rev. J. A. Dupont	Salary as Teacher at Pine Creek, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
S. Agassiz	Salary as Teacher at Key's Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
F. W. Dennehy	Salary as Teacher at Muscowequams Boarding School, for March and June quarters, 1889		225 00		
do	Salary as Teacher at Muscowequams Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		500 00		
do	2nd prize for management of School		60 00		
J. McLean	Salary as Teacher at Assiniboine Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
R. N. Thoms	Salary as Teacher at Little Black Bears Reserve, for June and September quarters, 1889		150 00		
J. R. Thomas	Salary as Teacher as Keeseekonse Reserve, for June quarter, 1888		75 00		
	Carried forward		7,604 51	23,807 25	58,660 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		7,604 51	23,807 25	58,660 00
		Expenditure—*Centinued.*				
		Treaty No. 4.—Continued.				
	Rev. W. S. Moore	For Grant to the Muscowpetungs Reserve Boarding School, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		1,430 03		
	Isabella Rose	Salary as Teacher at Piepots Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
	H. F. Dennehy	Salary as Teacher at Pasquahs Reserve, for June quarter, 1888		75 00		
	Christian Dahm	Salary as Teacher at Standing Buffalos Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
	do	Salary as Teacher at Standing Buffalos Reserve Boarding School, for March and June quarters, 1889		43 05		
	J. Taylor	20 bushel lime for Schoolhouse on Poormans Reserve		10 00		
	James Brown	Completing Schoolhouse on Poormans Reserve and supplying desks and benches		109 00		
	J. H. MacCaul	Lumber supplies for Schoolhouse on Poormans Reserve		130 70		
	S. H. Caswell	Lumber and do do do		47 50		
	Indian	Allowance for rent of Schoolhouse at do		8 00		
	R. D. McNaughton	Lumber for Schoolhouse at Striped Blanket Reserve		43 52		
	D. McDougall	Wages for working on Schoolhouse on Striped Blanket Reserve		41 25		
	H. G. Webb	Making furniture		6 50		
	J. H. MacCaul	Lumber and supplies for Schoolhouse on Day Star Reserve		37 10		
	Kenequon	do do do		10 00		
	J. Slater	Building addition to Schoolhouse on Day Star Reserve		18 00		
	James Slater	Cutting and hauling logs for addition to Schoolhouse on Muscowequams Reserve		37 50		
	J. H. McCaul	Lumber supplied for additon to Schoolhouse Muscowequams Reserve		199 50		
	G. J. Goldie	Freighting supplies for Muscowequams Reserve		22 50		
	D. Stewart	do lumber for Schoolhouse on Muscowequams Reserve		17 40		
	J. Peebles	Work as carpenter for Schoolhouse on Muscowequams Reserve		128 06		
	W. Clarke	Plastering in Schoolhouse on Muscowequams Reserve		27 60		
	J. Haiken	Freighting material for Schoolhouse on Muscowequams Reserve		21 93		
	T. Murray	60 bushels lime for Schools on Muscowequams and George Gordon's Reserve		21 00		

J. H. McCaul	Lumber supplied for addition and repairs to Schoolhouse on George Gordon's Reserve		192 37		
J. Pratt	Wages for working on Schoolhouse on George Gordon's Reserve		13 75		
A. McNab	Freighting lumber do do		95 68		
do	26 days labor on do do		55 25		
W. Clarke	Plastering Schoolhouse on George Gordon's Reserve		48 30		
J. Brass	Digging a cellar under new addition of Schoolhouse on George Gordon's Reserve		10 00		
T. Brown	Freighting material for Schoolhouse on George Gordon's Reserve		22 50		
G. Wild	Wages as carpenter for working at Schoolhouse on George Gordon's Reserve		54 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Lime, &c., furnished for Schoolhouse on Keys Reserve Birtle		13 15		
Indians	Repairs to Schoolhouse, Kee-see-konse Reserve		10 68		
Rev. A. Robson	Grant to aid in erecting a building for Boarding School on File Hills' Reserve		450 00		
Ecanaget	Plastering and banking Schoolhouse on Okanese Reserve		8 00		
J. B. Lash	Paid for lumber and repairing Schoolhouse on Standing Buffalo's Reserve		25 00		
Buchanan & Co	Lumber for School Teachers quarters on Kee-see-konse Reserve		26 64		
J. Stevenson	Freighting lumber to Kee-see-konse Reserve		7 00		
Sundry persons	do		172 25		
Dominion Express Co.	Express charges on School Books		2 75		
W. G. Pettingell	Slates supplied		28 50		
R. D. Richardson	Sample slates		1 75		
Fanny Stevens	Books and supplies for Schools for distribution throughout the North-West		1,322 75		
Hudson Bay Co	Biscuits, soap and towelling supplied under contract		772 49		
Smith & Fergusson	5 tons coal for Piepots Schoolhouse		72 12		
A. B. & H. Wood	18 slates for School on Riding Mountain Reserve		1 92		
J. M. Garland	Soap and towelling supplied under contract		205 64		
				14,452 14	
	Treaty No. 5.				
T. Hart	For Salary as Teacher at The Pas Reserve, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter of 1889.		381 00		
D. Allan	Salary as Teacher at Black River Reserve, for September and December quarters, 1888, March and June, 1889		300 00		
F. A. Mercer	Salary as Teacher at Cumberland Reserve, for March and June quarters, 1888		142 34		
W. E. Jefferson	Salary as Teacher at Grand Rapids Reserve, for March quarter '88		37 83		
W. G. Gow	Salary as Teacher at Grand Rapids Reserve, for September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889		215 47		
do	Salary as Teacher at Big Eddy, for June quarter, 1888		59 69		
Robert Miles	Salary as Teacher at Chemawawin, for September quarter, 1888		67 85		
J. Rundle	Salary as Teacher at Fisher River, for September and December quarters, 1888		125 07		
B. Clarke	Salary as Teacher at Loon Straits, for December quarter, 1888		36 90		
	Carried forward		1,366 15	38,259 39	58,660 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		1,366 15	38,259 39	58,660 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 5—Concluded.				
	G. Garrioch	For Salary as Teacher at Cross Lake Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889		300 00		
	D. Allan	Salary as Teacher at Hollow Water River, June quarter, 1888		75 00		
	H. O. Leslie	Salary as Teacher at Hollow Water River, March and June quarters, 1889		150 00		
	E. W. Lys	Salary as Teacher at Black River, June quarter 1888		75 00		
	Robert Miles	Salary as Teacher at Moose Lake Reserve, March and June quarters, 1888		165 00		
	C. Tweddle	Salary as Teacher at Moose Lake Reserve, September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889		219 04		
	C. J. Bouchette	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June, 1889		272 61		
	E. Paupanekis	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, March and June quarters, 1888		150 00		
	G. Parkinson	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, Rossville Mission, September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889		225 00		
	J. W. Butler	Salary as Teacher at Berens River, June and September quarters, 1888		70 62		
	E. West	Salary as Teacher at Berens River, June quarter, 1889		21 54		
	A. W. Ross	Salary as Teacher at Fisher River, March and June quarters, 1888		133 92		
	G. Prewer	Salary as Teacher at Poplar River, September and December quarters, 1887, March and June quarters, 1888		300 00		
	F. A. Disbrowe	Salary as Teacher at Poplar River, September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889		203 57		
	C. J. Bouchette	Salary as Teacher at Jack Head, June quarter, 1888		75 00		
	G. V. Macrae	Salary as Teacher at Jack Head, June quarter, 1889		75 00		
	E. & C. Gurney Co.	Stovepipes and elbows for Schoolhouse, Hollow Water Reserve		2 05		
	do	1 stove and pipes for Fisher Reserve Schoolhouse		16 73		
	do	do for Poplar River Schoolhouse		14 68		
	G. C. Mortimore	Blackboard cloth and ink for schools		13 20		
	F. H. Watson	1 pair window sash for Schoolhouse at Black River		1 15		
	Fergusson & Co.	Slates and blackboard cloth		3 00		
	D. Allan	Paid Indians repairing Schoolhouse at Hollow Water River		9 30		

Brown & Rutherford	Furniture for Pas Schoolhouse		50 10		
Hudson's Bay Co.	Stovepipes for Grand Rapids Schoolhouse		1 80		
North-West Navigat'n Co	Freight of supplies to Hollow Water River and Poplar River		4 86		
T. Hart	Repayment of travelling expenses to the Pas		57 65		
C. J. Bouchette	do do Jack Head		43 00		
E. W. Lys	do do Black River		11 40		
W. G. Gow	do do the Pas		80 90		
Hudson's Bay Co.	Biscuit supplied under contract		627 87		
do	Rations to Indians erecting Schoolhouse, Pas Reserve		96 38		
do	Sundry supplies at Moose Lake Schoolhouse		33 20		
F. A. Disbrowe	Blackboard for Poplar River Schoolhouse		1 00		
J. Reader	Expenses incurred in connection with schools at Pas Agency		30 29		
				4,976 01	
	Treaty No. 6.				
J. Dandelin	For Salary as Teacher at Poundmaker's Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
do	Balance due December quarter, 1886		36 00		
do	6th prize for management of school		20 00		
W. J. Hope	Salary as Teacher at Sweet Grass Reserve (Protestant), for June, September and December quarters, 1888		225 00		
P. J. Callahan	Salary as Teacher at Sweet Grass Reserve (Roman Catholic), for June quarter, 1889		75 00		
W. Todd	Salary as Teacher at Sweet Grass Reserve (Roman Catholic), for March quarter, 1889		75 00		
John Hope	Salary as Teacher at Thunderchild's Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
Rev. A. E. Cowley	Salary as Teacher at Fort Chipewayan, for March, June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		300 00		
do	Salary as Teacher at Irene Training School, Vermillion, for March, June and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		250 00		
E. M. Dunlop	Salary as Teacher at John Smith's Reserve, for March quarter, 1888		75 00		
M. Wilson	Salary as Teacher at John Smith's Reserve, for September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters. 1889		267 85		
do	7th prize for management of School		10 00		
Sœur Langelier	Salary as Teacher at Isle à la Crosse, for June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
J. Z. Desantel	Salary as Teacher at Ermineskin's Reserve, for June, September and December quarters, 1888		225 00		
J. Bilodeau	Salary as Teacher at Ermineskin's Reserve, March quarter, 1889		75 00		
Z. Gabillon	do do June do 1889		75 00		
T. Ridsdale	do Stony Plain Reserve (Roman Catholic), June quarter, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		225 00		
	Carried forward		3,058 85	43,235 40	58,660 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		3,058 85	43,235 40	58,660 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 6—Continued.				
	M. Anderson	For Salary as Teacher at Stoney Plain Reserve (Protestant), June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
	A. A. Rinquette	Salary as Teacher at Alexander Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889		300 00		
	A. Grey	Salary as Teacher at Alexander's Reserve, for June quarter, 1889.		75 00		
	E. R. Steinhauer	Salary as Teacher at Saddle Lake, June quarter, 1888		72 12		
	R. B. Steinhauer	Salary as Teacher at Saddle Lake, September quarter, 1888, and June quarter, 1889		111 06		
	Rev. J. M. Lestance	Grant to St. Albert's Orphanage, September and December quarters, 1887; March, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889		3,450 00		
	F. B. Glass	Salary as Teacher at Battle River, March, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889.		201 18		
	do	3rd prize for management of school		50 00		
	C. E. Somerset	Salary as Teacher at Bear's Hills, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889		190 85		
	J. Gabillon	Salary as Teacher at Bear's Hills (Roman Catholic), December quarter, 1888		75 00		
	O. German	Salary as Teacher at White Fish Lake, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889.		154 92		
	C. A. Lindsay	Salary as Teacher at Good Fish Lake, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889		176 64		
	H. Vachon	Salary as Teacher at Onion Lake (Roman Catholic), June quarter, 1888		75 00		
	D. D. McDonald	Salary as Teacher at Onion Lake (Protestant), June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
	Christina J. McKay	Salary as Teacher at Mistowasis Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889.		375 00		
	M. J. P. Paquette	Salary as Teacher at Muskeg Lake, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
	L. Ahenakew	Salary as Teacher at Stoney Lake Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889.		375 00		

J. M. R. Neely	Salary as Teacher at Sandy Lake, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889		500 00		
do	4th prize for management of school		40 00		
Mary Price	Salary as Teacher at Red Pheasant, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
Ellen R. Applegarth	Salary as Teacher at Moosomin's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889.		375 00		
Minnie McConnell	Salary as Teacher at Stoney Reserve, Battleford, June and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889...		300 00		
Agnes Haynes	Salary as Teacher at Stoney Reserve, Battleford, September quarter, 1888		75 00		
Mrs. W. R. Tucker	Salary as Teacher at White Cap's Reserve (Sioux), December quarter, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889		80 01		
F. Ladret	Salary as Teacher at Beardy and Okemasis's Reserves, December quarter, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889		167 31		
Paul Laboissère	Salary as Teacher at Onion Lake (Roman Catholic), September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889		300 00		
Rev. F. Colequon	Salary as Teacher at Lac La Biche, September and December quarters, 1887, and March, June and September quarters, 1888		375 00		
C. P. Railway Co.	Freighting supplies		12 39		
Sundry persons	Freighting		12 49		
J. Dandelin	Repayment of travelling expenses, Bedford, Que., to Battleford..		137 00		
A. A. Rinquette	Repayment of travelling expenses, Louisville, Que., to Alexander Reserve		101 55		
Mahaffey & Clinkskill	Sundries for repairs to schoolhouse		9 39		
Ross Bros	Locks for schoolhouses		3 55		
S. Whitford	Making 1 desk for Blue Quill's schoolhouse		3 50		
P. G. Gray	1,000 feet lumber for Presbyterian Mission Schoolhouse, Stoney Plain		20 00		
Mowat Bros	2 lbs. pilot bread for school children, White Cap's Reserve (Sioux)		11 76		
W. G. Pettingell	13 slates for school children, White Cap's Reserve (Sioux)		1 35		
J. A. Whitemore	Freighting lumber for schoolhouse at White Cap's Reserve		56 00		
E. A. Baker	Supplies for schoolhouse, White Cap's Reserve		22 10		
J. F. Simpson	do do do		104 16		
Rev. A. Andrews	Balance of grant for schoolhouse, White Cap's Reserve		91 74		
Hudson Bay Co	2 stoves, pipes and elbows for schoolhouse, Onion Lake Reserve..		35 52		
A. Macdonald & Co	Chairs and combs for schoolhouse, Onion Lake Reserve		5 20		
I. G. Baker & Co	Biscuit and thread supplied under contract		363 43		
Hudson Bay Co	do soap do do		2,452 71		
J. M. Garland	Soap and towelling do do		308 15		
J. L. Johnston	1 rim lock for schoolhouse, John Smith's Reserve		1 25		
Rev. Pere Fourmond	Lumber for schoolhouse, Beardy and Okemasis Reserves		110 96		
Prince Bros	do do Sweet Grass Reserve		65 25		
D. McGregor	Desks, seats and table for Muskeg Lake schoolhouse		32 00		
Fraser & Co	Lumber for Saddle Lake schoolhouse		58 86		
Ross Bros	Nails and supplies for Saddle Lake schoolhouse		27 45		
Fraser & Co	Lumber for Good Fish Lake schoolhouse		16 09		
	Carried forward		16,516 29	43,235 40	58,660 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		16,516 29	43,235 40	58,660 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Treaty No. 6—Concluded.				
	Ross Bros	For Nails and supplies		10 85		
	Fraser & Co	Lumber for Whitefish Lake schoolhouse		55 90		
	Ross Bros	Nails, &c		16 25		
					16,599 29	
		Treaty No. 7.				
	E. R. Steinhauer	For salary as Teacher at Morley, No. 2, March, June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		289 50		
	S. Youmans	Salary as Teacher at Morely No. 1, June and September quarters, 1888		91 65		
	Lizzie Hellewell	Salary as Teacher at Morely, No. 1, December quarter, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		104 34		
	J. A. Youmans	Grant to Macdougall Orphanage, June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		1,555 00		
	H. W. Gibbon Stocken	Salary as Teacher at North Blackfoot Reserve, June quarter, 1888.		75 00		
	V. Robbe	Salary as Teacher at South Blackfoot Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.		375 00		
	Agnes Tims	Salary as Teacher at Old Sun's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarter, 1889		265 60		
	F. Swanson	Salary as Teacher at Old Sun's Reserve, June quarter, 1889		75 00		
	S. J. Stocken	Salary as Teacher at Big Plume's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1888, and March and June quarters, 1889.		375 00		
	Rev. H. T. Bourne	Salary as Teacher at Piegan Reserve (Protestant), June, September and Dec. quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		375 00		
	D. Foisy	Salary as Teacher at Piegan Reserve (Roman Catholic), June, Sept. and Dec. quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889.		387 00		
	E. Wells	Salary as Teacher at Blood Reserve (Protestant), September and December quarters, 1888, and March quarters, 1889		56 97		
	H. W. Gibbon Stocken	Salary as Teacher at Sarcee Reserve September, and December quarters, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		300 00		
	do	5th prize for management of school		30 00		
	E. F. Hillier	Salary as Teacher at Blood Reserve (Protestant), December quarter, 1888, March and June quarters, 1889		243 00		

E. M. Legal	Salary as Teacher at Blood Reserve (Roman Catholic), March and June quarters, 1889		123 38		
C. P. Railway Co.	Freighting supplies		11 20		
Sundry persons	Freighting		112 75		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Biscuits supplied under contract		811 83		
D. Brodie	Freighting lumber for Schoolhouse, Red Crow's Reserve		52 58		
Wolf Ear	130 logs for Schoolhouse on Red Crow's Reserve		130 00		
A. F. Grady	1 galvanized iron chimney for Schoolhouse, Red Crow's Reserve		14 00		
Rev. E. Lacombe	Grant to aid in erecting Schoolhouse on Blood Reserve		400 00		
Thompson Bros.	6 doz. slates for Sarcee Reserve		2 80		
Hudson Bay Co	Biscuits supplied under contract		925 63		
V. Robbe	Repayment of travelling expenses, Montreal to Gleichen		89 80		
J. W. Tims	Lumber and shingles for Old Sun's Reserve Schoolhouse		101 36		
A. Grant	1 saw and handle, Jacob's Schoolhouse, Stoney Reserve		3 60		
Stanbury & Colpman	Lumber and shingles for Church of England Schoolhouse, Blood Reserve		263 87		
I. G. Baker & Co	Supplies for Church of England Schoolhouse, Blood Reserve		21 75		
W. Lange	Assistant Carpenter at Blood Reserve Schoolhouse		29 22		
P. McLaren	3,980 feet lumber for Schoolhouse at Blood Reserve		117 46		
M. Holway & Co.	20 bushels lime for Schoolhouse at Blood Reserve		13 00		
J. D. Quail	2 pairs window sashes for Schoolhouse at Blood Reserve		6 00		
T. H. Stedman	Stabling and feed for horses freighting supplies for Schoolhouse on Blood Reserve		2 00		
Eau Clare & Bow River Lumber Co.	Lumber for Schoolhouse on Sarcee Reserve		80 09		
D. Carter	Labor on Schoolhouse at Sarcee Reserve		12 21		
A. McBride	Hardware for Schoolhouse on Sarcee Reserve		17 92		
J. M. Garland	Soap and towelling delivered under contract		207 16		
				8,147 67	
	Total Expenditure				67,982 36
	Over-Expenditure				9,322 36

L VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Industrial Schools.				
		Legislative Appropriation, under 51 Vic., c. 2				95,889 00
		Balance from 1887-88				16,338 73
						112,227 73
		EXPENDITURE.				
		Qu'Appelle Industrial School.				
		Salaries and Wages.				
	Rev. J. Hugonnard	For Salary as Principal, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	1,200 00			
	J. V. Farrell	do Assistant, do 1889	800 00			
	D. W. Fitzgerald	do Teacher do 1889	480 00			
	T. Redmond	do Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	600 00			
	A. Noseda	do Carpenter, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	720 00			
	M. M. Seymour, M.D.	do Medical Officer, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	360 00			
	G. Goffic	Wages as Baker, July, 1888 to 30th June, 1889	420 00			
	C. Miles	do Night Watchman and furnace man, from 13th October to 30th June, 1889	344 60			
	F. Vanderwee	Wages as Blacksmith, 2 months to 31st August	100 00			
	J. Daoust	do do from 17th September, 1888, to 11th May, 1889	392 30			
	Sister Christin	Wages as Matron, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	400 00			
	Sister St. Geneviève	do 12 do 1889	240 00			
	Sister St. Arnaud	do 12 do 1889	120 00			
	Sister LaMothe	do 12 do 1889	120 00			
	Sister Bergeron	do 12 do 1889	144 00			
	Sundry persons	Wages while building bake oven, carpenter shop and other buildings	1,286 02			
	J. Ducharme	Wages, farm laborer	52 00			
	Mrs. Blondeau	Wages	6 30			
	C. Holden	Plumbing in boys lavatory	65 00			
	A. Nolan	Wages	6 00			
	Z. Blondeau	Making moccasins	1 68			
	D. McDonald	Wages as Blacksmith, from 13th May, to 30th June, 1889	80 65			
				7,938 55		

	Food.				
Hudson Bay Co	For Sundry Supplies	2,331 69			
do	1,657½ lbs. beef	116 02			
F. St. Denis	846 lbs. fish	40 40			
Z. Blondeau	1,380 do	64 20			
R. Paget	1,545 lbs. beef	108 15			
Joyner & Elkington	547 sacks flour	939 90			
L. Boucher	1,174½ lbs. beef	82 21			
G. Goffic	291 do	20 37			
J. Poitras	987 do	71 49			
H. R. Lambert	20,874 do	1,458 79			
A. Tremblay	1,565 lbs. fish	78 25			
I. G. Baker & Co.	4,544 lbs. bacon	586 24			
F. St. Denis	1,306 lbs. beef	91 42			
J. Nolan	667 do	46 69			
M. Desjarlais	624 lbs. fish	31 20			
J. Zinkan	Lard	2 90			
W. H. Finnerty	Butter	1 80			
W. Sutherland	Sundry supplies	11 80			
A. Bufford	Butter	4 50			
S. Blondeau	1,187 lbs. fish	59 35			
			6,147 37		
	Clothing.				
Hudson Bay Co	For Sundry supplies	54 80			
McCarthy & Co	Boots supplied	477 55			
W. Finnerty	1 gross boots laces	3 50			
J. M. Garland	Contract supplies	4,440 78			
			4,976 63		
	Furnishing.				
Hudson Bay Co	For Sundry supplies	1,182 29			
G. H. V. Bulyea	do	32 80			
J. Dillon	1 stopcock for pump	2 85			
Hall Bros	Marbles and balls for pupils	3 00			
Sutherland & Atherton	Wringing machine	6 50			
Mulholland Bros	1 bell	106 00			
J. Burns	Cooking ranges	287 57			
J. A. Kerr	Sundry supplies	82 19			
E. & C. Gurney Co.	10 doz. granite iron cups	34 50			
J. Robertson & Co.	Sundry supplies	49 08			
J. W. Smith	do	10 00			
P. A. D'Auteuil	Table cloths and napkins	9 60			
Hodgson, Sumner & Co.	12 doz. metal combs, 1 foot ball, &c	27 50			
A. Bufford	2 pigs	13 00			
	Carried forward	1,846 88	19,062 55	.....	112,227 23

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	1,846 88	19,062 55	.....	112,227 23
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Qu'Appelle Industrial School—*Continued.*				
		Furnishing—Concluded-				
	A. Nolin	For 1 pig	10 00			
	N. L. Piper & Son	Sundry supplies	76 25			
	R. B. Fergusson	25 iron bedsteads and springs	237 50			
	J. Chisholm	1 force pump and piping	23 75			
	Fanny Stevens	School books supplied	132 85			
	Merrick, Anderson & Co.	Sundry supplies	41 61			
	D. McKinnon	1 pig	15 00			
	A. White	1 yoke oxen	140 00			
	J. Zinkan	Sundry supplies	1 50			
	S. & H. Borbridge	do	11 65			
	W. G. Pettingill	Medical supplies	23 35			
	W. Sutherland	Sundry supplies	13 55			
	Fenwick & Sclater	15 household fire extinguishers	120 00			
	O. W. Evans	1 cushion for buckboard	2 50			
	J. Dillon	Sundry supplies	15 95			
	J. McEwen	1 pair shafts	4 50			
				2,716 84		
		Management.				
	J. P. Magnan	For Postage stamps and cards	68 00			
	Rev. J. Hugonnard	Travelling expenses	22 95			
	W. Sparvier	Bringing back deserter from Crooked Lake	5 00			
	Rev. J. Hugonnard	Paid for telegrams	6 00			
	J. Landry	Bringing back deserters	3 00			
	L. O'Soup	Bringing pupils to the school	15 00			
	do	Bringing back deserters	6 00			
	W. Sutherland	Rent of Post Office box	2 00			
	O. Hall	One bottle ink	1 00			
	J. B. Doyle	Postage stamps	5 00			
				133 95		

	Miscellaneous.				
C. P. Railway Co.	For Freighting	16 84			
Hall, Bros.	Medicines	7 03			
Thomson & Nelson	Lumber supplied	824 16			
Sutherland & Atherton	Sundry supplies	59 45			
Hudson Bay Co.	do	237 13			
Rev. J. Hugonnard	Paid for freighting and express charges	75 05			
G. H. V. Bulyea	Sundry supplies	94 49			
J. P. Beauchamp,	41 gallons coal oil, 5 gallons fish oil	21 90			
A. Hamelin	Pickets and rails	57 50			
J. McEwen	Blacksmith's coal and iron supplied	208 29			
W. Johnstone	1 horse	135 00			
J. Dillon	Sundry supplies	20 20			
D. McDonald	Rent of 4 hay sections	25 00			
J. Grant	Horse hire	26 40			
C. W. Dennis	2 washing machines	6 00			
G. Goffic	Services of animals	7 00			
R. McDougall & Co.	Renewal parts for pump	1 25			
R. Johnstone	1,509 lbs barbed wire and staples	120 72			
J. H. McCaul	Lumber and tar paper supplied	943 68			
E. & C. Gurney Co.	Renewal parts for stove	3 44			
A. Larocque	Cutting and binding 22 acres grain	33 00			
S. H. Caswell	Nails	14 90			
Brine, McDonald & Co.	Shingles and nails	174 50			
I. B. Perreau	Threshing 748 bushels grain	29 92			
Martin & Betteridge	6,800 bricks	102 00			
O. W. Evans	6,530 lbs. blacksmith's coal	71 83			
J. H. Ashdown	1 steel die and copper spring wire	9 38			
Dominion Express Co.	Express charges	3 45			
J. McEwen	2 wheels and 1 axletree for buckboard	13 00			
J. W. Smith	Nails	3 50			
Stemshorn & Co.	Repairing clock	1 00			
W. Johnstone	Oats supplied	11 37			
A. Crowe	22 cords wood	66 00			
J. Ducharme	3½ do	6 50			
Indians	1¼ do	2 50			
F. Vanderwee	Sundry supplies	14 00			
Ramsey & Wood	Suet	2 76			
Joyner & Elkington	4,325 lbs. bran	21 29			
J. Chisholm	1 force pump with coupling and pipe	25 00			
N. Welsh	31 cords wood	62 00			
J. Simpson	2 do	4 00			
Proctor Bros	Ink	5 30			
Dawson, Bole & Co.	Medicines	30 18			
J. Poitras	41 cords wood	82 25			
Z. Blondeau	27 do	53 59			
J. Ducharme	225 rails	4 50			
	Carried forward	3,738 25	21,913 34	.....	112,227 23

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	3,738 25	21,913 34	.....	112,227 23
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Qu'Appelle Industrial School—*Concluded.*				
		Miscellaneous—Concluded.				
	Smith & Fergusson	For 100 tons hard coal	1,628 55			
	J. Desjarlais	23 cords wood	44 75			
	J. Zinkan	Nails	1 05			
	J. Delorme	8 cords wood	16 00			
	F. Murray	150 bushels lime	60 00			
	W. H. Finnerty	Sundry supplies	7 25			
	J. R. Reilly & Co	Windows and lumber	45 80			
	W. Sutherland	Sundry supplies	4 30			
	L. T. Miquelon	10 cords wood	20 00			
	O. Hall	Sundry supplies	3 00			
	J. Nixon	Repairing harness	11 25			
	Merrick, Anderson & Co.	1 agricultural furnace	23 50			
	J. H. McCaul	Oven irons and fire bricks	40 00			
	Ferguson & Co	Lacrosse sticks and balls	11 66			
	Indian	Hay	2 00			
	James Robertson & Co.	Iron, &c., supplied	180 74			
	C. P. Railway Co	6 poles for swings	3 00			
	Sundry persons	Freighting	359 03			
				6,200 13		
	Public Works Departm't.	Expenditure on school building	.....	11,562 49		
		Total expenditure, Qu'Appelle Industrial School	.....	.....	39,675 96	
		Battleford Industrial School.				
		Salaries and Wages.				
	Rev. T. Clarke	For Salary as principal 12 months to 30th June, 1889	1,200 00			
	Mrs. Clarke	do matron, 12 months to 30th June, 1889	400 00			
	J. B. Ashby	do assistant principal, 14 months to 30th June, 1889	840 00			
	Edith Ashby	do governess, 14 months to 30th June, 1889	210 00			

J. Gatley	do carpenter, 14 months to 30th June, 1889	700 00			
S. S. Simpson	do farmer, 14 months to 30th June, 1889	630 00			
E. Gilbert	do cook and baker, 14 months to 30th June, 1889	521 29			
Annie Speers	do seamstress, 14 months to 30th June, 1889	280 00			
M. McKinnon	do blacksmith, 11 months to 31st March, 1889	495 00			
Susan Baptiste	Wages	280 00			
Elizabeth	do	7 50			
H. Bosky	Wages	176 00			
T. Clouston	do	34 50			
A. Schnieder	do	50 00			
J. Wolf	do	7 00			
Alexan	do	26 00			
W. Favel	do	15 00			
William	do	90 00			
B. Lynas	do	58 00			
H. G. Baldwin, M.D.	Medical attendance, October, 1886, to May, 1887	160 00			
P. Aylen, M.D.	Vaccinating pupils	10 75			
			6,191 04		
	Food.				
P. Gallagher	For 18,735 lbs. beef (Contract)	1,735 85			
I. G. Baker & Co.	2,000 lbs. bacon do	288 00			
Regina Milling Co	400 sacks flour do	1,100 00			
J. A. Kerr	Sundry supplies	97 81			
A. McDonald	do	114 42			
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	do	60 35			
Hudson Bay Co	do	930 03			
I. G. Baker & Co	100 lbs. biscuit	9 00			
Indian	13 tons ice	13 00			
			4,348 46		
	Clothing.				
McCarthy & Co	For 4 pairs boots	5 40			
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	32 felt hats	24 00			
A. Macdonald	1 pair shoes	2 50			
I. G. Baker & Co.	Clothing supplied	271 02			
do	100 pairs moccassins	65 00			
Rev. E. F. Wilson	100 pairs boots	235 00			
John M. Garland	Clothing supplied under contract	3,683 34			
			4,286 26		
	Furnishing.				
J. L. Orme & Son	For 1 reed organ furnished under contract	115 00			
J. Burns	Cooking range do	310 00			
S. S. Stemshorn	2 clocks	12 40			
	Carried forward	437 40	14,825 76	39,675 96	112,227 23

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	437 40	14,825 76	39,675 96	112,227 23
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		BATTLEFORD INSDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Continued.*				
		Furnishing—Con.				
	Dawson, Bole & Co	Sewing machine needles	0 50			
	do	Medicines	15 55			
	S. & H. Borbridge	Sundry supplies delivered under contract	25 43			
	N. L. Piper & Son	do do	59 66			
	Merrick, Anderson & Co.	do do	114 90			
	A. Macdonald	do do	240 96			
	J. Pambrun	3 pigs	15 00			
	P. Lamont	1 Slaters Code	2 50			
	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies delivered under contract	1,075 07			
	B. Prince	1 cow	50 00			
	D. Taylor	1 do	50 00			
	J. A. Kerr	Sundry supplies	15 65			
	I. G. Baker & Co.	4 augers	3 00			
	Fanny Stevens	School books	100 55			
	J. Robertson & Co	Sundry supplies	71 35			
	Smith & Ferguson	1 set stock dies	5 50			
	Fenwick & Sclater	10 household fire extinguishers	80 00			
	E. & C. Gurney Co.	Sundry supplies	27 87			
	R. Wyld	4 cows	160 00			
	C. Gallagher	1 cow	40 00			
				2,590 89		
		Management.				
	H. Richardson	For Postage stamps	41 21			
	Hudson Bay Co.	Transport of pupils	11 25			
	P. Bear	do	28 50			
	C. H. Black	Postage stamps	0 35			
	Dawson, Bole & Co	do	0 70			
	H. Richardson	Telegrams	7 85			
	A. Macdonald	Ink	4 30			

Jim Crooked Neck	Transport of pupils	8 00	102 16		
	Miscellaneous.				
Moosomin	For 10 bushels wheat	10 00			
Rev. T. Clarke	Paid for vegetable and flower seeds	5 00			
J. Nolin	Rails and pickets	116 25			
J. A. Kerr	Sundry supplies	23 95			
Rev. T. Clarke	Paid timber dues on rails and posts	24 00			
Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies	38 99			
J. Lamoreux	100 tons coal	1,200 00			
B. Prince	Lumber	142 54			
J. H. Storer	Ferriage	25 90			
A. Macdonald	Sundry supplies	319 51			
E. Thomas	16 bushels lime	14 70			
Neepahat	10 do	6 00			
Thunderchild	120 do	72 00			
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Sundry supplies	272 42			
Mulholland Bros	Tools and other supplies for blacksmith shop	478 38			
Prince Bros.	Lumber	91 34			
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	do	1,378 80			
J. Hollister	Repairing harness	4 00			
Indians	42½ tons hay	294 50			
T. Dewan	7,000 bricks	115 00			
J. A. Macrae	Paid for prizes for pupils	5 00			
Mosquito	264 cords wood	660 30			
C. H. Black	Sundry supplies	2 00			
Dawson, Bole & Co.	Medicines	3 60			
Moosomin	235 bushels charcoal	59 75			
J. G. Oliver	Work done on buildings at Industrial School	350 00			
I. G. Baker & Co.	Sundry supplies	8 70			
J. W. Smith	10 lbs. wire staples	1 00			
Abraham	130 bushels charcoal	32 50			
Standing Horse	20 do	5 00			
Thunderchild	40 do	10 00			
Okemon Kapit	28 do	7 00			
Adam	61 do	15 25			
P. Lamont	Subscription to boys and girls papers	10 50			
P. Lamont	Subscription to "Chatterbox" and "St. Nicholas"	12 00			
W. J. Brotherton	Repairs to clock	1 50			
John Craig	7 tons hay	49 00			
R. W. Dalmage	8 thimbles for chimneys	1 60			
Rev. T. Clarke	Travelling expenses	10 00			
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Railway fare of Joseph Howe, blacksmith, Winnipeg to Swift Current	13 30			
James Robertson & Co.	Iron supplied	318 25			
Sundry persons	Freighting and express charges	67 47			
			6,277 00		
				23,795 81	
	Carried forward			63,471 77	112,227 23

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			63,471 77	112,227 23
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		High River Industrial School.				
		Salaries and Wages.				
	Rev. E. Claude	For Salary as Principal, 12 months, to 30th June, 1889	1,200 00			
	C. Dennehy	do Assistant do do	480 00			
	do	Balance of Salary, 1st Jan., 1888 to 7th Sept., 1888	219 50			
	P. Auve	Salary as Farmer, 12 months, to 30th June, 1889	720 00			
	E. Picard	do Carpenter do do	480 00			
	Sister Cleary	do Matron do do	400 00			
	do Mongrain	do Cook do do	240 00			
	N. J. Lindsay, M. D.	Medical Officer, 12 months, to 30th June, 1889	195 50			
	Amelia Druais	Wages as servant	180 00			
	D. Letendre	do	180 00			
	A. Croteau	do as shoemaker	250 00			
				4,545 00		
		Food.				
	Soules & Co.	For 844 lbs. beef	92 84			
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Sundry supplies (Contract)	812 21			
	do	1,138 lbs. bacon do	158 18			
	do	10,348 lbs. beef do	1,046 80			
	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies	509 66			
	Regina Milling Co.	148 sacks flour	326 02			
	G. F. & J. Galt	Sundry supplies	140 50			
				3,086 21		
		Clothing.				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For Sundry supplies	170 97			
	A. Grant	do	9 53			
	A. Carson	9 lbs. leather	5 40			
	P. MacNamara	45 lbs. sole leather	15 75			
	J. M. Garland	Sundry supplies	554 45			
				756 10		

	Furnishing.				
Martin & Co	For 1 sewing machine	45 80			
Martin Bros	Crockery and other supplies	46 85			
G. E. Jacques	3 clocks	15 50			
N. L. Piper & Son	Sundry supplies	41 38			
I. G. Baker & Co	do	91 50			
S. & H. Borbridge	do	28 70			
Hudson Bay Co	do	263 08			
R. A. Begg	26 sheep	130 00			
S. W. Trott	1 mortar and pestle	4 00			
A. Grant	Sundry supplies	16 85			
W. Maclean	1 clinical thermometer	1 75			
W. Latimer	1 cattle brand	3 00			
J. Bannerman	27 sacks	3 37			
P. Lamont	1 Slater's code	2 50			
J. A. Kerr	Sundry supplies	36 50			
Ontario Pump Co	Hose and couplers	14 50			
R. Ferguson	20 iron bedsteads	190 00			
Fanny Stevens	School books	51 60			
Fenwick and Sclater	10 household fire extinguishers	80 00			
Little Bow Cattle Co	1 bull	60 00			
			1,126 88		
	Management.				
Rev. E. Claude	For Expenses incurred bringing pupils to school	47 75			
do	Paid for postage stamps	15 00			
do	Travelling expenses	52 70			
W. H. Ford	Transport of pupils	22 00			
Rev. Pere Leduc	Paid for transport of pupils	43 50			
Mrs. P. Beaupré	do	14 50			
J. Ducharme	do	4 00			
Jean L'heureux	Board and instruction of pupils previous to being sent to the Industrial School at High River	192 00			
R. Begg	Postage stamps	15 26			
			406 71		
	Miscellaneous.				
Rev. E. Claude	For 1 horse	100 00			
Massey Mfg. Company	1 buckboard and one set single harness	80 00			
H. Bloomfield	Plumbing	43 45			
W. Latimer	Blacksmithing	23 25			
T. H. Stedman	Horse hire	45 00			
A. Grant	Sundry supplies	3 60			
I. G. Baker & Co	62 tons coal	992 00			
L. Slattery	Setting up threshing machine and threshing	10 00			
	Carried forward	1,297 30	9,920 90	63,471 77	112,227 23

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	1,297 30	9,920 90	63,471 77	112,227 23
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		High River Industrial School—*Continued.*				
		Miscellaneous—Concluded.				
	C. E. Dennehy	Paid for sundries	1 05			
	James Bannerman	2 tons of bran	48 00			
	do	27 sacks	3 24			
	John Field	Medicines	19 00			
	J. Walker	Lumber	566 08			
	A. Croteau	Sundry supplies	18 15			
	W. G. Pettingell	Medicines	68 30			
	M. Stuart	30 cords wood	232 50			
	C. Francis	Board of man employed freighting supplies	15 25			
	W. H. Ford	Feed and stabling	11 50			
	A. Harris, Son & Co	4 plough handles	4 00			
	I. G. Baker & Co	50 lbs. spikes	2 50			
	H. J. Peters	Travelling expenses from Calgary to report on fire protection necessary	8 50			
	Eau Claire & Bow River Lumber Co	Lumber	14 86			
	P. & J. Macnamara	Leather and other supplies	43 05			
	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Railway fares	12 86			
	Sundry persons	Freighting and express charges	67 49			
				2,433 63		
		Total expenditure			12,354 53	
		Regina Industrial School.				
	T. Brown	For locating well and grounds	2 25			
	Scott & Hamilton	Legal services *re* site	33 00			
	W. Simpson	Ploughing 81 acres	202 50			
	Keith & Co	Maple seed	10 65			
	J. A. Kerr	2,292 lbs barbed wire and staples	189 86			
	H. Le Jeune	60 bushels seed wheat	66 00			
	J. W. Smith	25 lbs. nails	1 25			

J. Lougbridge	Building fence	18 20			
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Freight charges on fence posts	487 20			
T. Young	Freighting posts from station	56 00			
			1,066 91		
Public Works Dept	Expended in erecting Industrial School buildings	.....	4,872 54		
				5,939 45	
Public Works Dept	Expended in erecting Industrial School buildings at St. Paul's, Man .	.....	.....	9,222 10	
	Total expenditure	.....	.....	.....	90,987 85
	Unexpended balance	.....	.....	.....	21,239 88

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Surveys.				
		Legislative appropriation under 51 Vic., c. 2				6,500 00
		Balance from 1887-88				3,184 20
						9,684 20
		Expenditure.				
	A. Sproat	For Expenses of survey Muskeg Lake Reserve, wages		161 25		
		Rations		40 25		
		Transport		51 00		
		Repairs		5 00		
		Horse feed		16 25		
		Stationery		5 00		
		Preparing plans		30 00		
				308 75		
		Less advance in 1887-88		200 00		
					108 75	
	J. C. Nelson	733½ days rations disallowed in accounts of 1887-88			110 02	
		Expenditure on surveys of Indian Reservation, Treaty 7, pay-list and rations		1,976 05		
		Transport		425 99		
		Camp equipage		131 80		
		Stationery		3 87		
		Miscellaneous		175 35		
				2,713 06		
		Less cash advanced in 1886-87	1,000 00			
		Less cash advanced in 1887-88	364 71			
				1,364 71		
					1,348 35	
	A. W. Ponton	Expenditure on surveys of Indian Reservations in Treaty 2, 3 and 5, pay-list and rations		934 19		
		Transport		186 45		
		Camp equipage		77 95		
		Stationery		3 75		
					1,202 34	
	C. P. Aylen	Services, copying plans and making out returns from 4th December, 1888, to 25th April, 1889			606 00	

C. P. Railway Co.	Freighting and transport			183 60	
Sundry persons	do do			4 50	
H. Reed	Advance on account of survey expenses			2,895 31	
	Total expenditure				6,458 87
	Balance unexpended				3,225 33

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Wages of Farmers employed on Indian Reserves.				
		Legislative Appropriation, under 51 Vic., Cap. 2				33,122 00
		Balance from 1887-88				2,914 47
						36,036 47
		EXPENDITURE.				
		Farm No 3, Crooked Lakes.				
	E. McNeill	For Wages as Farm Instructor, Reserve 71, 13 months to 30th June, 1889		390 00		
	J. Nicol	Wages as Farm Instructor, Reserve 72, 12 months to 30th June, 1889		480 00		
	J. A. Sutherland	Wages as Farm Instructor, Reserve 73, 13 months to 30th June, 1889		520 00		
	A. J. Coburn	Wages as Farm Instructor, Reserve 74, 13 months to 30th June, 1889		390 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		345 00		
					2,125 00	
		Farm No. 4, Qu'Appelle.				
	S. Hockley	For Wages as Farm Instructor, Reserve 79, 14 months to 30th June, 1889		700 00		
	D. McIntosh	Wages as Farm Instructor, Reserve 80, 13 months to 30th June, 1889		650 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		419 25		
					1,769 25	
		Farm No. 5, File Hills				
	R. McConnell	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 13 months to 30th June, 1889		390 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		107 69		
					497 69	
		Farm No. 6, Touchwood Hills.				
	J. H. Gooderham	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 13 months to 30th June, 1889		650 00		
	L. Couture	do do do do		650 00		

T. J. Fleetham	do do do do		650 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		761 82		
				2,711 82	
	Farm No. 7, Indian Head.				
J. C. Halford	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 13 months to 30th June, 1889		515 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		332 26		
				847 26	
	Farm No. 8, Duck Lake.				
L. Marion	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 13 months to 30th June, 1889		520 00		
J. Wilson	do do do do		520 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		290 00		
				1,330 00	
	Farm No. 9, Piapot's Reserve.				
B. McKinnon	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1889		720 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		621 81		
				1,341 81	
	Farm No. 10, Carlton.				
G. Chaffee	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1889		730 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		346 50		
				1,076 50	
	Farm No. 11, Eagle Hills.				
O. F. Orr	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 14 months to 30th June, 1889		840 00		
J. H. Price	do do do do		700 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		140 00		
				1,680 00	
	Farm No 12, Battle River.				
J. Fitzpatrick	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 14 months to 30th June, 1889		700 00		
G. D. Gopsill	do do do do		840 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		350 75		
				1,890 75	
	Farm No. 13, Jack Fish Creek.				
G. E. Applegarth	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 14 months to 30th June, 1889		700 00		
A. Suffern	do do do do		700 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		280 00		
				1,680 00	
	Carried forward			16,950 08	36,036 47

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Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			16,950 08	36,036 47
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Farm No. 14, Onion Lake.				
	P. Boudreau	For Wages as Interpreter, 3 months to 31st July, 1888		105 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		120 00		
					225 00	
		Farm No. 15, Frog Lake.				
		No Expenditure.				
		Farm No. 16, Saddle Lake.				
	J. E. Ingram	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 15 months to 30th June, 1889		750 00		
	P. L. Grasse	do do 13 do do	650 00			
		Less, expenses of transport of family and effects	25 00			
				625 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		57 13		
					1,432 13	
		Farm No. 17, River qui Barre.				
	W. J. O'Donnell	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 14 months to 30th June, 1889		700 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		991 96		
					1,691 96	
		Farm No. 18, Peace Hills.				
	John Ross	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1889		600 00		
	D. C. Robertson	do do do		480 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		1,106 72		
					2,186 72	
		Farm No. 19, Stony Reserve.				
	W. Graham	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1889			420 00	
		Farm No. 20, Blackfoot Reserve.				
	G. H. Wheatley	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 14 months to 30th June, 1889		630 00		
	J. M. Scott	do do do		630 00		

Sundry persons	Labor performed		2,180 95	3,390 95	
	Farm No. 21, Piegan Reserve.				
W. Middleton	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 1st May, 1888, to 8th August, 1888		147 11		
J. W. Smith	do do 7th August, 1888, to 30th June, 1889		488 06		
Sundry persons	Labor preformed		1,544 52	2,179 69	
	Farm No. 22, Blood Reserve.				
J. Wilson	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 14 months to 30th June, 1889		700 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		2,854 50	3,554 50	
	Farm No. 26, Sarcee Reserve.				
J. Copithorne	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 1st to 23rd May, 1888		26 92		
W. M. Baker	do do 13 months to 30th June, 1889		455 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		635 50	1,117 42	
	Farm No. 25, Moose Mountain.				
C. Lawford	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 14 months to 30th June, 1889		700 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		165 00	865 00	
	Rolling River Reserve.				
M. Head	For Cutting hay			5 00	
	Coté's Reserve.				
R. Marshall	For Services directing Indians at farm work		42 95		
James Kerr	do do and as blacksmith		94 36	137 31	
	Total Expenditure				34,155 76
	Balance unexpended				1,880 71

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Supplies for Farmers and Laborers employed on Indian Reserves.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 51 Vic., c. 2	.....	.....	.....	16,443 00
		Farm Maintenance.				
		Farm No. 3, Crooked Lakes.				
	Ogilvie Milling Co	For 135 sacks of flour supplied under contract	.....	322 47		
	Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract	.....	417 55		
	I. G. Baker & Co	855 lbs. bacon supplied under contract	.....	114 00		
	Routh & Love	3,420 lbs. beef do	.....	242 82		
	Merrick & Anderson	1 box stove and tinware supplied under contract	.....	9 95		
	N. L. Piper & Son	Stove-pipes and tinware do	.....	11 03		
	J. M. Garland	Supplies delivered under contract	.....	30 04		
	E. A. Banbury	1 horse	.....	120 00		
	J. A. Sutherland	Paid for casting for mower	.....	1 65		
	Nowekeseswape	Rent of a house for Instructor	.....	6 00		
	E. & C. Gurney Co	1 platform scale	.....	20 50		
	Massey Manufacturing Co	Renewal parts for mowers	.....	29 00		
	T. G. Lyons	1 main axle for mower	.....	3 00		
	S. & H. Borbridge	Harness, whips, hobbles, &c., supplied under contract	.....	116 20		
	Smith & Brigham	1,500 lbs. bran	.....	13 42		
	G. Powell	323 bushels oats	.....	106 59		
	Indians	Freighting	.....	1 50		
	Van Allan & Agur	2 side springs	.....	4 90		
					1,570 62	
		Farm No. 4, Qu'Appelle.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For 2 nose bags	.....	2 52		
	do	Supplies delivered under contract	.....	429 61		
	Regina Milling Co	24 sacks flour supplied under contract	.....	44 42		
	I. G. Baker & Co	623 lbs. bacon supplied under contract	.....	80 37		
	Merrick & Anderson	3 box stoves and tinware supplied under contract	.....	27 60		
	H. Cargo	75 bushels oats	.....	33 75		
	J. A. Kerr	1 chest of tools	.....	54 00		

N. L. Piper & Co.	Lamps and tinware supplied under contract		6 74		
S. & H. Borbridge	Horse blankets and supplies delivered under contract		30 46		
H. R. Lambert	1,884 lbs. beef supplied under contract		75 36		
O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing		19 65		
J. Nixon	Repairs to harness		6 40		
R. Mackay	100 bushels oats		25 00		
Indians	1,000 lbs. bran		5 00		
M. Sannagret	Attending horses		2 50		
				843 38	
	Farm No. 5, File Hills.				
Sweet & McDonald	For 1 set double harness		39 20		
J. L. McLellan	1 horse		150 00		
N. L. Piper & Son	Tinware supplied under contract		2 28		
S. & H. Borbridge	Horse blankets supplied under contract		13 70		
I. G. Baker & Co	180 lbs. bacon supplied under contract		23 76		
Joyner & Elkington	15 sacks flour supplied under contract		27 75		
O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing		3 00		
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract		87 82		
				347 51	
	Farm No. 6, Touchwood Hills.				
S. H. Caswell	For Nails, &c., for warehouse		3 70		
R. Wishart	200 bushels oats		70 00		
C. Howson	1 buckboard		65 00		
J. Hollis	1 horse		125 00		
do	5,046 lbs. beef		353 22		
Joyner & Elkington	50 sacks flour supplied under contract		102 50		
Merrick & Anderson	3 box stoves supplied under contract		34 80		
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract		448 35		
N. L. Piper & Sons	Tinware supplied under contract		19 40		
S. & H. Borbridge	Horse blankets and bridle supplied under contract		12 19		
I. G. Baker & Co	630 lbs. bacon supplied under contract		85 05		
J. Pratt	Building limekiln and burning lime		75 00		
S. G. Stemshorn	3 clocks		15 75		
G. Harper	Freighting supplies		3 00		
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	do		5 32		
J. Boden	Blacksmithing		16 00		
O. W. Evans	do		3 00		
Mulholland, Bros	1 stove		15 00		
Massey Manufacturing Co	Renewal parts for machine		9 55		
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	1 pr. springs and shafts		6 25		
T. G. Fleetham	Transport of effects		8 00		
J. Brown	Repairing buckboard		5 00		
J. M. Garland	Supplies delivered under contract		22 93		
				1,504 01	
	Carried forward			4,265 52	16,443 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			4,265 52	16,443 00
		Farm Maintenance—*Continued.*				
		Farm No. 7, Indian Head.				
	Ogilvie Milling Co	For 22 sacks flour supplied under contract		40 26		
	I. G. Baker & Co	270 lbs. bacon supplied under contract		35 37		
	Glen, Bros	Hay for horses		4 50		
	D. Maclean	50 bushels lime		22 50		
	Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract		152 33		
	J. P. Dill	1,080 lbs. beef		74 25		
	Merrick & Anderson	Supplies delivered under contract		1 70		
	J. Brown	Blacksmithing		11 20		
	T. Donnelly	Threshing grain		24 00		
					366 11	
		Farm No. 8, Duck Lake.				
	C. Howson	For 1 buckboard		65 00		
	G. Robertson	Hire of horses for threshing		4 00		
	Regina Milling Co	41 sacks flour supplied under contract		114 80		
	W. Miller	1 cow		40 00		
	R. B. Fergusson	6 chairs		5 40		
	J. McNiven	1 stove		9 00		
	Merrick & Anderson	Tinware supplied under contract		1 37		
	S. & H. Borbridge	Snpplies delivered under contract		2 93		
	I. G. Baker & Co	600 lbs. bacon supplied under contract		88 20		
	Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract		344 04		
	S. J. Stemshorn	1 clock		6 00		
	T. J. Agnew	1 box stove		17 00		
	Justus Willson	Shoeing horse		1 00		
	R. Deacon	Blacksmithing		3 75		
	W. Stobart & Co	100 lbs. sugar		12 50		
	John M. Garland	Supplies delivered under contract		13 26		
	Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Freighting		2 32		
					730 57	

	Farm No. 9, Piapot's Reserve.				
Regina Milling Co	For 47 sacks flour supplied under contract		35 48		
J. D. Sibbald & Co	50 bushels oats		25 00		
C. J. McCusker	Blacksmithing		0 80		
D. A. McDonald	do		14 10		
O. W. Evans	do		4 78		
D. H. Gillespie	Stabling and feed for horses		5 25		
H. R. Lambert	1,980 lbs. beef supplied under contract		63 24		
J. A. MacCaul	1,500 feet lumber		37 50		
Sundry persons	Freighting		18 25		
				204 40	
	Farm No. 10, Carlton.				
R. Isbester	For Repairing farm house		20 00		
Ogilvie Milling Co	22 sacks flour supplied under contract		79 64		
W. Stobart & Co	Supplies for tent		16 19		
I. G. Baker & Co	270 lbs. bacon supplied under contract		40 23		
E. Carss	1,080 lbs. beef supplied under contract		86 40		
R. M. Isbester	Threshing grain		15 00		
Donaldson & Pembridge	Hay and grain for farm horses		7 00		
Merrick & Anderson	Tinware supplied under contract		7 70		
S. & H. Borbridge	Supplies delivered under contract		31 60		
Hudson's Bay Co	Rations supplied		9 53		
do	Supplies delivered under contract		281 11		
J. McColl	Blacksmithing		12 00		
J. M. Garland	Supplies delivered under contract		0 66		
Sundry persons	Freighting		26 25		
				633 31	
	Farm No. 11, Eagle Hills.				
Hudson's Bay Co	For 1 tent		13 55		
N. L. Piper & Son	Supplies delivered under contract		2 50		
				16 05	
	Farm No. 12, Battle River.				
Hudson's Bay Co	For supplies delivered under contract, 1887-88, for distribution, Farms, 11, 12, 13		20 16		
do	Supplies delivered under contract, 1888-89, for distribution, Farms, 11, 12, 13		764 93		
Regina Milling Co	130 sacks flour for distribution, Farms, 11, 12, 13		364 00		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	128 lbs. tea do do		57 60		
Wyld & Bourke	6,480 lbs. beef supplied under contract for distribution do		453 60		
S. & H. Borbridge	Supplies delivered do do do		51 46		
N. L. Piper & Son	do do do do		40 53		
Merrick, Anderson & Co.	do do do do		36 82		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Sundry supplies		8 80		
	Carried forward		1,797 90	6,215 96	16,443 00

K.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		1,797 90	6,215 96	16,443 00
		Farm Maintenance—*Continued.*				
		Farm No. 12, Battle River—Concluded.				
	I. G. Baker & Co	1,620 lbs. bacon for distribution, Farms, 11, 12, 13		232 47		
	J. A. Kerr	1 stove door		2 25		
	J. Storer	Ferriage		8 50		
	J. M. Garland	Supplies delivered under contract		79 56		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		1 53		
					2,122 21	
		Farm No. 13, Jack Fish Creek.				
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	For Sundry supplies		4 70		
	A. Macdonald	do		1 47		
	J. S. Poet	Attending sick horse		5 00		
					11 17	
		Farm No. 14, Fort Pitt.				
	Ogilvie Milling Co	For 21 sacks flour supplied under contract		77 07		
	I. G. Baker & Co	Supplies delivered under contract		41 79		
	W. J. Barker	1,080 lbs. beef supplied under contract		132 30		
	Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract		121 87		
					373 03	
		Farm No. 15, Frog Lake.				
		No Expenditure.				
		Farm No. 16, Saddle Lake.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Transport of Mr. Grasse, Calgary to Saddle Lake		125 00		
	Mooswah	Rent of house, 12 months		20 00		
	Ross Bros	1 cooking stove and pipes and other supplies		63 95		
	Ogilvie Milling Co	29 sacks flour		116 58		
	Van Allen & Agur	Renewal parts for reaper and mower		5 50		
	P. Pruden	Services with Commissioner		5 00		
	M. Jackson	8 cords wood		14 00		

Peter Shirt	5 tons hay		25 00		
J. McDonald	Lumber		85 65		
N. L. Piper & Son	Supplies delivered under contract		19 86		
I. G. Baker & Co.	do do		118 76		
E. Nevison	1 set single harness supplied, Farmer Grasse		16 00		
S. & H. Borbridge	Supplies delivered under contract		19 32		
J. A. Mitchell	1 horse supplied, Farmer Grasse		125 00		
W. Fielders	820 lbs. beef supplied under contract		82 00		
M. S. Inglis	620 do do		62 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.	360 lbs. bacon		61 20		
A Macdonald & Co.	Crockery supplied		9 10		
A. Steinhauer	4 tons hay		20 00		
E. Anderson	Hire of buckboard for use of Farmer Grasse		7 50		
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract		145 68		
Mooswah	5 cords wood		7 50		
Merrick, Anderson & Co.	4 stoves and other supplies delivered under contract		94 75		
Indians	Firewood		3 25		
J. Pritchard	Hire of horse and buckboard		15 00		
Mrs. Rat	Rent of building for storehouse		16 50		
John Walter	Shafts and springs for buckboard		13 00		
John M. Garland	Supplies delivered under contract		5 62		
Sundry persons	Freighting		35 69		
				1,338 41	
	Farm No. 17, River qui Barre.				
E. Looby	For Blacksmithing		22 25		
Ogilvie Milling Co.	29 sacks flour		109 33		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Supplies delivered under contract		76 53		
do	360 lbs. bacon supplied under contract		56 70		
A. Macdonald & Co.	30 bushels oats		30 00		
N. L. Piper & Co.	Supplies delivered under contract		1 70		
W. J. O'Donnell	Travelling expenses		26 50		
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contact		158 04		
S. & H. Borbridge	do do		21 04		
Merrick & Anderson	do do		0 30		
J. Looby	Repairs to harness		12 00		
				514 39	
	Farm No. 18, Peace Hills.				
Ogilvie Milling Co.	For 61 sacks flour delivered under contract		214 72		
G. Looby	Blacksmithing		6 00		
F. W. Padmore	Tea and sugar		23 63		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Supplies delivered under contract		148 76		
do	750 lbs. bacon delivered under contract		113 44		
Sampson	40 bushels barley		40 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract		296 69		
	Carried forward		843 24	10,575 17	16,443 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		843 24	10,575 17	16,443 00
		Farm Maintenance—*Continued.*				
		Farm No. 18, Peace Hills—Concluded.				
	S. & H. Borbridge	For supplies delivered under contract		18 05		
	Merrick & Anderson	Tinware supplied under contract		10 50		
	S. J. Stemshorn	1 clock		6 45		
	W. Fielders	3,060 lbs. beef supplied under contract		306 00		
	Jarrett Bros	Blacksmithing		7 60		
	John Walter	do		2 00		
	John M. Garland	Supplies delivered under contract		31 27		
					1,225 11	
		Farm No. 19, Morleyville.				
	Leeson & Scott	For 1,350 lbs. beef supplied under contract		110 70		
	I. G. Baker & Co	Supplies delivered under contract		6 94		
	S. W. Trott	1 horse		100 00		
	Leeson & Scott	1 saddle and bridle		29 50		
	G. Lloyd	Blacksmithing		2 00		
	C. P. Railway Co.	Freighting		2 76		
					251 90	
		Farm No. 20, Blackfoot Reserve.				
	C. P. Railway Co.	For Blacksmithing		44 84		
	I. G. Baker & Co	2,303 lbs. beef delivered under contract		158 71		
	Ogilvie Milling Co	50 sacks flour		101 00		
	W. D. Short	Cleaning well		5 00		
	G. Murdock	Sundry supplies		5 00		
	N. L. Piper & Son	Supplies delivered under contract		15 27		
	I. G. Baker & Co	do do		179 44		
	Hudson Bay Co	do do		260 79		
	S. & H. Borbridge	do do		59 14		
	H. Davis	Blacksmithing		7 50		
	Merrick & Anderson	Supplies delivered under contract		7 48		
	W. Maloney	1 buckboard		75 00		

John M. Garland	Supplies delivered under contract		29 15	948 32	
	Farm No. 21, Piegan Reserve.				
Walrond Ranche Co.	For 3,202 lbs. beef (contract)		223 24		
W. F. Foster	Blacksmithing		68 00		
M. Lagrandeur	1 horse		130 00		
O. E. Browning	1,573 lbs. oats		23 59		
Ogilvie Milling Co	43 sacks flour (contract)		116 96		
D. Alison	1,302 lbs. oats		24 09		
J. P. Ford	Repairing saddle, harness and supplies		32 50		
N. W. Coal & Navigation Co.	Transport of Farmer Smith and wife		55 09		
C. P. Railway Co	do do		47 20		
J. W. Smith	Travelling expenses		15 75		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Transport of wife of J. W. Smith and effects		37 50		
Indians	6,941 lbs. oats		121 46		
I. G. Baker & Co	Supplies delivered under contract		233 46		
N. L. Piper & Son	do do		8 05		
Merrick & Anderson	do do		0 25		
I. G. Baker & Co	3,376 lbs. oats		62 58		
J. D. Quail	1 pair shafts for buckboard		6 00		
W. G. Pettengill	4½ gallons castor oil		6 72		
J. W. Smith	64 lbs. fire proof paint		6 40		
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract		237 98		
S. & H. Borbridge	do do		9 95		
Spider	14 cords wood		28 00		
R. J. Barker	6 chairs		6 00		
John M. Garland	Supplies delivered under contract		0 80		
Sundry persons	Freighting		2 60	1,504 17	
	Farm No. 22, Blood Reserve.				
N. W. Coal & Navigation Co.	For Railway fares		6 50		
W. F. Foster	Blacksmithing		74 00		
Cochrane Ranche Co	3,381 lbs. beef supplied under contract		226 31		
Walrond Ranche Co.	234 do do		18 70		
I. G. Baker & Co.	2,869 do do		189 08		
do	Contract and other supplies		404 45		
Ogilvie Milling Co	76 sacks flour		195 32		
J. Black	1 horse		125 00		
T. H. Stedman	Stabling and feed for horses		5 00		
N. L. Piper & Son	Supplies delivered under contract		13 30		
S. & H. Borbridge	do do		25 05		
Merrick & Anderson	do do		12 13		
	Carried forward		1,294 84	14,504 67	16,443 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		1,294 84	14,504 67	16,443 00
		Farm Maintenance—*Concluded.*				
		Farm No. 22, Blood Reserve—Concluded.				
	M. Holway & Co.	For 30 bushels lime		19 50		
	J. D. Quail	1 pair shafts and repairing waggon		11 10		
	Stanbury & Colpman	Lumber		140 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract		234 85		
	Sundry persons	Feighting		430 00		
					2,130 29	
		Farm No. 26, Sarcee Reserve.				
	Leeson & Scott	For 218 lbs. beef supplied under contract		19 62		
	Jarrett Bros	Blacksmithing		21 00		
	Hull, Trounce & Co.	2,250 lbs. beef delivered under contract		180 00		
	Massey Mfg. Co	Blacksmithing		3 00		
	Regina Milling Co	22 sacks flour		49 50		
	I. G. Baker & Co	Supplies delivered under contract		77 73		
	Merrick & Anderson	do do		21 12		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do do		294 65		
	S. & H. Borbridge	do do		10 04		
	N. L. Piper & Son	do do		11 08		
	John M. Garland	do do		3 96		
					691 70	
		Farm No. 25, Moose Mountain.				
	H. Robertson	For Blacksmithing		10 15		
	C. Lawford	Travelling expenses		20 85		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract		264 09		
	Moose Mountain Trading Co.	36 sacks flour delivered under contract		81 00		
	I. G. Baker & Co	450 lbs. bacon do		63 56		
	N. L. Piper & Son	Supplies delivered under contract		8 04		
	S. & H. Borbridge	do do		11 57		
	D. McDougall	Threshing grain		11 13		

J. Smithers	Parts of harness supplied		12 25		
Caminiehay	2,000 lbs. bran		16 00		
John Turton	2,800 lbs. beef		126 00		
R. D. McNaughton	6 panes glass		1 20		
Merrick & Anderson	Supplies delivered under contract		77 72		
W. Lockley	Blacksmithing		20 55		
John M. Garland	Supplies delivered under contract		24 06		
				748 17	
	Total Expenditure				18,074 83
	Over-expended				1,631 83

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Sioux.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 51 Vic., c. 2				3,772 00
		Expenditure.				
		Bird Tail Creek.				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies delivered under contract		484 18		
	N. L. Piper & Son	do do		16 20		
	J. Lane	1 waggon axle		5 00		
	T. Yeandle	Repairs to implements		4 00		
	R. W. Patterson	1 sheep		10 00		
	A. B. McKinnon, M.D.	Medical attendance on Indians		5 00		
	John M. Garland	Supplies delivered under contract		27 36		
					551 74	
		Oak Lake.				
	McDonald & Bolton	For Repairs to implements		10 00		
	S. & H. Borbridge	Supplies delivered under contract		7 92		
	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Freighting		0 80		
					18 72	
		Oak River.				
	Dawson, Bole & Co.	For Medicines		15 31		
	T. R. Todd	30 bushels seed wheat		30 00		
	C. J. Large, M. D.	Medical attendance		8 00		
	W. G. Pettingell	Medicines		12 95		
	J. A. Markle	Paid interpreter		2 50		
	Dominion Express Co.	Express charges		0 65		
					69 41	
		Qu'Appelle.				
	M. M. Seymour, M.D.	For Salary as medical officer, 8 months, to 31st December, 1888		66 64		
	J. A. Kerr	14 lbs. rope		2 80		
	Tinning & Hoskins	Biscuits		1 50		
	Regina Milling Co.	100 sacks flour supplied under contract		170 00		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	2,000 lbs. bacon do		258 00		
	O. C. Edwards, M.D.	Medical attendance		5 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Contract and other supplies		206 59		

W. G. Pettingell	Medicine		15 44		
J. M. Garland	Supplies delivered under contract		26 36		
				752 33	
	Whitecap's Band, Moosewood.				
P. McCallum	For Wages as Farm Instructor, 6 months to 30th November, 1888		240 00		
D. H. Gillespie	Stabling and feed for horses		16 00		
R. McCordick	35 bushels potatoes		14 00		
do	1 yoke oxen, with harness		120 00		
G. Wilson	1,124 lbs. beef		78 68		
J.H.C.Willoughby,M.D.	Medical attendance		160 00		
J. Jackson	Beef and hardtack		1 46		
Ogilvie Milling Co	30 sacks flour		53 85		
W. G. Pettingell	Vaccine points and medicine		51 95		
R. McCordick	553½ lbs beef		38 74		
Tinning & Hoskins	Sundry supplies		11 33		
J. A. Kerr	do		111 65		
J. D. Sibbald & Co	do		169 95		
do	1 bull and two oxen		170 00		
F. Plante	Sundry supplies		6 00		
J. W. Smith	do		5 60		
I. G. Baker & Co	110 sacks flour supplied under contract		286 00		
do	Supplies delivered under contract		39 49		
W. A. H. A. Court	558 lbs. beef		53 06		
C. Hurley	Board and lodging of Mr. McCallum		8 00		
J. W. Stewart	Renewal parts for implements and repairing same		16 25		
I. G. Baker & Co	775 lbs. beef supplied under contract		54 25		
H. W. Goodwin	Hire of team for use of Mr. McCallum		18 00		
F. Nash	Board and lodging of do		4 00		
Dawson, Bole & Co	Medicines		5 06		
Mowat Bros	2 heifers		30 00		
E. Hawke	2 do		30 00		
R. McCordick	2 do		40 00		
R. Hamilton	1 do		16 50		
W. H. Irvine	1 do		15 00		
J. Fletcher	3 do		45 00		
W. Bate	2 do		30 00		
J. A. MacCaul	Lumber		2 50		
J. T. Simpson	do for schoolhouse		126 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting		6 39		
				2,074 71	
	Total expenditure				3,466 91
	Unexpended				305 09

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		General Expenses.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 51 Vic., c. 2				134,985 00
		Grant to aid Rev. L. Legoff in publishing grammar of the Montagnais language				300 00
		Further grant under 52 Vic., c. 2				564 71
						135,849 71
		Expenditure.				
		Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance.				
	Hon. E. Dewdney	For Salary as Indian Commissioner, 1st July to 2nd August, 1888		283 86		
	H. Reed	do Assistant Commissioner, 1st July to 2nd August, 1888		196 00		
	do	do Indian Commissioner, 3rd August, 1888, to 30th June, '89		2,933 01		
	A. E. Forget	do Assistant Indian Commissioner, 3rd August, 1888, to 30th June, 1889		2,187 10		
	T. P. Wadsworth	Salary as Inspector of Indian Agencies, 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889		2,200 00		
	A. McGibbon	Salary as Inspector of Indian Agencies, 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889		2,200 00		
	W. McGirr	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office, 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889		1,600 00		
	J. A. Macrae	Salary as Inspector of Protestant Schools, 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889		1,200 00		
	G. A. Betournay	Salary as Inspector of Roman Catholic Schools, 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889		1,200 00		
	J. C. Nelson	Salary as Surveyor, 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889		2,190 00		
	A. W. Ponton	do do do do		1,400 00		
	J. Hourigan	do Forest Bailiff, 1st July, 1888 to 30th April, 1889		583 30		
	E. McColl	do Inspector in charge of Manitoba Superintendency, 12 months, to 30th June, 1889		2,200 00		
	R. J. N. Pither	Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1889		1,000 00		
	J. McCracken	do Agent, 21t September, 1888, to 30th June, 1889		780 56		
	H. Martineau	do Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1889		1,000 00		
	G. McPherson	do Agent, 5 months, to 30th November, 1888		416 65		
	A. Mackay	do Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1889		1,000 00		
	A. M. Muckle	do do do do		900 00		
	J. Reader	do do do do		999 96		
	F. Ogletree	do Agent, 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889		1,044 98		

J. McIntyre	do do do do				
	to 16th May, 1888			232 50	
N. Chastellaine	Salary as Interpreter, 12 months, to 30th June, 1889			250 00	
L. J. A. Levecque	Salary as Clerk, Winnipeg Office, 12 months, to 30th June, 1889			1,300 00	
E. Jean	do do do do			700 00	
Miss F. McIntosh	do do			585 00	
J. A. Markle	Salary as Agent, 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889			1,200 00	
W. E. Jones	do Acting Agent, 13 months, to 30th June, 1889			975 00	
John J. Campbell	do Agent, 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889			1,000 00	
A. McDonald	do do 12 months, to 30th June, 1889			1,200 00	
H. L. Reynolds	do do do			1,000 00	
J. B. Lash	do do do			1,200 00	
H. Keith	do do do			1,200 00	
W. S. Grant	do do do			1,000 00	
R. S. McKenzie	do do do			1,000 00	
J. Finlayson	do do do			1,000 00	
P. J. Williams	do do do	(The overpayment of $100 has been refunded.)		1,300 00	
G. G. Mann	Salary as Agent, 14 months, to 30th June, 1889			1,166 66	
J. A. Mitchell	do 12 do			1,200 00	
W. C. de Balinhard	do 12 do			1,200 00	
S. B. Lucas	do 12 do			1,200 00	
F. C. Cornish	do 14 do			1,166 66	
M. Begg	do 14 do			1,400 00	
W. Pocklington	do 14 do			1,400 00	
A. R. Springett	Salary as Acting Agent, 14 months, to 30th June, 1889			1,050 00	
F. H. Paget	do Clerk, in Commissioner's Office			1,100 00	
W. Anderson	do do			1,200 00	
J. W. Jowett	do do			900 00	
J. J. Campbell	do do			900 00	
A. W. L. Gompertz	do do			900 00	
J. P. Wright	do do			1,000 00	
A. E. Lake	do do			720 00	
H. A. Carruthers	do do			720 00	
A. P. Vankoughnet	do do			720 00	
A. W. Taylor	do do			600 00	
W. Sibbald	do do			636 77	
L. E. Herchmer	do do			300 00	
J. R. Marshallsay	do do			540 00	
H. R. Henderson	do do			650 00	
S. M. Dickinson	do do			423 23	
J. Lawrence	do do			472 00	
E. B. Black	do do			780 00	
C. W. H. Sanders	do do			720 00	
W. Graham	do do			700 00	
D. Pierce	do do			720 00	
	Carried forward			68,043 24	135,849 71

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		68,043 24		135,849 71
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.				
	E. C. Stewart	For Salary as Clerk		330 00		
	H. R. Halpin	do		780 00		
	V. Dodd	do		480 00		
	A. J. McNeill	do		720 00		
	W. Laurie	do		840 00		
	W. S. Richardson	do		840 00		
	S. Swinford	do		840 00		
	A. P. S. Cocks	do		338 71		
	J. Taylor	do		26 00		
	J. D. Molson	do		750 00		
	M. S. Vankoughnet	do		360 00		
	J. Thunder	do		63 00		
	John McDonald	do		195 00		
	B. H. Lloyd	do		8 00		
	H. B. Halpin	do		306 83		
	D. D. MacDonald	do		45 00		
	A. M. P. Kemeys-Tynte	do		460 00		
	H. H. Swinford	do		24 00		
	W. J. Barker	do		200 75		
	T. Spence	do		60 00		
	M. M. Seymour, M.D.	Professional services		858 36		
	F. X. Girard, M.D.	do salary, 13 months to 30th June, 1889		1,083 33		
	N. J. Lindsay, M.D.	do		1,506 95		
	J. A. Kennedy, M.D.	do		50 00		
	P. Aylen, M.D.	do		541 16		
	J. Hutchison, M.D.	do		400 00		
	G. H. Roleau, M.D.	do		47 00		
	J. H. Lambert, M.D.	do		26 00		
	D. M. Williams, M.D.	do		12 00		
	W. Hall, M.D.	do		130 00		
	H. C. Wilson, M.D.	do		453 50		
	[illegible]	do		[illegible]		

O. C. Edwards, M.D....	do			74 00		
W. T. Cody, M.D.....	do			53 00		
H. N. Bain, M.D.....	do			88 25		
A. B. McKinnon, M.D..	do			26 50		
T. Hanson, M.D.....	do	and salary, 1st October, 1888 to 30th June, '89.		2,801 01		
G. T. Orton, M.D.....	do	and salary, 15 months to 30th June, 1889		1,038 50		
Dr. Macdonald	do			5 00		
Dr. Spencer	do			5 00		
H. L. McInnis, M.D....	do			300 00		
A. R. Turnbull, M.D. ..	do			3 50		
Supt. A. B. Perry.....	Paid for medical attendance on an Indian			3 00		
W. J. Roche, M.D.....	For professional services			7 00		
S. T. McAdam, M.D....	do			274 55		
E. H. Scott, M.D.....	do			3 50		
A. J. Routledge, M.D...	do			15 25		
T. H. Edmundson, M.D.	do			100 00		
A. E. Porter, M.D.....	do			66 00		
Rev. L. Lebret.....	Services dispensing medicines at Fort Alexander			150 00		
W. Adam	do	Waterhen River		30 00		
Rev. G. Bruce	do	Fairford		150 00		
Mrs. E. Macdonald.....	Services dispensing medicines at Norway House			185 00		
Rev. W. P. McHaffie...	do	do at Fisher River		80 00		
Colin Thompson	do	do at the Pas		120 00		
J. McDonald.....	do	do at Moose Lake		85 00		
Angus McLean.....	do	do at Grand Rapids..		60 00		
J. H. Adam.....	do	do at Waterhen River		45 00		
P. Hourie.....	Wages as Interpreter			900 00		
S. Geddes.....	do			480 00		
S. Isbester.....	do			390 00		
R. Pratt	do			520 00		
S. Thomas.....	do			470 00		
J. Calder.....	do			490 00		
J. L'hereux.....	do			700 00		
D. Mills.....	do			435 00		
F. Spearson.....	do			265 19		
D. Whitford.....	do			600 00		
A. McKay.....	do			15 00		
C. Pratt.....	do			85 00		
W. Daniels.....	do			10 00		
F. Cere.....	do			440 00		
W. McNab.....	do			419 68		
J. Pritchard.....	do			525 00		
L. Flemmand.....	do			10 71		
R. W. Gibson.....	do			17 50		
P. Flemmand.....	do			29 17		
J. J. Campbell.....	Paid Interpreter			5 00		
		Carried forward		94,136 14	.....	135,849 71

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		94,136 14		135,849 71
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.				
	J. Simpson	For Services as Interpreter		106 14		
	W. Favel	do		12 68		
	P. Tate	do		40 00		
	P. Boudreau	Wages as Interpreter		385 00		
	Rev. J. L. Settee	Services as Interpreter		2 00		
	D. T. Thompson	do and Clerk		137 49		
	F. Fisher	Wages as Interpreter and Teamster		310 00		
	J. A. Markle	Paid Interpreter		5 00		
	F. Dufresne	Services Interpreting		2 00		
	J. A. Mitchell	Paid Interpreter		1 00		
	Jack	Services as Interpreter		13 12		
	G. Dreaver	do		1 00		
	W. Cummings	do		6 00		
	N. Hayden	do and other services		55 50		
	R. Sanderson	do		35 57		
	G. Napasis	do		1 50		
	J. Coventry	Wages as Caretaker at Regina		480 00		
	J. Carney	Wages as Storeman		840 00		
	J. V. Kildahl	do		585 00		
	T. Taylor	do		150 00		
	D. A. McLean	Wages as Teamster		560 00		
	J. Baptiste	do		52 00		
	B. Ouilette	do		13 00		
	J. Spence	do		5 00		
	R. A. Lepper	do		30 00		
	J. Simpson	do		27 00		
	F. Smith	do		105 00		
	W. Chaffee	do and interpreter		211 78		
	E. J. Martin	do		275 50		
	J. Brass	do		42 50		
	W. Neilson	do		145 00		
	A. McLean	do		45 00		
	J. Malcolmson	do		[illegible]		

J. F. Smith	do		140 00		
W. Sepena	do		60 00		
H. L. Reynolds	Paid wages		60 00		
L. Cantin	Wages		100 00		
J. Scott	do as painter		140 00		
J. Goodman	do		90 00		
J. Peters	do		169 23		
J. G. Scott	do as carpenter		587 91		
J. Walker	do attending horses		30 00		
J. L. McDonald	do as carpenter		77 00		
J. Zinkan	do		5 00		
H. Martineau	Paid wages		10 35		
A. M. Muckle	do		5 75		
W. H. T. Olive	Wages		24 00		
W. A. Seed	do as carpenter		325 00		
N. Spence	Keep of cattle at Sandy Bay		42 00		
S. Pritchard	Carrying mail		10 00		
G. McPherson	Paid for carrying mails in 1887-88		31 00		
N. Millette	Wages		3 00		
W. Peart	do messenger at Regina		120 00		
J. B. Sandford	do		24 00		
A. J. McNeill	Paid for carrying messages		4 00		
F. R. Byshe	Wages as packer and shipper		165 00		
H. King	do		45 00		
J. L. McDonald	do		54 25		
M. McDougall	do		108 00		
R. Watson	Inspecting samples of contract supplies		30 00		
J. H. Ashdown	Repairing stove		7 15		
J. Johnson	Wages		5 00		
W. J. Robertson	Services as messenger		0 25		
D. Grass	Services mining 70 tons coal		105 00		
F. C. Gilchrist	Wages		305 15		
Enoch Lapotac	do		18 00		
P. Pruden	do		3 50		
W. J. Horan.,	do as messenger at Regina		10 00		
D. C. Robertson	Paid wages of men working at farm house		27 00		
J. C. Murray	Carrying mail		35 00		
P. Belanger	Wages		25 00		
L. Flemmand	do		20 00		
S. Steinhauer	do		40 00		
E. Rose	do		31 50		
S. F. Reed	Wages as messenger at Regina		150 48		
Mrs. Margaret Leamy	Balance of wages due C. R. Leamy		61 25		
C. F. P. Conybeare	Legal services		38 82		
A. M. Robertson	Services as constable		18 00		
W. M. McDonald	Carrying telegram		2 00		
G. McPherson	Paid for sundry services		28 00		
S. Whitmore	Scrubbing office		4 00		
	Carried forward		102,251 51		135,849 71

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		102,251 51		135,849 71
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Salaries, Wages, Medical Attendance—Continued.				
	E. Anderson	Wages		3 00		
	M. Anderson	Scrubbing office		20 00		
	V. A. Robertson	Legal services		5 00		
	J. M. Creamer, V. S.	Professional services		8 00		
	W. F. Johnston	Wages as blacksmith		95 37		
	W. Stobart & Co	Transport of mail		6 50		
	R. Webster	Wages		18 00		
	P. Flemmand	Carrying mail and interpreting		15 00		
	J. Geddes	do		50 00		
	J. R. McKay	Cutting hay		10 00		
	J. M. Creamer, V. S.	Examining horses purchased by Commissioner		10 00		
	J. McInnes	Services of self and team at threshing		66 00		
	S. Whitford	Wages		20 00		
	J. W. Smith	do		1 25		
	F. Juneau	do		132 00		
	J. M. O'Donnell	do		70 00		
	A. Stevenson	do		28 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Forwarding letter *re* annuity payments		6 20		
	B. Peart	Services as messenger at Regina		20 00		
	W. Simpson	do		39 52		
	J. MacInnes	Wages as herder		240 00		
	J. B. Sandford	Wages		10 00		
	J. Poitras	Wages while assisting at threshing		67 31		
	P. Maskell	Wages for self and horses while assisting at threshing		90 31		
	N. Lange	Wages		16 91		
	W. Duquette	do		6 00		
	J. M. Dixon	do		70 76		
	H. Dunbar	do		30 00		
	L. Lovell	do		46 00		
	E. Seenum	do as messenger		2 50		
	H. Belanger, jr	Services assisting at annuity payments		80 50		
	S. Pritchard	Wages		11 00		
	N. Laundrie	do		7 50		

T. Smeed	do		4 70		
A. C. Patterson	Services shipping supplies		74 50		
P. Tate	Wages		40 00		
S. Whitford	do		47 50		
H. Pruden	do		2 00		
Louison	do		21 12		
Simon	do		5 00		
J. Hourigan	Paid wages		82 50		
Hon. E. Dewdney	do		5 00		
J. McCullough	Services inspecting leather goods		65 00		
A. Buck	Care of Government cattle at Birch River		25 00		
S. Pelly	do	do	25 00		
A. Pelly	do	do	25 00		
M. McCauley	Services as messenger		12 00		
A. C. Anderson	Carrying mail		2 50		
J. Williams	Distributing provisions to Indians		5 00		
J. La Clair	Services at guide		5 00		
J. Jessie	Wages		10 00		
A. Downey	do		48 00		
L. Williamson	do		35 75		
N. Millette	do		22 00		
J. Dunbar	do		125 19		
B. de Roche	do		35 00		
J. Stewart	do		15 00		
H. King	do		45 00		
J. A. Sawyer	Services copying plans of Indian Reserves		40 00		
J. B. Lepage	do	do	40 00		
E. Chalifour	do	do	40 00		
C. O. Senecal	do	do	40 00		
A. Moody	do	do	40 00		
E. Kitcheman	do	do	32 00		
E. Sievers	do	do	32 00		
J. Foran	do	do	32 00		
J. Cherry	do	do	24 00		
J. Ginboche	Driving cattle		6 00		
Aikens, Culver & Co	Legal services		46 58		
D. O'Connor	Advance for professional services, Regina vs. Thomas		100 00		
J. Brass	Wages		15 00		
Colin McKillop	Services looking after timber on Rosseau River Reserve		44 00		
J. C. Nelson	Paid for services of sundry parties autographing and tracing plans		95 00		
J. Williams	Distributing supplies		5 00		
John Cameron	Services as constable		90 70		
Hugh Dool	do		6 75		
R. Morin	Services sowing wild rice		6 00		
J. McCracken	Paid wages		8 00		
A. K. Black	Services distributing provisions to Indians		15 00		
C. P. Aylen, D. L. S.	Balance due for services, 1st Feb. to 25th April, 1889		168 00		
M. Severight	Services hunting for stray horse		8 00		
	Carried forward		105,270 93	.....	135,849 71

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		105,270 93		135,849 71
		Expenditure—*Continued*				
		Salaries, Wages, Medical Attendance—Concluded.				
	R. T. Haggard	Inspecting scales		2 10		
	J. Whitford	Wages		26 00		
	A. A. MacLennan	Professional services, Regina vs. Galbraith		15 00		
	W. C. Hunter	do do Renton vs. Halkett		10 00		
	J. Dreaver	Carrying mail		2 00		
	A. House	Wages		1 85		
	Indians	Carrying mails, assisting carpenters, teaming, interpreting, scrubbing offices and other labor		1,698 90		
					107,026 78	
		Travelling Expenses.				
	Hon. E. Dewdney	For travelling expenses		92 25		
	H. Reed	do		986 20		
	A. E. Forget	Travelling expenses		177 25		
	W. McGirr	do		1,190 95		
	T. P. Wadsworth	Travelling expenses		1,347 22		
	do	Cash advanced since accounted for		500 00		
	A. McGibbon	Travelling expenses		1,649 42		
	J. A. Macrae	do		1,166 00		
	G. A. Betournay	do		865 55		
	E. McColl	Balance of travelling expenses on tour of inspection, season of 1888		176 92		
	do	Travelling expenses		127 45		
	do	Advance for travelling expenses on tour of inspection, season of 1889		1,000 00		
	A. McDonald	Travelling expenses		432 80		
	H. Keith	do		447 10		
	S. B. Lucas	do		56 00		
	J. B. Lash	do		555 00		
	John J. Campbell	do		452 30		
	W. Pocklington	do		540 00		
	W. C. de Balinhard	do		262 00		

M. Begg	do		155 00		
P. J. Williams	do		1,028 50		
H. L. Reynolds	do		164 60		
A. R. Springett	do		274 00		
J. A. Markle	do		1,104 00		
do	Cash advanced to defray expenses in connection with liquor cases.		30 00		
W. S. Grant	Travelling expenses		203 30		
J. A. Mitchell	do		200 25		
R. S. McKenzie	do		439 22		
F. C. Cornish	do		269 81		
J. Finlayson	do		363 65		
R. J. N. Pither	do		559 12		
F. Ogletree	do		788 95		
G. McPherson	do		712 30		
A. M. Muckle	do		791 60		
J. Reader	do		1,187 02		
J. McIntyre	do		617 05		
A. Mackay	do		1,354 37		
H. Martineau	do		1,307 30		
J. McCracken	do		259 77		
T. Hanson, M.D.	do		878 75		
G. T. Orton, M.D.	do		362 62		
J. Hourigan	do		254 40		
F. X. Girard, M.D.	do		1,044 00		
W. G. Gow	do		126 50		
A. B. MacKay, M.D.	do		67 90		
W. E. Jones	do		347 15		
L. J. A. Levecque	do		18 96		
Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine	Expenses in connection with the proceeding to secure the adhesion of the Indians of Green Lake to Treaty No. 6		3,097 73		
J. C. Nelson	Subsistence allowance while perfecting plans		444 50		
S. T. MacAdam, M.D.	Travelling expenses		21 00		
E. B. Black	do		410 00		
W. S. Richardson	do		9 40		
V. Dodd	do		4 00		
E. C. Stewart	do		5 50		
B. Loyd	do		11 65		
A. E. Lake	do		13 30		
H. R. Halpin	do		4 00		
W. Laurie	do		34 50		
P. Stringer	do		38 58		
F. J. Fleetham	do		15 10		
T. Spence	do		6 30		
G. Chaffee	do		4 50		
M. S. Vankoughnet	do		69 30		
A. W. Taylor	do		90 00		
L. Cantin	Three days board allowance		2 25		
J. P. Wright	Expenses moving family and effects from File Hills to Regina		39 55		
	Carried forward		31,255 66	107,026 78	135,849 71

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		31,255 66	107,026 78	135,849 71
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Travelling Expenses—Continued.				
	J. Taylor	For Board allowance		10 00		
	A. C. Patterson	Travelling expenses		15 70		
	C. W. H. Sanders	do		12 05		
	J. M. Scott	do		19 35		
	J. G. Scott	do		11 40		
	A. J. McNeill	do		306 70		
	J. V. Kildahl	do		47 50		
	H. A. Carruthers	do		400 85		
	P. Hourie	do		46 00		
	J. A. Sutherland	do		13 00		
	D. McIntosh	do		3 75		
	S. Swinford	do		4 00		
	S. Hockley	do		9 00		
	W. D. Perley	do		7 50		
	C. Lawford	do		34 65		
	H. B. Hodgins	do		19 90		
	W. Chaffee	do		8 25		
	D. T. Thompson	do		1 50		
	J. Pritchard	do		13 00		
	J. Carney	do		82 50		
	Str. Weindigo	Passage of Chief		4 00		
	N. W. Coal & Nav. Co.	Transport of officials		19 50		
	A. McKay	Transport of Inspector Betournay from Onion Lake to Saddle Lake		25 00		
	Rev. Pére Gendreau	Travelling expenses from 26th June to 22nd September, 1888, on trip through North-West Territories		729 65		
	H. Belanger	Transport of W. Gow while paying arrears of annuity		51 75		
	Manitoba & N.-W. Ry Co	Railway fares of officials		14 95		
	J. A. Markle	Paid railway fares of Indians		1 20		
	J. Cameron	Board of Indians		2 25		
	F. Otton	Transport of officials		45 00		
	Leeson & Scott	do		227 60		
	C. P. Railway Co.	Transport of Officials and Indians		1,867 56		
	Hudsons Bay Co	Linseed, oats and other supplies		79 64		

do	Transport of Official		143 66		
do	Expenses in connection with paying arrears of annuity for 1886, to half breeds		214 15		
J. Sampson	6 bushels barley		6 00		
Royal Stage Line	Transport of Mr. Pocklington, McLeod to Lethbridge		7 00		
F. Shaw	Transport of W. Anderson, furniture and family, Edmonton to Calgary		118 10		
W. Anderson	Transport of family, Edmonton to Regina		154 70		
A. A. Doig	Board of O'Brien at Regina, 2 days		4 00		
O. Derome	Ferriage		3 50		
A. P. Fisher	do		25 00		
G. Fisher	do		4 50		
T. Lacier	do		14 20		
J. L. S. Letellier	do		2 50		
A. Mackay	Paid ferriage		3 00		
R. S. McKenzie	do		0 75		
Rev. Pere Fourmond	Ferriage		1 50		
J. H. Storer	do		50 05		
J. Wilson	Paid ferriage		1 75		
R. S. McKenzie	Paid expenses of farmer and horse while at exhibition with Indians		7 25		
F. Ogletree	Advance to constable		10 00		
C. McKillop	Expenses incurred while prosecuting trespassers		23 35		
L. Kelly	Travelling expenses		10 00		
S. Beach	Horse hire		7 50		
J. Pritchard	do		68 00		
J. Baptiste	do		13 50		
Indian	do		9 75		
R. Johnston	do		36 00		
Connell & Burke	do		7 25		
R. C. McDonald	do		4 00		
C. Howson	do		64 00		
J. R. Renson	do		36 00		
H. H. Sanderson	do		17 50		
T. McCaugherty	do		20 00		
J. D. Sibbald & Co	Oats and bran		131 64		
T. Copeland	Oats		3 00		
J. Sedgewick	do		12 00		
W. Tait	do		37 40		
Betts & Gwynne	do		14 00		
J. Hollis	do		4 25		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Oats and hay		62 60		
Hargrave & Sissons	Oats		9 50		
M. McCauley	Oats and horse hire		97 20		
J. Kelly	do hay		47 75		
J. Gibbons	Oats		22 95		
F. Dreavor	do		9 34		
Walters & Baker	do		85 02		
W. Ward	do		12 75		
	Carried forward		37,028 22	107,026 78	135,849 71

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		37,028 22	107,026 78	135,849 71
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Travelling Expenses—Concluded.				
	T. Meredith	For oats		18 25		
	Ross Bros	do		18 52		
	D. F. Jelly	do		26 71		
	A. Gaddée	do		6 44		
	G. Powell	do		37 78		
	B. Joyful	do		5 35		
	T. Langley	do		15 00		
	G. Fee	do		22 75		
	R. Green	do		10 50		
	J. Bannerman	do		45 48		
	J. Smith	do		30 00		
	W. H. Murray	do		45 00		
	Indians	Hay, oats and bran		890 87		
	A. D. McNab	do		40 00		
	A. Macdonald	do bran and oats		43 30		
	J. Stevenson	do		30 00		
	G. Dreavor	do		9 00		
	H. Keith	do		100 00		
	A. McDonald	do		85 00		
	J. F. Smith	1 ton bran		25 00		
	J. Aylwin	Hay and oats		47 50		
	Joyner & Elkington	Bran		10 00		
	E. Johnstone	Hay		2 50		
	Smith & Brigham	Bran		4 25		
	H. Gill	do		2 50		
	M. McDonald	Hay		20 00		
	R. L. Brannan	Feed and stabling		10 25		
	Atherton & Thorburn	Stabling, feed and horse hire		73 06		
	T. H. Stedman	Feed, stabling do		231 25		
	Donaldson & Pembridge	Feed and stabling		6 50		
	J. F. Smith	do		48 25		
	R. Johnston	do		2 25		
					38,991 48	

	Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage				
Lévis "Le Quotidien" ..	For Advertising		2 80		
Welland "Telegraph" ..	do		6 00		
Montreal "Shareholder"	do		30 00		
Winnipeg "Call"	do		114 50		
Qu'Appelle "Progress".	do		93 40		
Toronto "Canadian Advance"	do		12 00		
Meaford "Mirror"	do		17 00		
Toronto "Merchant and Manufacturer"	do		12 00		
Toronto "World"	do		102 00		
Brockville "Times"	do		48 00		
Brighton "Ensign"	do		13 20		
Hagersville "News"	do		13 20		
Toronto "Dominion Mechanical and Milling News"	do		18 00		
Thornbury "News"	do		7 80		
Macleod "Gazette"	do		60 40		
Bryson "Equity"	do		7 80		
Winnipeg "Siftings" ...	do		53 70		
Medicine Hat "Times".	do		87 40		
Toronto "Catholic Review"	do		30 00		
St. Catharines "Journal"	do		57 00		
Seaforth "Sun"	do		17 40		
Peterborough "Review"	do		48 00		
St. Thomas "Times"	do		30 00		
St. Boniface "Le Manitoba"	do		91 68		
Morrisburgh "Courier".	do		17 40		
Montreal "Gazette"	do		66 00		
Owen Sound "Times" ..	do		15 00		
Canadian "Militia Gazette"	do		30 00		
Windsor "Review"	do		19 80		
Sherbrooke "LePionnier"	do		19 80		
Mount Forest "Representative"	do		13 20		
Mitchell "Advocate" ...	do		17 40		
Guelph "Herald"	do		57 00		
Smith's Falls "Independent"	do		7 80		
Toronto "National'	do		30 00		
Whitby "Gazette"	do		16 20		
Stratford "Herald"	do		45 60		
		Carried forward	1,348 48	146,018 26	135,849 71

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		1,348 48	146,018 26	135,849 71
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage—Continued.				
	Almonte "Times"	For Advertising		17 40		
	Picton "Gazette"	do		13 20		
	Napanee "Beaver"	do		17 56		
	London "Catholic Record"	do		27 00		
	Sherbrooke "Gazette"	do		17 40		
	Gananoque "Journal"	do		13 20		
	Collingwood "Enterprise Messenger"	do		15 60		
	Orillia "Packet"	do		17 40		
	Fraserville "Le Jour"	do		8 40		
	St. Catharines "Visitor"	do		9 00		
	Goderich "Star"	do		16 20		
	Toronto "Canadian Manufacturer"	do		27 00		
	Hamilton "Spectator"	do		48 00		
	Toronto "Presbyterian News"	do		30 00		
	New Hamburgh "Independent"	do		4 80		
	Galt "Reporter"	do		13 20		
	Montreal "Le Monde"	do		65 00		
	Windsor "Clarion"	do		17 40		
	Calgary "Herald"	do		252 40		
	"Courier du Canada"	do		33 00		
	Kingston "News"	do		82 80		
	Hamilton "Stock Journal"	do		21 60		
	North Sydney "Herald"	do		20 40		
	Dunnville "Gazette"	do		6 00		
	Prince Albert "Times"	do		83 45		
	"La Minerve"	do		66 00		
	Port Hope "Times"	do		17 40		
	L'Orignal "Advertiser"	do		16 80		

"The Colonial Standard"	do			4 40		
Markham "Sun"	do			19 80		
"Canadian Magazine"	do			12 30		
"Saskatchewan Herald"	do			71 50		
Quebec "Le Canadein"	do			12 00		
Quebec "L'Evénement"	do			12 00		
Edmonton "Bulletin"	do			61 20		
Montreal "Journal of Commerce"	do			30 00		
Chatham "Planet"	do			18 00		
Regina "Leader"	do			115 44		
Rapid City "Spectator"	do			33 48		
Selkirk "Record"	do			27 90		
Minnedosa "Tribune"	do			32 74		
Moosomin "Courier"	do			38 32		
Winnipeg "North-West Review"	do			50 76		
Brandon "Mail"	do			32 10		
Fort Qu'Appelle "Vidette"	do			59 50		
Ottawa "Citizen"	do			34 80		
Lethbridge "News"	do			31 60		
Morden "Monitor"	do			27 90		
Winnipeg "Sun"	do			38 40		
Hull "Dispatch"	do			10 80		
Aylmer "Times"	do			9 60		
Ottawa "Le Canada"	do			34 80		
"La Vallée d'Ottawa"	do			34 80		
Portage la Prairie "Review"	do			49 52		
Toronto "News"	do			54 00		
Canadian "Mining Review"	do			6 00		
Alexandria "Gl'garrian"	do			9 00		
Lévis "Le Quotidien"	do			50 40		
Cobourg "Sentinel Star"	do			9 60		
Belleville "Intelligencer"	do			30 00		
Arnprior "Chronicle"	do			9 60		
Dundas "Standard"	do			9 60		
Brantford "Courier"	do			25 20		
Birtle "Observer"	do			12 60		
Pilot Mound "Observer"	do			11 10		
St. Mary's "Journal"	do			9 60		
Shawville "Equity"	do			12 00		
Stratford "Times"	do			9 60		
Strathroy "Dispatch"	do			9 60		
Acton "Free Press"	do			8 40		
Richmond Hill "York Herald"	do			8 40		
		Carried forward		3,514 45	146,018 26	135,849 71

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		3,514 45	146,018 26	135,849 71
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage—Continued.				
	Toronto "Canadian Baptist"	For Advertising		10 80		
	Petrolia "Advertiser"	do		9 60		
	Brantford "Telegram"	do		20 40		
	Berlin "News"	do		25 20		
	Bradford "Witness"	do		10 80		
	Montreal "Traitd'Union"	do		12 00		
	Oshawa "Vindicator"	do		9 60		
	London "Free Press"	do		39 60		
	Carleton Place "Central Canadian"	do		9 60		
	Caledonia "Grand River Sachem"	do		7 20		
	Quebec "Mercury"	do		34 80		
	Ottawa "Journal"	do		34 80		
	"The Nor West Farmer"	do		39 60		
	The Manitoba "Free Press"	do		170 50		
	Pembroke "Standard"	do		9 60		
	Waterloo "Canadian Farmer's Friend"	do		7 20		
	Eganville "Enterprise"	do		9 60		
	New Hamburg "Volksblatt"	do		9 60		
	Fraserville "Progress"	do		10 80		
	Toronto "Irish Canadian"	do		18 00		
	Toronto "Advertiser"	do		18 00		
	Sarnia "Canadian"	do		9 60		
	Cornwall "Standard"	do		12 00		
	Calgary "Tribune"	do		31 20		
	Exeter "Times"	do		9 60		
	Peterborough "Canada Lumberman"	do		9 00		

Welland "Telegraph"...	do		7 20		
"Journal de Québec"...	do		31 20		
Toronto "Sentinel".....	do		12 00		
Toronto "Empire".....	do		81 00		
Toronto "Hardware"...	do		12 00		
Toronto "Canadian Grocer".....	do		12 00		
Toronto "Monetary Times".....	do		18 00		
Prescott "Messenger"..	do		9 60		
Toronto "Dominion Churchman".....	do		18 00		
Smith's Falls "News"..	do		9 60		
Burland Lithographic Co.	Lithographing annuity tickets		73 60		
The "Call" Printing Co.	Printing		2 00		
Queen's Printer.....	do		2,617 39		
P. Lamont.....	Supplies of stationery		47 30		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Ink		12 50		
Thomson Bros.....	Ink and memorandum book		12 00		
Smith & Fergusson.....	Paper and pen for cyclostyle		5 40		
C. H. Black.....	Sundry supplies		26 75		
A. Macdonald.....	Mucilage		0 40		
R. D. McNaughton.....	Ink and mucilage		0 95		
S. H. Caswell.....	do		5 75		
E. J. Cann.....	do		4 25		
G. C. Mortimore.....	do and mucilage		15 50		
H. Wood.....	do		1 20		
Linton Bros.....	do		7 00		
C. J. Atkinson.....	do for cyclostyle		4 00		
A. McKay.....	do		2 50		
A. Campbell.....	do		3 55		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill..	do		5 20		
Fergusson & Co.....	do		1 85		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Stationery		2 00		
Government Stationery Office.....	do		1,894 54		
Telegraph & Signal Service.....	Telegrams		83 67		
C. P. R., Telegraph Co..	do		1,057 20		
H. Richardson.....	do		8 15		
A. J. McNeill.....	Paid telegrams		0 45		
H. L. Reynolds.....	Paid Telegrams		1 65		
J. Wilson.....	do		0 45		
J. A. Markle.....	do		2 31		
M. Begg.....	do		6 65		
J. C. Irvine.....	For Postage stamps		530 00		
Postmaster, Macleod....	do		60 00		
J. Aylwin.....	do		40 02		
	Carried forward		10,849 93	146,018 26	135,849 71

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		10,849 93	146,018 26	135,849 71
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage—Continued.				
	G. C. King	For Postage stamps		40 00		
	R. Richardson	do		15 00		
	H. Wood	do		50 00		
	P. Beaupré	do		45 00		
	A. Von Lindeburgh	do		49 65		
	T. Hislop	do		34 00		
	R. Patterson	do		88 70		
	R. Crawford	do		24 18		
	A. McKay	do		18 00		
	A. D. Osborne	do		30 00		
	J. A. McLaughlin	do		11 50		
	A. Fisher	do		36 00		
	W. Sutherland	do		44 00		
	J. Henderson	do		206 36		
	D. J. Campbell	do		10 00		
	E. N. Maltby	do		15 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	do		0 44		
	J. A. Whitmore	do		414 50		
	R. B. Way	do		5 25		
	H. Richardson	do		50 08		
	F. D. Wilson	do		16 00		
	P. Finn	do		3 00		
	A. Wood	do		10 00		
	V. Beaupré	do		15 00		
	W. G. Gow	Paid for postage stamps		5 25		
	M. Begg	do		10 00		
	R. S. McKenzie	do		3 00		
	J. Finlayson	do		7 00		
	G. McPherson	do		7 35		
	F. Ogletree	do		47 43		
					12,161 62	
		Rent, Light and Fuel.				
	J. A. Markle	For Rent of office, 1st April, 1888, to 30th June, 1889		250 00		

A. M. Muckle	do 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889		200 00		
F. Ogletree	do do do		200 00		
H. Martineau	do do do		200 00		
G. McPherson	do 1st July to 20th December, 1888		94 00		
R. J. N. Pither	do 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889		200 00		
J. McIntyre	do do do		200 00		
A. Mackay	do do do		200 00		
J. Reader	do do do	200 00			
	Less—Travelling expenses, Grand Rapids to Winnipeg	21 10			
			178 90		
Hudson Bay Co	Rent of Winnipeg office, 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889		800 00		
J. McCracken	Rent of office, 1st October, 1888, to 31st March, 1889		100 00		
J. M. Skelton	do Battleford		70 00		
G. T. Marsh	Rent of house for Interpreter		62 50		
T. E. Martin	do do		48 00		
G. A. Montgomery	do do		72 00		
H. Wood	Rent of Post Office box		1 75		
R. Gibson	do storehouse at Birtle		130 00		
W. Anderson	do site for storehouse		21 25		
Hudson's Bay Co	do buildings at Fort Pelly		80 00		
S. Steinhauer	do house used by farmer at Whitefish Lake		30 00		
F. Otton	do room for reception of Indians at Battleford		133 35		
P. Prince	do storehouse at Long Plain		15 00		
J. Cameron	do do Swan Lake		12 00		
L. Thompson	do do Victoria		24 00		
Bell Telephone Co	do telephones		86 00		
W. Sutherland	do Post Office box		1 00		
J. A. Whitmore	do do		5 00		
J. A. Kerr	43 galls. coal oil		21 57		
Hudson Bay Co	4 do		3 65		
Indians	Wood		1,202 30		
D. McFayden	do		7 50		
J. Moore	do		15 50		
R. S. Cook	do		16 17		
D. McLeod	do		9 00		
Hudson Bay Co	do		9 00		
H. Reed	Fuel and light allowance, 3rd August, 1888, to 30th June, 1889		273 39		
R. S. McKenzie	Paid for wood permit		0 50		
Smith & Fergusson	76 tons coal		1,053 70		
N.-W. Coal and Navigation Co	90½ tons soft coal		316 75		
Mainwaring & Wright	7 tons coal		91 00		
H. LeJeune	24,435 lbs. coal		103 84		
J. Kelly	10¾ tons coal		64 50		
W. T. Ramsay	10 do		80 00		
				6,683 12	
	Carried forward			164,863 00	135,849 71

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	.....	.....	164,863 00	135,849 71
		Expenses—*Continued.*				
		Agency Expenses.				
	Walrond Ranche Co.	For 890 lbs. beef for Agents' rations	Delivered under contract.	63 12		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	4,121 do do		279 12		
	Leeson & Scott	180 do do		16 20		
	Hull, Trounce & Co.	900 do do		72 00		
	J. Hollis	2,160 do do		151 20		
	J. P. Dill	1,080 do do		74 25		
	H. R. Lambert	3,240 do do		226 80		
	J. Turton	1,310 do do		91 70		
	Cochrane Ranche Co.	240 do do		15 81		
	W. Fielders	1,800 do do		180 00		
	W. J. Barker	1,800 do do		220 50		
	M. S. Inglis	2,160 do do		216 00		
	Wyld & Bourke	2,880 do do		201 60		
	E. Carss	1,528 do do		122 24		
	Ogilvie Milling Co.	390 sacks flour for Agents' rations		1,166 71		
	Regina Milling Co.	177 do do		412 00		
	Moose Mountain Trading Company	24 do do		54 00		
	Joyner & Elkington	65 do do		124 65		
	I. G. Baker & Co	6,019 lbs. bacon for agents' rations		893 26		
	W. Hargrave	Rent of post office drawer		3 00		
	W. Stobart & Co.	Medicines for horses		2 40		
	Smith & Ferguson	Sundries		12 75		
	J. Reader	Sundry expenses		52 37		
	W. Maclean	Condition powders		4 50		
	F. Oliver	Subscription to Edmonton "Bulletin," Regina office		4 00		
	W. Cruickshank	Sundries		3 30		
	"Globe" Printing Co.	Subscription, Regina office		5 00		
	"Mail" Printing Co	do do		5 00		
	"Manitoba Free Press"	do do		5 00		
	Regina "Leader"	do do		4 00		
	S. H. Caswell	1 horse shoe knife		0 55		
	O. Hall	Medicines for horse		1 90		
	T. Oram	2 barrels		6 00		

E. B. Read	Supplies		10 00		
J. Bannerman	Sundries		1 94		
orris & Carey	1 cow		50 00		
A. Cameron	1 do		30 00		
A. Macdonald	1 tin walnut stain		0 35		
Winnipeg "Call"	Subscription, Regina office		5 00		
J. R. Reilly & Co	Office furniture and repairs		149 96		
W. G. Pettingell	Sundries		13 15		
Joyner & Elkington	Oats		30 11		
Chief Enoch	Hay		18 00		
E. R. Rogers	Sundry supplies		69 30		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Sundries		10 05		
Winnipeg "Sun"	Subscription, Regina office		5 00		
R. D. McNaughton	Sundries		2 45		
J. W. Smith	do		145 25		
"Saskatchewan Herald"	Subscription, Regina office		2 50		
P. Lamont	Sundry supplies		156 68		
D. J. Campbell	Rent of post office		10 00		
R. B. Fergusson	Furniture, matting and repairs		215 33		
Hudsons Bay Co	Contract and other supplies for agents' rations		4,143 51		
J. A. Kerr	Sundries		321 75		
A. F. Grady	Sundry supplies		4 25		
Tinning & Hoskins	do		59 76		
Walters & Baker	45 lbs. sugar		5 85		
I. G. Baker & Co	Contract and other supplies		781 98		
Mulholland & Bros	1 filter and lightning rods		46 75		
R. T. Barker	Furniture		20 00		
Merrick & Anderson	Contract supplies		180 17		
O. Hall	Medicines		1 25		
J. McNiven	1 pig		6 00		
N. L. Piper & Son	Contract supplies		76 78		
S. J. Stemhorn	Clocks and repairs		97 50		
H. Robertson	Hinges		1 50		
L. O. Davis	Sundries		3 55		
T. J. Agnew	do		32 75		
Scott & Leslie	Furniture and other supplies		144 85		
S. & H. Borbridge	Harness supplied under contract		37 21		
J. C. Irvine	Rent of post offiee drawer		11 00		
J. Hose	1 office lamp		1 65		
G. G. Wood & Co	1 letter press		9 10		
Ross Bros	Sundry supplies		7 75		
Routh & Love	Medicines		0 40		
E. & C. Gurney Co	1 Union scale and other supplies		24 02		
J. H. Ashdown	1 fire pot and other supplies		37 60		
C. J. Atkinson	Subscription to Regina "Journal"		1 50		
D. C. Robertson	Stovepipes		8 90		
"Henderson's Pocket Gazetteer"	Subscription		1 00		
	Carried forward		11,684 33	164,863 00	135,849 71

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		11,684 33	164,863 00	135,849 71
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Agency Expenses—Concluded.				
	Henderson's Directory Co	For 3 copies of directory		15 00		
	"The North West Farmer"	Subscription for 21 copies for agents		21 00		
	"The Winnipeg Sun"	Subscription, Regina office		8 00		
	A. F. Grady	Sundries		6 10		
	J. Brown	Making furniture		12 00		
	John M. Garland	Contract supplies		112 01		
					11,858 44	
		Outfit and Repairs.				
	S. & H. Borbridge	Sundry supplies for the inspectors and the different agencies		251 53		
	J. A. Kerr	Sundry supplies		29 25		
	R. Green	3 horses for use at Regina		510 00		
	Riddell & Bell	1 horse for Edmonton Agency		130 00		
	Colonization Store Co	2 rubber sheets and other supplies		6 51		
	Hudsons Bay Co	Sundry supplies for inspectors and other officials		145 02		
	W. Henderson	1 cutter for Mr. Reynolds		30 00		
	J. R. Reilly & Co	1 provision box for Mr. Macrae		10 00		
	E. H. Irish	1 pair horse covers and surcingles		8 00		
	J. D. Sibbald & Co	1 pair buckboard springs for File Hills Agency		6 50		
	C. Howson	1 team horses and 8 buckboards		1,025 00		
	Sweet & McDonald	Sundry supplies and repairs to harness		44 00		
	J. Moody	1 mare for Onion Lake Agency		185 00		
	H. Reed	Paid for making tent		5 00		
	S. H. Caswell	For 1 tent for Mr. Jones, Fort Pelly Agency		15 00		
	A. Lindeburgh	1 team horses for Mr. Jones, Fort Pelly Agency		250 00		
	R. Johnstone	1 buckboard and harness for Mr. Jones, Fort Pelly Agency		105 00		
	J. Nixon	Sundry supplies and repairs		10 05		
	W. H. Cooper	Repairing waggon, Battleford Agency		12 00		
	A. Macdonald	1 surcingle		1 00		
	E. Nevison	Harness and sundry repairs		35 23		
	Hope & Co	1 tent and boat sails supplied Agent Martineau		60 00		
	J. R. McPhail	1 camp stove for Inspector Macrae		2 00		

W. Stobart & Co.	Sundry supplies		16 94		
J. D. Quail	Repairing buckboard at Battleford		4 00		
O. F. Orr	1 robe supplied Inspector Macrae		10 00		
R. H. Bratnober	Repairing buckboard at Duck Lake		3 50		
I. G. Baker & Co	Sundry supplies		0 40		
G. H. Perley	20 patent camp chairs		43 25		
The Winder Ranche Co.	1 team horses for Blood Agency		300 00		
Mrs. G. Dreaver	Making tents for Carlton Agency		5 50		
The Hingston-Smith Arms Co	1 toboggan for transport service, Inspector McColl		6 50		
J. A. Mitchell	1 buckboard and double and single harness for Saddle Lake Agency		165 00		
W. Cruickshank	1 pair of blankets and lining buffalo robe		4 00		
J. Reader	Paid sundry outfit supplies		25 00		
H. Keith	For Travelling outfit purchased		407 00		
G. Murdock	Harness supplied, Edmonton Agency		35 00		
T. O. Davis	2 robes supplied, Agent Finlayson		20 00		
C. E. D. Wood	Registration fees on brand		1 21		
J. P. Ford	Repairing harness, Blood Agency		14 75		
J. Looby	do Edmonton Agency		4 25		
Routh & Love	1 pair bits		0 50		
Rankin & Allen	1 robe		12 00		
R. J. N. Pither	Paid for repairs to canoe		2 00		
H. Thomas	For repairs to boat, Pas Agency		3 00		
J. McIntyre	1 canoe supplied, Mr. McColl		25 00		
S. Whitford	2 single sleighs supplied, Saddle Lake Agency		20 00		
N.-W. Mounted Police	2 horse-blankets and other supplies		7 45		
J. W. Ashdown	Sundry supplies		2 53		
J. Holtley	Painting buckboard at Regina		8 00		
J. Simpson	Repairing tent		0 75		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Oakum and pitch		4 05		
N. Milette	Making tent poles and provision chest for Mr. Forget		20 65		
I. McColl	Blacksmithing		69 25		
A. Robinson	do		5 00		
O. W. Evans	do		12 42		
J. Brown	do		5 55		
W. Latimer	do		4 00		
H. Davis	do		5 00		
G. P. Sanderson	do		27 20		
A. E. Keys	do		8 50		
H. Davies	do		2 50		
R. Garvin	do		2 70		
J. E. Daoust	do		4 50		
T. White	do		20 50		
A. McKenzie	do		1 00		
W. F. Foster	do		113 00		
T. Ormiston	do		9 35		
Jarrett Bros	do		49 50		
E. Looby	do		38 75		
	Carried forward		4,427 04	176,721 44	135,849 71

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		4,427 04	176,721 44	135,849 71
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Outfit and Repairs—Continued.				
	D. A. McDonald	For Blacksmithing		70 40		
	J. R. Marshall	do and supplies		30 25		
	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	do		9 21		
	T. Yeandle	do		2 00		
	R. S. McKenzie	Paid for shoeing horses		0 75		
	M. Begg	do horse shoes		2 00		
	H. L. Reynolds	do washers for buckboard		0 50		
	J. Clementson	do 2 halter chains		0 70		
	A. J. McNeill	do shoeing team		1 60		
	D. McIntosh	do do horse		0 80		
					4,545 25	
		Miscellaneous.				
	Ontario Bank, Ottawa	For Expenses of transfer of annuity money		12 50		
	C. Inkster	do eviction		34 80		
	F. Dufresne	Attending to cattle		8 00		
	S. Stevenson	do		8 00		
	J. Thompson	Taking charge of Indian released from asylum		40 20		
	J. Cameron	Threshing and hauling wheat		97 50		
	Stewart & Fleck	615 iron posts for reserve boundaries		813 61		
	Hudson Bay Co	Sundry supplies for agencies		3 60		
	G. Short	Inspecting cattle		5 00		
	G. Spence	2 loads hay		4 00		
	N. Hayden	Labor on Rosseau River Reserve		73 50		
	J. Archer	Threshing barley on do		15 00		
	N. & G. Hay	1 sample pan cover		1 08		
	F. Collier	Cleaning chimney and stove pipes		2 00		
	Aikins, Culver & Co.	Legal expenses		156 50		
	F. Ogletree	Repairs to Indian Council House		14 51		
	M. Sangrier	Attending to horses		3 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Keep of cow		18 00		
	Yellow Calf	20 bushels lime		6 00		

J. A. Markle	Paid witness fees		4 50		
Hudson Bay Co	Samples supplied		62 81		
do	1 ton hay for cattle		7 50		
do	Sundry supplies		7 15		
do	2,000 lbs. lime, sacks and freight		42 85		
do	Nails and files, Fort Pelly		0 70		
do	6,000 shingles		36 00		
do	Feed for cattle, Long Sault		11 00		
J. McCracken	Paid for transport of property		10 50		
Smith & Ferguson	25 lbs. paint		2 88		
J. Norris	1 cow for Saddle Lake Agency		50 00		
North-West Mounted Police	Transport of annuity money		20 30		
F. P. Conybeare	Professional services, Regina *vs.* Star Child		25 00		
R. Strahan	do do Smith		30 00		
J. R. Costigan	do do Hill		40 00		
W. Sifton	Repairing Government yacht		51 00		
E. J. Martin	Lumber and repairs for yacht shed		46 00		
Eatin	25 bushels lime		8 75		
W. Stevens	40 do		12 00		
P, A. Fisher	Threshing 850 bushels wheat, Long Plain Reserve		110 00		
W. C. McKay	2 cows for Carlton Agency		70 00		
P. G. Gray	1 cow for Edmonton Agency		50 00		
A. McBride	Nails for implement shed		7 40		
Sherlock & Freeman	24 panes of glass		3 30		
M. Morrison	5 tons hay for Hungry Hall cattle		60 00		
G. Anderson	20 bushels lime		20 00		
J. Dillon	2 ventilators and two thimbles		2 70		
P. Dakota	Services with cattle		3 00		
J. Reader	Sundry expenses, Pas Agency		21 92		
G. Dreaver	Ploughing fire-break		2 00		
F. Crapper	Glass and glazing, Regina office		17 25		
Merrick & Anderson	1 agricultural boiler (contract)		35 00		
J. A. Markle	Expenses in connection with impounded bull		16 20		
A. Dowing	Painting stable, Regina		50 00		
T. Yeandle	Blacksmithing		4 60		
Ross Bros	5 galls. boiled oil		8 75		
J. Dill	Meals for men		4 00		
L. Thompson	Ploughing fire guard, Assiniboine Reserve		100 00		
"Bad Dried Meat"	Compensation for injuries received from police scout		100 00		
F. K. Gibson	1 tin box for matches		2 50		
Rev. L. Legoff	Grant to aid in publishing grammar of the Montaignais language		300 00		
J. Peebles	Services as constable		19 75		
P. Peltier	Making roothouse		15 00		
A. Delorme	do		15 00		
J. Wrigley	Advance for provisions for destitute Indians outside treaty limits		7,000 00		
J. Burton	3 tons hay		20 10		
P. McLaren	Lumber for buildings		287 63		
	Carried forward		10,131 84	181,266 69	135,849 71

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		10,131 84	181,266 69	135,849 71
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Miscellaneous—Continued.				
	P. Daly	For Paint for buildings		44 30		
	Scott & Leslie	Boxes for annuity money		20 50		
	Mahaffey & Clinkskill	Sundry supplies		49 98		
	J. Cameron	Ploughing land, Swan Lake Reserve		60 00		
	F. Rossenbrugge	Inspecting harness		10 00		
	Manitoba "Free Press"	Cutting books		1 50		
	A. B. Cail	Ribbon for stamp		0 75		
	J. Bannerman	1,500 lbs. bran		20 00		
	Indians	Hay and horse feed		71 78		
	do	Supplies and services		75 00		
	Wright & Co	Inspecting harness made by contractors		25 00		
	J. Costello	do scales		2 05		
	Indians	Prizes taken at agricultural shows		101 75		
	R. J. N. Pither	Payment in full for buildings occupied while agent at Ft. Francis		3,700 00		
	T. McKay & Co	Inspecting samples of flour		605 00		
	T. H. McInnis	Hire of horses for threshing		25 00		
	R. Wishart	Threshing 1,654 bush. grain		82 70		
	J. Pratt	Hire of horses for threshing		12 50		
	J. Muirhead	do do		37 50		
	C. E. D. Wood	Registration fees on brands for horses, Blood and Peigan Reserves		8 50		
	E. Rose	Timber for buildings		4 00		
	A. Makookis	do		4 00		
	J. Walker	Expenses in prosecuting liquor sellers		28 60		
	J. A. MacCaul	Lumber for herd shed		21 50		
	J. T. Thomas	Threshing wheat, Yellow Quill's Reserve		12 00		
	J. M. Garland	Samples for agencies		236 57		
	D. Storey	Board of Indian, Sandy Bay		0 50		
	E. McColl	Advances for contingencies		131 87		
	L. J. A. Leveque	do		20 00		
	S. S. Phillips	Repairs to step ladder		0 75		
	A. R. Renton	Expenses in prosecuting liquor dealers		15 50		
	W. C. Hunter	do do		15 00		
	J. A. Hayes	Information, warrant and hearing cases		2 50		
	T. Doddridge	In full of all claims for erecting buildings, Duck Lake Agency		118 35		

J. R. Foster	Expenses in taking insane Indian to asylum		28 95		
P. J. McDermott	Clothing for insane Indian		8 95		
J. A. Markle	Expenses *re* insane Indian		72 76		
J. Gardner & Co	Hay for cattle and freight of same		43 64		
H. Bloomfield	Repairs to pump		46 00		
Aisaican	Cutting and hauling ice		15 00		
G. McPherson	Paid witness fees		2 00		
S. McGuirl	Keep of bull		6 00		
A. & D. C. Stewart	Keep and feed of cattle		10 50		
E. & C. Gurney	1 Union scale and freight		9 04		
Hudson Bay Co.	Samples for agencies		74 43		
Baker & Co.	Tent for injured Indian		21 30		
D. Brown	Hire of waggon		2 00		
Indian	2 loads of hay		5 00		
Ross Bros	Nails and screws		3 68		
A. F. Grady	Thimbles for chimneys		27 98		
Betts & Gwynne	16 sacks		4 00		
W. F. Foster	Blacksmithing		2 50		
A. Macdonald & Co.	Sundry supplies		6 00		
W. Robertson & Co	Cutting barley, Rosseau River Reserve		14 00		
N. Hayden	Labor on Rosseau River Reserve		57 50		
E. J. Martin	Painting Government yacht		20 00		
H. Martineau	Cash lost during a storm on Lake Winnipeg when the yacht was capsized		493 00		
W. G. Pettingell	Bluestone		2 50		
J. H. MacCaul	150 bricks for chimney		3 55		
Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine	Paid for medical attendance and medicines		19 20		
J. Favel	Stabling and feed, Sandy Bay cattle		25 00		
J. Cameron	Labor on Swan Lake Reserve		95 00		
Mortimore & Co	Lithographing maps of reserves		255 00		
H. R. McIntyre	Value of clothing lost in accident on Lake Winnipeg		30 00		
T. W. Holme	Full payment of the late Staff Surgeon Holmes claim for medical services		200 00		
Rev. J. McLean	100 copies of "The Indian"		100 00		
W. H. Cushing	Well cribbing		13 00		
Jarrett Bros	Hinges and hardware		7 95		
Dominion Coal, Coke and Transport Co.	Blacksmith's coal		24 40		
Ross Bros	Rope and axes		11 75		
J. R. Marshall	Repairs to cart, Regina		3 75		
Prince Bros.	Balance of bonus on grist mill		127 62		
C. Lewis	Services inspecting buil lings		30 00		
T. Kavanagh	Threshing oats, File Hills		32 60		
J. R. Foster	Expenses in prosecuting liquor sellers		6 00		
G. S. Hallem	Taking three affidavits		3 00		
L. Half	Digging cellar, Saddle Lake		20 00		
A. Sutherland	Placing Government yacht under cover		12 00		
D. Allen	1 broom		0 25		
	Carried forward		17,718 59	181,266 69	135,849 71

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		17,718 59	181,266 69	135,849 71
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Miscellaneous—Continued.				
	N.-W. Mounted Police	For Expenses of escort		25 00		
	A. Hayes	Three informations *re* liquor selling		1 50		
	A. Cameron	Fowls for Duck Lake agency		1 50		
	L. Marion	do do		5 00		
	Grier Bros	Threshing oats		102 00		
	Routh & Love	1,800 lbs. beef for rations, Crooked Lakes		127 80		
	G. Cox	Engraving treaty medals		1 50		
	I. G. Baker & Co	Lumber supplied buildings on Blood Reserve		218 21		
	Marlowe & Haynes	Plastering house, Blood Reserve		401 70		
	Stanbury and Colpman	Lumber for houses, Blood Reserve		1,184 29		
	M. P. Zindord	Payment of balance due on buildings, Blood and Peigan Reserves		1,957 00		
	do	Lumber for repairs, Blood Reserve		9 99		
	Redcrow	Logs for ration houses, Blood Reserve		4 00		
	J. D. Quail	1 window for cattle shed, Peigan Reserve		3 25		
	Eau Clair and Bow River Lumber Co	Lumber for house, Sarcee Reserve		310 10		
	W. H. Cushing	Windows and doors for house, Sarcee Reserve		75 69		
	A. McBride	Hardware for house, Sarcee Reserve		89 98		
	E. Grundy	Sinking well, Pasquahs Reserve		379 50		
	Fraser & Co	Lumber for buildings, Saddle Lake		66 55		
	Ross Bros	Nails and hardware for buildings at Saddle Lake		112 46		
	Fraser & Co	Lumber for grist mill, Whitefish Lake		47 60		
	Ross Bros	Nails, &c. do do		45 82		
	J. Seenum	Lumber for building, Reserve 128		116 00		
	Moore & Macdowall	Lumber for building, Saddle Lake		240 20		
	Mooswah	Timber for interpreters house, Saddle Lake		64 10		
	J. McDonald	Sashes and frames for interpreters house, Saddle Lake		33 00		
	P. G. Gray	Shingles for interpreters house, Saddle Lake		27 00		
	Baptiste	60 bush. lime, Moosomins Reserve, Battleford		36 00		
	T. Dewan	Brick, Moosomins Reserve, Battleford		7 00		
	J. G. Olivier	2 doors for kitchen, Battleford		8 00		
	Mahaffey & Clinkskill	Sundries for building, Battleford		2 40		
	Prince Bros	Lumber for building, Battleford		164 77		
	J. D. O'Neill	Plastering storehouse, Battleford		20 00		
	Prince Bros	Lumber for storehouse, Sweet Grass Reserve		34 70		

R. C. Macdonald	Building houses and repairing buildings on farms at Battleford		1,324 00		
E. F. Strang	Shingles for ration house, Peace Hills		20 00		
Sampson	Lumber and repairs, Peace Hills		78 00		
R. McKinnon	Brick and sand, Peace Hills		20 00		
J. Bull	Lumber for buildings, Peace Hills		54 00		
W. Humberstone	Brick for kitchen, Peace Hills		20 00		
Moore & Macdowall	Lumber for buildings, Peace Hills		124 24		
Ross Bros	Tar paper and nails, Peace Hills		19 20		
J. Pot	800 ft. plank, Peace Hills		25 00		
J. Ross	Completing building, Peace Hills		50 75		
S. A. Ramsay	1 pump, Stony Reserve		30 80		
D. Erskine	Completing issuer's house and shed, Sarcee Reserve		285 00		
H. Kennedy	Digging well at Sarcee Reserve		70 00		
D. C. Robertson	Supplies for farm house, Peace Hills		39 41		
E. R. Rogers	do do		16 60		
Hudson Bay Co	Lumber for kitchen, Peace Hills		56 92		
P. G. Gray	Shingles for buildings, Peace Hills		96 00		
E. R. Rogers	Supplies for stable, Blackfoot Agency		280 46		
Royal City Planing Mill	Lumber for building do		264 65		
Eau Claire & Bow River Lumber Co	Timber for root house do		66 11		
J. A. MacCaul	Lumber for building, Muscowpetung Agency		55 51		
B. Henri	Putting up shed, Crooked Lakes Agency		3 00		
Moore & Macdowall	Lumber for building, Duck Lake		39 48		
J. L. Johnston	Hardware do do		1 50		
Baptiste	Digging well, Carlton		28 00		
A. Macdonald	Repairs to buildings, Onion Lake		18 75		
Moore & Macdowall	Lumber for buildings, Edmonton		189 06		
F. Janeau	Window sashes do do		23 16		
D. R. Fraser & Co	Shingles and scantling do		5 28		
A. Macdonald & Co	Lumber for buildings, Alexander's Reserve, Edmonton		126 29		
P. G. Gray	Shingles and lumber, Stony Reserve		50 12		
Lamoureaux Bros	Lumber for buildings do		88 96		
A. Macdonald & Co	Nails and hardware for buildings, Edmonton		54 98		
Ross Bros	Paint and supplies do do		51 67		
R. D. NcNaughton	Lumber for buildings, Moose Mountain		71 32		
G. Pollock	Digging 2 wells, Assiniboine Agency		52 00		
D. Maclean	Lumber for wells do		26 75		
W. R. Boyd	1 pump, complete do		18 00		
J. H. McCaul	Lumber for buildings do		54 00		
Indian	Labor on root house, File Hills		5 00		
J. B. Sandford	Painting and repairs do		17 00		
J. Zinkan	Building storehouse do		200 00		
Smith & Fergusson	Paint and putty do		26 38		
J. Dillon	Eavetroughing do		24 00		
J. H. MacCaul	Lumber for buildings do		22 28		
Mahaffey & Clinkskill	45 bush. lime do do		18 00		
Brine McDonald & Co	Lumber for storehouse do		102 87		
	Carried forward		27,931 70	181,266 69	135,849 71

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		27,931 70	181,266 69	135,849 71
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Miscellaneous—Concluded.				
	J. B. Sandford	For Completing carpenter work, storehouse, File Hills		80 00		
	Sutherland & Atherton	Nails and freighting, File Hills		5 25		
	J. R. Reilly & Co.	9 storm windows do		23 50		
	Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co.	Lumber for buildings		231 34		
	J. Brown	Building addition to kitchen, Touchwood		125 00		
	J. A. MacCaul	Lumber for stable, Regina		313 30		
	J. R. Reilly & Co.	Window sashes for stable, Regina		4 00		
	J. W. Smith	Hinges, screws, &c. do do		19 80		
	National M'f'g Co.	9 Union Jacks for chiefs		33 96		
	J. R. Cruckshank	5 yards cotton		0 50		
	P. Lamont	Batteries and electric bells		7 25		
	J. Grierson	Lumber for repairs		15 00		
	J. Johnstone	Expenses as constable, St. Peter's		25 95		
	Dominion Express Co.	Express charges		262 67		
	Sundry Persons	Freighting supplies		2,671 68		
	Hudson Bay Company	Commission on advances		129 49		
	Bank of Montreal	do		239 08		
	Brine, McDonald & Co.	do		48 93		
	Brown & Curry	do		44 54		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	do		161 47		
	S. H. Caswell	do		80 65		
	A. McDonald & Co.	do		6 90		
	P. Pruden	do		2 00		
	A. Hamelin	do		1 00		
	D. W. Cumming	do		1 50		
				32,466 46		

		Less—Value of hay purchased for Indians	11 50		
		Express charges on samples returned	2 10		
				13 60	32,452 86
		Total Expenditure			213,719 55
		Over expended			77,869 84

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

N.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts,	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Agency Buildings.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 51 Vic., c. 2	.....	.....	.....	21,075 00
		Balance from 1887-88	.....	.....	.....	12,461 90
						33,536 90
		Expenditure.				
		Crooked Lakes Agency.				
51 Vic., c. 2	J. Clementson	For Sundry supplies	.....	5 30		
	Routh & Love	Hardware and lumber	.....	113 27		
	C. P. Railway Co	Freighting lumber	.....	342 00		
	Cameron & Kennedy	Lumber	.....	487 65		
	A. G. Thorburn	340 lbs. nails and other supplies	.....	22 86		
	Indians	Freighting bricks, lumber and other labor	.....	76 25		
	J. A. Sutherland	Expenses while selecting lumber	.....	5 65		
	J. O'Neil	Chimney safes and other supplies	.....	8 15		
	P. Peltier	Hauling lumber and sand	.....	6 50		
	J. Grierson	2,100 feet lumber	.....	72 85		
	J. R. Reilly & Co.	15 sashes	.....	38 75		
	Martin & Bettridge	600 brick delivered at Broadview	.....	13 95		
	H. Coy	Windows, doors, frames, tar paper and lumber	.....	114 38		
	T. Bawden	Labor performed	.....	24 00		
	Indians	57 bushels lime	.....	19 95		
	W. Richardson	Wages as carpenter	.....	72 00		
	J. McJannet	do do	.....	90 00		
	R. S. Ennis	Plastering and building chimney	.....	42 45		
	T. Bawden	Plastering clerk's house	.....	44 00		
	J. Joslyn	Lumber	.....	2 50		
					1,602 46	
		Assiniboine Agency.				
	S. N. Bray	1,800 feet lumber	.....	45 00		
	D. Maclean	Lumber	.....	246 97		
	Indians	Freighting lumber and brick and other labor	.....	27 61		
	E. Bunting	Wages as carpenter	.....	18 00		
	J. Conn	do do	.....	61 87		
	S. W. Bishop	do do	.....	16 88		

Crawford & Robertson..	Hardware		9 20		
W. Johnston	do		3 60		
W. D. Perley	25 bushels lime		10 00		
J. P. Dill	350 bricks		8 75		
J. R. Bunn	Plastering and building chimney		30 00		
				477 88	
	Muscowpetung's Agency.				
J. D. Sibbald & Co	92 feet fire hose and nozzle		25 00		
J. A. MacCaul	Lumber and storm sashes		120 29		
Indians	Freighting lumber and other labor		11 75		
				157 04	
	Touchwood Hills Agency				
J. Beads	For Wages as carpenter		63 75		
Indians	Freighting and other labor		200 60		
A. McNab	Cutting, hauling and hewing logs and freighting lumber		83 25		
J. Slater	do do		28 80		
C. Pratt	Digging cellar		12 00		
J. Brown	Carpenter work on farm house		120 00		
J. H. MacCaul	Building material		512 15		
A. T. Brown	Freighting lumber		14 70		
W. Clarke	Plastering farmer's houses		64 97		
T. Le Pierre	Building additions to stable and other labor		73 00		
T. Murray	20 bushels lime		7 00		
Brine, McDonald & Co..	13 storm sashes		35 75		
H. Keith	Paid for moving agency office		130 00		
				1,345 97	
	Duck Lake Agency.				
A. Peterson	For Timber for granary		116 80		
Indians	Supplying rails, posts, logs and labor		286 72		
A. Belanger	23 bushels lime		9 20		
S. W. Bishop	Wages as carpenter		39 37		
W. Stobart & Co	Nails		7 70		
W. T. Mollard	Transport of self and man from Regina to Duck Lake		47 60		
do	Wages as carpenter		256 09		
H. McGillivray	do		194 25		
B. Arcand	do and other labor		145 00		
M. Briston	do		33 00		
B. Paul	do		33 00		
J. Caron	625 feet lumber		25 00		
J. Charette	Wages		32 00		
H. Peard	Plastering house and building chimneys		237 90		
	Carried forward		1,463 63	3,583 35	33,536 90

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		1,463 63	3,583 35	33,536 90
		Duck Lake Agency—Concluded.				
	W. McKay	86½ bushels lime		34 60		
	J. L. Johnston	Nails, tar paper and other supplies		77 35		
	T. J. Agnew	Sundry supplies		146 29		
	J. R. McPhail	do		11 17		
	Hudson Bay Co	Paint, oil and other supplies		25 45		
	A. & W. B. Goodfellow	Doors, sashes and lumber		131 50		
	X. Batoche	1 package screws		0 75		
	D. Sanderson	Compensation for dwelling-house, storehouse and stable on J. Smith's Reserve		45 00		
	D. Milligan	Wages while painting buildings		20 00		
	F. Bowdrie	do do and other labor		51 43		
	E. Waldo	Lumber		1,142 64		
	E. J. Cann	Sundry supplies		12 39		
	D. Miller	Wages		17 50		
	W. Stevens	12 bushels lime		4 80		
	F. Drevor	Wages		8 50		
	J. Willson	Paid for repairs to chimney		1 00		
	Moore & MacDonald	Lumber		275 70		
	Sundry persons	Freighting lumber and other supplies		326 48		
					3,796 18	
		Onion Lake Agency.				
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	For 3 windows		10 50		
	Lamoreux Bros	Lumber		579 90		
	O. J. Klotz	1,000 feet lumber		25 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Hardware and other supplies		54 70		
	W. Cummings	8 storm windows		16 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		1 04		
					687 14	
		Carleton Agency.				
	G. Isbester	For Wages as carpenter		32 00		
	W. Chaffee	Wages		60 00		
	T. J. Agnew	Sundry supplies		600 85		

Indians	Sundry labor performed		514 62		
R. McIver	Balance for erection of storehouse		418 00		
H. Piers	Wages as carpenter		85 00		
G. Dreaver	Lumber, logs and tar paper		21 44		
J. Dreaver	318 bushels lime		171 00		
T. McKay	20,000 shingles		100 00		
C. Thompson	4,400 feet lumber		132 00		
W. Duquette	Logs and posts, and other labor performed		46 50		
J. Ellis	Wages		22 00		
D. McGregor	do		98 00		
J. L. Johnstone & Co.	Nails and shingles		25 75		
J. Black	Wages as carpenter		42 00		
E. Johnstone	Wages		4 00		
Moore & MacDowall	Lumber		1,027 67		
Rev. J. McKay	9 flatted logs		9 00		
F. N. Turner	Wages as carpenter		111 50		
W. Sanderson	40 posts		4 00		
J. Ledoux	Wages		10 00		
D. McGregan	Erecting dwelling-house, storehouse and stable at Muskeg Lake		600 00		
A. McDonald	Wages as carpenter		246 00		
W. Badger	Plastering		2 50		
Hans Neilson	do		340 00		
J. B. Lefond	53 house-logs		26 50		
W. Sandison	Sawing joists		14 00		
J. W. Paquette	830 bricks		9 13		
G. Morrisette	Wages		3 25		
Sundry persons	Freighting		751 40		
				5,528 11	
	Total Expenditure				13,594 78
	Unexpended				19,942 12

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

Return "C" with Subsidiary Statements.

STATEMENT of Transactions in connection with Trust Fund during the Year ended 30th June, 1889.

—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance at the credit of this fund on 30th June, 1888	.....	3,324,234 62
Government grant	38,539 81	
Collections on account of land sales, timber dues, dues on stone quarried, rents, fines and fees during the year	194,258 30	
Interest accrued during the year on the funds in the hands of the Dominion Government	161,523 36	
		394,321 47
		3,718,556 09
Expenditure during the year	.....	289,765 53
Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	3,428,790 56
NOTE—		
Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,428,790 56	
Balance on 30th June, 1889, as shown by the Auditor General's Report	3,345,051 44	
A difference of	83,739 12	
And composed of, viz. :—		
Amount in dispute, see Auditor General's Report of 1888, page—E 28	.....	80,336 52
Interest on $80,336.52, for one year at 4 per cent	.....	3,213 46
Amount credited Indian Trust Fund in 1877, and now in dispute, owing to the decision of the Provincial Treasurers in the autumn of 1888	.....	198 14
		83,739 12

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. No. 1.

DR. BATCHEWANA Indians in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,782 88	
Balance on 30th June, 1888		447 24	Land and timber sales	351 95	
Salaries.			Rents, &c		1,035 00
			Interest on invested capital		53 44
Chief Nubenagooching		100 00			
Rev. Thos. Ouillet		200 00			
J. A. Reid, M.D		85 65			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Medicines and medical attendance		94 60			
Percentage on collections, carried to the credit of Management Fund	35 20	62 10			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,099 63	98 85			
	2,134 83	1,088 44		2,134 83	1,088 44
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,099 63	98 85

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 2.

Dr. CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
Noah Assance, chief		12 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	57,324 36	687 04
P. H. Spohn, physician		150 00	Land and timber sales	92 86	
A. McCue, secretary		30 00	Rents, &c		92 96
L. Assance, messenger		2 50	Interest on invested capital		2,800 60
Samuel Assance, chief		37 50			
Wellington Assance		7 50			
Pensions.					
Mrs. J. Assance		12 50			
Thos. Sky		12 00			
Nancy Shingwakouse		12 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Cost of vaccine		6 00			
Distribution of interest moneys		2,574 49			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	11 78	10 07			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	57,405 44	714 04			
	57,417 22	3,580 60		57,417 22	3,580 60
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	57,405 44	714 04

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 3.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
D. Craddock, teacher	.....	250 00
Miss E. Culbert, teacher	.....	187 50
E. A. Jones, teacher	.....	125 00
Isabella McIver, teacher	.....	72 92
A. J. Longford, teacher	.....	75 00
W. B. McGregor, chief	.....	187 50
Jas. Toman, chief	.....	75 00
F. Lamorandière, secretary	.....	150 00
Wm. Solomon, councillor	.....	30 00
J. Akiwenzie do	.....	30 00
J. Wahbezee do	.....	30 00
Mike Johnson, messenger	.....	20 00
J. Akiwenzie, jr., sexton	.....	12 48
F. Elliott, caretaker	.....	50 00
H. Wigle, physician	.....	350 00
D. Black, councillor	.....	30 00
S. James, forest warden	.....	40 00
F. Snake, sexton	.....	25 00
Pensions.		
Mrs. B. Onadjiwon	.....	20 00
Mrs. J. Smith	.....	20 00
Mrs. A. Ashkewee	.....	20 00
J. Dusonagon	.....	20 00
Mary A. York	.....	20 00
P. J. Kegedonce	.....	75 00
Wm. Angus	.....	75 00
John Wahbadick	.....	50 00
Thos. Sky	.....	10 00
D. E. Elliott	.....	40 00
Carried forward	.....	2,090 40

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	350,566 95	3,541 45
Land and timber sales	10,350 90	
Rents, fines, &c	.....	138 75
Grant by Parliament to supplement Chief Wm. McGregor's salary	.....	50 00
Refund from interest moneys to meet cost of repairs to Methodist church	.....	199 25
Refund on account of loan to Chas. Megis	.....	25 00
Interest on invested capital	.....	15,943 68
Refund from interest moneys on account of loan to pay debts	1,318 92	
Carried forward	362,236 77	19,898 13

RETURN C.—*Cotinued.*

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	2,090 40	Brought forward	362,236 77	19,898 13
Sundry Disbursements.					
To the following payments :—					
Surveys	.....	23 75			
Repairs to D. Elliott's house	.....	25 00			
Legal expenses in connection with liquor prosecutions	.....	12 00			
Renewal of fishing license	.....	25 00			
Inspecting schools	.....	40 40			
Insurance	.....	49 50			
Relief	.....	50 00			
Anderson Toman, advance as a loan to assist in education	.....	50 00			
Elijah Jones, advance as a loan to assist in education	.....	125 00			
Funeral furnishings	.....	7 75			
Wood for school	.....	18 00			
Repairs to roads	.....	100 00			
Loan to pay debts of sundry Indians to merchants	3,867 48				
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	13,848 63			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1,047 38	1 48			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	357,321 91	3,431 22			
	362,236 77	19,898 13		362,236 77	19,898 13
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	357,321 91	3,431 22

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 4.

DR. CHIPPAWAS OF RAMA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
Salaries.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	52,349 48	570 32
J. B. Naningishkung, chief		75 00	Land and timber sales	765 75	
J. Williams, councillor		8 00	Rents, &c		47 80
John Kenice		8 00	Interest on invested capital		2,621 88
J. Yellowhead		8 00			
Jos. Kenice, secretary		14 00			
S. B. Naningishkung, caretaker		20 00			
Wm. Beattie, interpreter		14 00			
G. H. Corbett, physician		150 00			
Pensions.					
Jacob Shilling		12 00			
Wm. Bigwind		12 00			
Peter Jacobs		12 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Inspecting schools		14 00			
Cost of vaccine		3 64			
Funeral furnishings		102 00			
Improvements to church		60 00			
Relief		36 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	76 57	2 87			
Distribution of interest moneys		2,132 84			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	53,038 66	555 65			
	53,115 23	3,240 00		53,115 23	3,240 00
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	53,038 66	555 65

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C.—*Continued.* No. 5.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
J. H. Johnston, teacher		250 00
S. Jackson, messenger		30 00
Wm. Wawanosh, interpreter and secretary		350 00
Wilson Jacobs, chief		100 00
Jas. Manasse do		30 00
E. George		30 00
J. Nahmabin		30 00
S. Wahbemong		30 00
A. Sappah		30 00
J. Johnston		30 00
J. Chippewa, chapel steward		30 00
J. Johnston do		15 00
A. Shawano		15 00
J. Bressette		15 00
P. Williams, sexton		15 00
Pensions.		
Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh		100 00
Antoine Rodd		24 00
Mrs. T. Kashagance		24 00
Geo. Ashquagonaby		12 00
A. Nageeshig		12 00
Widow Nawang		12 00
do Sappah		12 00
do Kahbayah		12 00
do Omazenah		12 00
do Lighthouse		12 00
do Shagutchewaga		12 00
do Kaygayah		12 00
Petahney		12 00
Widow Mahcahdenequa		12 00
Mrs. Moses Henry		12 00

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	183,755 03	1,542 52
Land and timber sales	14,151 22	
Rents		88 00
Interest on invested capital		8,735 92

Sundry Disbursements.		
Inspecting schools	.....	36 75
Relief	.....	112 00
Insurance	.....	24 00
Services of interpreters	.....	33 75
do constable	.....	1 50
Funeral furnishings	.....	178 11
Medical attendance and medicines	.....	868 24
Payment of rent to Mrs. J. Kabayah	.....	15 00
Repairs to Stony Point school	.....	80 00
do culverts	.....	6 89
Pump for school house	.....	12 00
Cost of lumber	.....	75 00
Expenditure in connection with smallpox epidemic	431 10	261 58
Cleaning school house	.....	1 00
Oil, &c., for council house	.....	2 01
Stove for Kettle Point school	.....	14 00
Fuel for schools	.....	30 00
Sundries for school house	.....	55 50
Luke James, for rent of gravel pit	17 00	
Cost of construction of a ditch	1,768 87	
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	5,717 44
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1,415 11	5 28
Balance on 30th June, 1889	194,274 17	1,544 39
	197,906 25	10,366 44

	197,906 25	10,366 44
By Balance on 30th June, 1889	194,274 17	1,544 39

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 6.

DR. CHIPPEWAS of SAUGEEN in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Henry Madwayosh, chief		150 00
John Kadahgegwon do		150 00
David Root, councillor		50 00
Ralph Johnston do		30 00
John Stevens do		30 00
Caphas Kahbege do		30 00
Thomas Nagum do		30 00
Joshua Madwishmind, councillor		30 00
William Simon, sexton, six months		25 00
John Root, do		35 00
Ed. Joshua, messenger, six months		10 00
Waldron Elias, interpreter		150 00
Fraak Troonch, caretaker		30 00
Wm. Washpemong, sexton, six months		25 00
Isabella McIver, teacher		93 75
John Burr do		300 00
Thos. Wiley do		206 25
F. Campbell, physician		130 00
E. J. Madwishmind, messenger		10 00
W. S. Scott, Physician		130 00
Pensions.		
Chas. Mazhukewawedong		12 00
John Waubishkaukuming		12 00
Frank Wahbezee		12 00
John Ataugay		12 00
Wm. Nagum		12 00
Jane Wegwoss		25 00
Eliza Wadwishmind		12 00
Charlotte Sanigwobs		12 00
Widow Mukadawowa		12 00
Eliza George		12 00
Mrs. John Martin		16 00

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	276,549 06	2,702 78
Land and timber sales	7,288 80	
Rents and fines		89 00
Interest on invested capital		12,862 88

Stephen Mukosegah	.....	12 00
Widow Henry Jones	.....	12 00
J. Kahbeje	.....	12 00
Mrs. Bedford	.....	12 00
Widow Paskequowedong	.....	12 00
do Awakuoquott	.....	12 00
Mrs. Stephen Mukosegah	.....	12 00
Joshua Ahyahba	.....	12 00
Mary Majigeshig	.....	12 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Legal services *re* liquor prosecutions	.....	99 58
Repairs to school house	.....	5 50
School material	.....	11 70
Cost of delivering iron post for survey	.....	6 25
Moiety of liquor fines to informer	.....	25 00
Inspecting schools	.....	45 00
Vaccine	.....	5 00
Cost of iron posts for survey	30 23	
Sundry repairs to school house	37 04	
Cost of survey	493 20	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	740 58	5 34
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	10,824 29
Balance on 30th June, 1889	282,536 81	2,725 02
	283,837 86	15,654 66

	283,837 86	15,654 66
By Balance on 30th June, 1889	282,536 81	2,725 02

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C.—*Continued.* No. 7.

DL. CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	24,720 32	221 64
			Land and timber sales	35 14	
Salaries.			Rents	.....	181 24
			Interest on invested capital	.....	1,233 88
Chas. Bigcanoe, chief	.....	80 00			
J. Charles, jun., caretaker	.....	25 00			
Jas. Ashquabe, councillor	.....	5 00			
Jas. Charles do	.....	5 00			
Geo. McCue do	.....	5 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Medical attendance and medicines	.....	38 00			
Funeral furnishings	.....	18 68			
Cost of vaccine	.....	1 83			
Repairs to fence	.....	5 00			
Mary Snake, on account of moneys at her credit	.....	15 00			
Expenses attending council at Sarnia	.....	6 00			
Inspecting schools	.....	8 00			
Cost of vaccinating	.....	19 75			
Relief	.....	5 00			
Repairs to church	52 52				
Cost of survey	60 51				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	3 51	10 87			
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	1,108 30			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	24,638 92	280 33			
	24,755 46	1,636 76		24,755 46	1,636 76
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	24,638 92	280 33

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C.—*Continued.* No. 8.

DR. CHIPPAWAS OF THE THAMES, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
John Henry, chief		3 00
John French, chief		14 00
S. French, councillor		14 00
J. Chicken		14 00
Abel Waucaush		14 00
Moses Waucaush		14 00
E. Turner, messenger		37 48
Wm. Whiteloon		37 48
Jos. Fisher, secretary		20 00
Abel Waucaush, interpretor		12 00
E. Turner, janitor		12 00
D. Sinclair, physicain		200 00
Jos. Fisher, teacher		200 00
Scobie Logan, teacher		83 34
Nettie Orr		66 67
Jos. Fisher, chief		11 00
Emily Lightfoot, teacher		77 15
Elsie Cobban, teacher		116 66
Annie Gilbert		50 00
Pensions.		
Geo. Knotman		20 00
J. Whitetoon		15 00
Jacob Shemogan		10 00
J. Seneca		5 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Cost of handcuffs		12 00
Rents distributed		2,932 95
Material for schools		26 03
Carried forward		4,017 76

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	66,397 59	812 90
Rents and fines		3,740 59
Interest on invested capital		3,428 40
Carried forward	66,397 59	7,981 89

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 8.

DR. CHIPPAWAS OF THE THAMES, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.					
Brought forward		4,017 76	Brought forward	66,397 59	7,981 89
To the following payments :—					
Material for fencing agricultural grounds		272 32			
Funeral furnishings		217 45			
Repairs to council house and agricultural buildings		27 50			
Uniforms for band		105 00			
Cost of tiles for ditches		102 90			
Repairs to roads and bridges		14 79			
Cost of vaccine		5 81			
Services of pathmasters		12 00			
Repairs to schools		32 80			
Relief		169 42			
Provisions furnished men improving council house grounds		30 73			
Expenses of a delegation to grand council		45 00			
Cost for waterclosets for schoolhouse		86 50			
Stoves for school		13 00			
Wood for schools		109 62			
Expenses of a deputation to London in *re* lands		8 75			
Paid Jos. Grosbeck for improvements E½ N½ lot 2 in range 5		5 00			
Services of shool trustees		18 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		224 44			
Distribution of interest moneys		1,176 30			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	66,397 59	1,286 80			
	66,397 59	7,981 89		66,397 59	7,981 59
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	66,397 59	1,286 80

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 9.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Peter Thomas, teacher	.....	200 00
Jas. Sahgee, chief	.....	30 00
J. Mokowenah, councillor	.....	20 00
J. Osahgee do	.....	15 00
M. Altman do	.....	15 00
J. Pendanon do	.....	20 00
Wm. Peters, secretary	.....	37 50
J. Peters, messenger	.....	36 00
Joshua Greenbird	.....	5 00
Philip Kiyoshk	.....	5 00
Chas. Kiyoshk, secretary	.....	12 50
Henry P. Johnston, councillor	.....	7 50
Jacob Altman	.....	2 50
Pensions.		
Wauseonoquot	.....	8 00
Petwegeshig	.....	8 00
Magabawa	.....	8 00
Meshakodoqua	.....	8 00
Sarah Saginash	.....	8 00
Nanoqua	.....	8 00
Kagamoqua	.....	8 00
Widow Pingeeshanoqua	.....	8 00
Widow Azhoe	.....	8 00
Kewadenoqua	.....	8 00
Widow Shawanoo	.....	8 00
do Chiuquamoqua	.....	8 00
do A. Johnson	.....	8 00
do Quasijiwonoqua	.....	8 00
do Kiyoshk	.....	8 00
do Waingegeeshegoqua	.....	8 00
Carried forward	.....	534 00

—	Capital.	Interest.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	69,351 09	996 40
Rents	.....	987 50
Interest on invested capital	.....	3,266 32
Carried forward	69,351 09	5,250 22

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 9.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	534 00	Brought forward	69,351 09	5,250 22
Pensions—Concluded.					
To the the following payments :—					
Widow Kenewabmequa	.....	8 00			
do Kewakodoqua	.....	8 00			
do Munedoqua	.....	6 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Medical attendance and medicines	.....	158 50			
School material	.....	7 10			
Repairs to Widow Kewadenoqua's house	.....	15 00			
Funeral furnishings	.....	113 06			
Provisions for New Year's feast	.....	5 00			
Relief	.....	80 50			
Services of an interpreter taking census	.....	4 00			
Cost of vaccine	.....	22 69			
Salaries of pathmasters	.....	18 00			
Wood for schools	.....	16 50			
Repairs to school house	.....	3 50			
Inspecting schools	.....	15 75			
Services of constable in connection with liquor traffic	.....	15 00			
Cost of lumber supplied a member of the band	.....	12 00			
Pottawatamies of Walpole Island—					
For transfer of amount to adjust division of shooting rents	.....	268 75			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	.....	59 25			
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	3,018 81			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	69,351 09	860 81			
	69,351 09	5,250 22		69,351 09	5,250 22
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	69,351 09	860 81

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 10.

Dr. FORT WILLIAM INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	13,140 67	
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	.....	811 67	Dues on stone quarried	4 50	
Medicine and medical attendance	.....	48 15	Rents	.....	27 00
Funeral furnishings	.....	10 00	Interest on invested capital	.....	493 16
Relief	.....	36 95	Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	394 73
Repairs to council house	.....	6 50			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	0 45	1 62			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	13,144 72				
	13,145 17	914 89		13,145 17	914 89
Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	394 73	Balance on 30th June, 1889	13,144 72	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 11.

Dr. FRENCH RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Balance on 30th June, 1888	.....	34 15	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,666 81	
Relief	.....	5 00	Timber dues	1,838 95	
Medicines	.....	29 75	Interest on invested capital	.....	65 32
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	183 89		Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	3 58
Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,321 87				
	3,505 76	68 90		3,505 76	68 90
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	3 58	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,321 87	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 12.

DR. GARDEN RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	38,697 44	604 07
Salaries.			Land and timber sales	3,315 16	
Chief Augustin		100 00	Amount of loss through fire recovered from the British-American Insurance Company	300 00	110 00
do Pequetchenene		60 00	Rents		560 75
J. A. Reid, physician		102 44	Interest on invested capital		1,572 08
Miss H. E. Brown, teacher		200 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Repairs to store and warehouse		110 00			
Medicines		43 40			
Travelling expenses of Dr. J. A. Reid		117 00			
School material		18 69			
Vaccinating		29 88			
Wood for school		12 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	361 52	32 15			
Distribution of interest moneys		1,350 33			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	41,951 08	671 01			
	42,312 60	2,846 90		42,312 60	2,846 90
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	41,951 08	671 01

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 13.

DR. HENVEY'S INLET INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	7,214 10	32 65
			Interest on invested capital		289 84
Salaries.					
Jos. Ahsawasahgai, chief		31 20			
J. Wickemanchi do		17 54			
J. Esquimeaux, teacher, nine months		75 00			
D. Menomenei do three do		25 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
School material		5 84			
Care of oxen		16 00			
Lighting fires for school		4 00			
Distribution of interest moneys		127 76			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	7,214 10	21 15			
	7,214 10	322 49		7,214 10	322 49
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	7,214 10	21 15

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 14.

DR. LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	32,193 10	623 99
Salaries.			Land and timber sales	860 69	
			Rents		324 00
Jacob Cochai, chief		37 50	Interest on invested capital		1,312 68
S. Commanda do		27 50			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Relief		5 00			
Advertising for teacher		0 68			
Furniture for teacher's house		44 75			
School material		39 10			
Fuel for school		21 50			
Cleaning schoolhouse		1 50			
Cost of building schoolhouse	775 00				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	112 48	3 60			
Distribution of interest moneys		1,306 32			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	32,166 31	773 22			
	33,053 79	2,260 67		33,053 79	2,260 67
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	32,166 31	773 22

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 15.

DR. MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS (Unceded) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	3,589 29	
Balance on 30th June, 1888		640 14	Land and timber sales	1,416 12	
Expenses of election of chiefs		1 50	Fines		126 00
Relief		187 00	Interest on invested capital		117 96
Cost of plough and freight on same		29 70	Balance on 30th June, 1889		838 09
Grant to J. B. Wissinine to rebuild house		15 00			
Cost of shovels and picks		9 12			
Services of constables		43 50			
Medicines		178 53			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of management fund	140 68	7 56			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	4,864 73				
	5,005 41	1,102 05		5,005 41	1,102 05
To Balance, 30th June, 1889		858 09	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	4,864 73	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 16.

DR. MAGANETTEWAN INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	510 32	47 72	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	510 32	26 24
			Interest on invested capital		21 48
	510 32	47 72		510 32	47 72
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	510 32	47 72

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 17.

DR. MISSISSAUGUAS OF ALNWICK in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
M. Chubb, chief	.....	24 00
Thos. Marsden, councillor	.....	12 00
Geo. Blaker do 9 months	.....	9 00
P. Crow do	.....	9 00
F. Beaver do	.....	9 00
Jas. Marsden, sexton	.....	45 00
Wm. Lukes, secretary	.....	24 00
Miss C. Crow, organist	.....	22 50
C. Lapp, physician	.....	212 50
H. Beaver, councillor, 3 months	.....	3 00
Allan Salt do	.....	3 00
Wm. Blaker do	.....	3 00
Wm. B. Blaker, sexton	.....	15 00
Pensions.		
Peggy James	.....	12 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Insurance on church and organ	.....	12 50
Funeral furnishings	.....	49 50
Painting Mission House	.....	23 83
Repairs to fences, church and school	.....	28 75
Legal expenses in liquor prosecutions	.....	41 60
Cost of an organ for church	.....	175 00
Rents distributed	.....	1,742 10
Repairs to church and school buildings	.....	36 00
Stovepipes for church	.....	3 12
Repairs to bell of church	.....	3 00

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	72,018 66	890 59
Land and timber sales	786 33	
Rents and fines	.....	2,565 65
Refunds from interest moneys on account of road work	.....	20 50
Interest on invested capital	.....	3,834 76

Inspecting schools	.....	12 00			
Cost of road scrapers	.....	7 50			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	109 54	152 50			
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	3,852 01			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	72,695 45	769 09			
	72,804 99	7,311 50		72,804 99	7,311 50
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	72,695 45	769 09

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 18.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Mary Murray, teacher	.....	275 00
P. E. Jones, physician	.....	250 00
Jas. A. Wood, councillor	.....	65 00
Wm. Sterling do	.....	50 00
E. Spence do	.....	50 00
J. King do 6 months	.....	25 00
A. A. Jones, caretaker	.....	50 00
J. Laform do	.....	25 00
W. H. Stirling do	.....	25 00
Geo. Henry do	.....	25 00
Maggie Herchmer, organist, 9 months	.....	18 75
A. A. King, councillor, 6 months	.....	25 00
Mrs. F. Johnston, organist	.....	6 25
Pensions.		
D. Sawyer	.....	100 00
Widow L. Herchimer	.....	25 00
Widow P. Wilson	.....	25 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Insurance on council house	.....	12 75
Board and care of A. Secord	.....	19 01
Services of committee	.....	3 00
Repairs to school house and council house	.....	2 00
Seed grain	.....	496 31
Medical attendance	.....	13 00
Postage and stationery	.....	1 32
School material	.....	18 80
Expenses in connection with attendance at Grand Council	.....	30 00
Services of secretary	.....	20 00

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	181,425 65	1,733 61
Land and timber sales	768 24	
Transfer of fourth and fifth instalments on account of loan for distribution	500 00	
Interest on invested capital	.....	8,878 36

Sundry disbursements, supplies, &c.	.....	158 36			
Funeral furnishings	.....	135 05			
Printing	.....	1 75			
Supplies for church	.....	3 35			
Inspecting schools	.....	7 00			
Vaccine	.....	3 50			
Relief	.....	14 33			
Expenses, McLean & Nash *vs.* Herchimer	.....	12 59			
Cost of building Boston Creek Bridge	727 67				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of management fund	76 82				
Transfer of fourth and fifth instalments on account of loan for distribution	.....	500 00			
Distributlon of interest moneys	.....	6,409 44			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	181,889 40	1,710 41			
	182,693 89	10,611 97		182,693 89	10,611 97
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	181,889 40	1,710 41

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 19.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
W. G. Pandash, chief		25 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	21,628 17	227 14
W. Cowe, councillor		8 00	Land and timber sales	246 02	
R. Pandash		8 00	Rents		263 25
J. Howard		8 00	Interest on invested capital		1,066 60
J. Crowe, secretary and messenger		30 00			
John M. Shaw, physician		150 00			
Pensions.					
S. Culbertson		10 00			
Catharine Muskrat		10 00			
Sarah Anderson		10 00			
Ann Spaniard		10 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Rents paid to Bessie Taylor		31 25			
Cost of survey of Island No. 1, Stoney Lake	15 42				
Rents paid to Alice Anderson		14 50			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	25 18	15 80			
Distribution of interest moneys		835 08			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	21,833 59	391 36			
	21,874 19	1,556 99		21,874 19	1,556 99
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	21,833 59	391 36

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 20.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Jos. Irons, chief		25 00
Thos. Guinguish, sexton		20 00
Pensions.		
Jos. Muskrat		13 50
Geo. Taylor, 9 months		9 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Grant to sick and destitute		40 00
Repairs to brass band instruments		100 00
Funeral furnishings		28 00
Cost of survey of Island No. 1, Stoney Lake	28 81	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	46 94	
Distribution of interest moneys		1,528 91
Balance on 30th June, 1889	36,452 93	431 74
	36,528 68	2,196 15

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	36,069 11	415 51
Land and timber sales	459 57	
Interest on invested capital		1,780 64
	36,529 68	2,196 15
By Balance on 30th June, 1889	36,452 93	431 74

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 21.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	10,011 47	180 11
			Land and timber sales	146 66	
			Rents	.....	943 02
Salaries.			Interest on invested capital	.....	486 04
			Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	93 06
John Johnston, chief	.....	50 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Funeral furnishings	.....	33 66			
Survey of Island No. 1, Stoney Lake	8 92				
Services of constables	.....	40 00			
Insurance	.....	10 50			
Medical attendance	.....	91 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	22 57	56 58			
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	1,420 49			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	10,126 64				
	10,158 13	1,702 23		10,158 13	1,702 23
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	93 06	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	10,126 64	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 22.

DR. THE MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Ida Embry, teacher, 3 months		62 50
Ida Robinson, teacher		10 20
Maggie Robinson do		214 80
Bertha Davidson		150 00
Geo. Gunyon, constable		300 00
J. Johnson, chief, 9 months		18 00
S. Green, chief, 9 months		18 00
S. Loft, secretary		40 00
Isaac Powles, chief		24 00
Jacob B. Brant, chief		24 00
J. Brant, caretaker		17 00
George Maracle, sexton		40 00
Wm. J. Hill do		20 00
Rev. G. A. Anderson, missionary		500 00
J. Newton, physician		100 00
A. McLaren do		75 00
Elizabeth Fry, 6 months		75 00
Ella Pegan, 3 months		37 50
Andrew Maracle, 3 months		6 00
John P. Brant, 3 months		6 00
A. D. Walker, physician, 3 months		25 00
Pensions.		
Peggy Brant		24 00
Abram Maracle		24 00
Milo Maracle		24 00
Adam Brant		24 00
John D. Green		24 00
Mrs. H. Maracle		24 00
Mrs. H. Barnhart		24 00
Carried forward		1,931 00

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	98,217 86	753 65
Land sales	3,470 87	
Rents collected for credit of interest		4,040 53
Rents collected for credit of capital on account of advance for fencing	3,247 10	
Refund from Wm. Powles rents, account loan to purchase steam ferry	100 00	
Refund of Floretta Maracle's share of grant money.	23 00	
Refund on account of John C. Maracle's loan		4 77
Interest on invested capital		5,550 98
Refund by Wm. Powles' insurance on steam ferry		6 36
Refund by John Claus' account of advance to build barn		100 00
Balance on 30th June, 1889		269 99
Carried forward	105,058 83	10,726 28

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 22.

DR. THE MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	cts.
Brought forward		1,931 00	Brought forward	105,058 83	0,726 28
To the following payments:—					
Mrs. J. Penn, three months		6 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Celebration of Queen's Birthday		25 33			
Rents distributed		3,890 51			
Clothing for constable		20 00			
Expenses of a deputation to Ottawa		20 30			
Cost of conveying prisoners to jail		13 20			
Repairs to John Clau's house from rents retained		18 30			
Insurance		23 63			
Fuel for schools		54 00			
Repairs to Perry Lewis' house from rents retained		25 00			
Professional services of H. Bedford		62 28			
Fencing, improvements, &c	6,944 91				
Amount paid for land for Mrs. J. Penn	69 00				
do C. Williams	115 00				
do Chas. Barnhart	23 00				
do Peter Johnson	23 00				
do Mrs. Sarah Maracle	23 00				
do Simon John	25 00				
do Lydia Crawford	46 00				
Shares of grant moneys paid to Douglas Powless	69 00				
do D. Smart, balance	7 70				
do Charlotte Smart, bal.	7 70				
do Mrs. Alex. Green	105 00				
do Mrs. Chas. P. Brant	23 00				
do Seth. Maracle	32 40				
do Lawrence Maracle	32 40				
do Isaac Smart	10 80				
do Mrs. Johnson Brant	50 00				
do Margaret Purdy	23 00				

do Jos. J. Maracle.....	92 00				
do Susan Culbertson...	23 00				
Cost of survey of Block "R," Deseronto.....	32 84				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	497 61	296 90			
Distribution of interest moneys.....	.....	4,339 83			
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	96,783 47				
	105,058 83	10,726 28		105,058 83	10,726 28
To Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	.....	269 99	By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	96,783 47	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 23.

DR. MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—		
Salaries.		
E. Littlejohn, teacher, 9 months	.....	262 50
C. M. Stonefish, chief	.....	60 00
J. B. Noah, councillor	.....	20 00
Jas. Dolson do	.....	20 00
Isaac Hill do	.....	20 00
J. Noah, secretary	.....	50 00
Samuel Lacells, gravedigger	.....	16 00
P. Stonefish, caretaker, 9 mos	.....	7 50
Peter Hill, 3 mos	.....	2 50
Jos. D. Wilson, physician, 3 mos	.....	50 00
Willis Tobias, teacher, 3 mos	.....	87 50
Sundry Disbursements.		
Inspecting schools	.....	45 00
Wood for school	.....	41 10
Repairs to do	.....	5 20
Pump for schoolhouse	.....	11 20
Musical instruments for band	.....	79 05
Funeral furnishings	.....	84 00
Expenses in sending exhibits, Western Fair, London	.....	31 81
Cost of building saw mill at Creek Bridge	.....	150 00
School material	.....	9 53
Services of caretaker of school	.....	10 59
Cost of building drain	.....	78 07
Relief	.....	9 50
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	73 47	

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	157,396 05	1,534 72
Land sales	734 70	
Refund from interest on Mason's account	47 94	
Interest on invested capital	.....	6,819 24

Distribution of interest moneys	.....	5,862 01			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	158,105 22	1,340 90			
	158,178 69	8,353 96		158,178 69	8,353 96
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	158,105 22	1,340 90

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 24.

DR. MUNSEES OF THE THAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	2,670 24	25 12
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	.....	3 24	Fines and fees	.....	54 00
Distribution of interest money	.....	106 00	Interest on invested capital	.....	107 84
Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,670 24	77 72			
	2,670 24	186 96		2,670 24	186 96
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,670 24	77 72

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 25.

OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	105,138 51	1,408 41
To F. W. Sims, teacher, nine months	.....	.225 00	Land and timber sales	15,565 25	
M. Sherman, three months	.....	50 00	Rents, fines, &c	.....	1,086 00
Wm. Lellans do	.....	50 00	Interest on invested capital	.....	4,261 88
Jane Smith, three and one-half months	.....	83 34			
Chas. Hastings, three months	.....	75 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
To Expenses in liquor prosecutions	.....	82 00			
Relief	.....	10 00			
Banking and cleaning school	.....	6 50			
Medical attendance	.....	12 00			
Cost of medicines	.....	178 53			
Transfer to Management Fund of 7th instalment of amount loaned at various times for opening up roads, completion of surveys, &c.	9,652 21				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1,571 81	67 86			
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	4,532 62			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	109,479 74	1,383 44			
	120,703 76	6,756 29		120,703 76	6,756 29
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	109,479 74	1,383 44

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 26.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE HURON in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	48,000 00	643 88
Annuities under the Robinson Treaty	.....	13,663 00	Legislative grant	.....	10,536 78
Expenses, &c., of paying annuities	.....	1,337 89	Interest on invested capital	.....	2,425 76
Balance on 30th June, 1889	48,000 00		Balanch on 30th June, 1889	.....	394 47
	48,000 00	14,000 89		48,000 00	14,000 89
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	394 47	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	48,000 00	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 27.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—		
Annuities under the Robinson Treaty	.....	8,348 00
Expenses in paying annuties	.....	503 50
Balance on 30th June, 1889	40,000 00	1,043 00
	40,000 00	9,894 50

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	40,000 00	1,507 00
Legislative grant	.....	6,327 22
Interest on invested capital	.....	2,060 28
	40,000 00	9,894 50
By Balance on 30th June, 1889	40,000 00	1,043 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 28.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF MISSISSAUGUA RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Medicines and medical service	.....	32 75	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	4,620 38	10 55
Cost of bellows and anvil	.....	42 43	Land and timber sales	10 00	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1 00	5 55	Rents and fines	.....	137 50
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	199 05	Interest on invested capital	.....	185 24
Balance on 30th June, 1889	4,629 38	53 51			
	4,630 38	333 29		4,630 38	333 29
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	4,629 38	53 51

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued* No. 29.

DR. ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—		
Furniture for school	.....	16 00
Rent paid to Hy. Antoine for gravel pit	.....	15 00
Cost of drain tile	.....	7 50
Shares of rents due heirs of the late Elias Sickles	.....	101 67
Meals to delegates to Grand Council	.....	11 60
Meals furnished men doing road work	.....	13 50
Paid Isaac Dawdy for sawing lumber	.....	7 00
Distribution of rents	.....	114 00
Paid John Sickles for six acres of land for Methodist Missionary Society	20 00	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	.....	7 20
Balance on 30th June, 1889	591 10	
	611 10	293 47
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	128 60

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	611 10	10 03
Rents and fines	.....	130 00
Interest on invested capital	.....	24 84
Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	128 60
	611 10	293 47
By Balance on 30th June, 1889	591 10	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 30.

DR. PARRY ISLAND INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
J. Pegamagabo, chief		50 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	44,368 66	378 67
Pahbahamawatong, chief		25 00	Land and timber sales	2,794 42	
E. Farrar, teacher		150 00	Interest on invested capital		1,789 92
Isabella Johnson, teacher		50 00			
Rev. A. Salt, interpreter and secretary		30 00			
Josephine Good, teacher		150 00			
Wm. King, caretaker		10 00			
J. Pargmassagai, caretaker		5 00			
Pensions.					
S. James		20 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Grant to Pahbamowatong for support of child		16 00			
Repairs to Skene school house		19 51			
School material		11 49			
Painting Ryerson school house		36 10			
Cost of vaccine		2 31			
Cost of waggons		114 00			
Distribution of interest moneys		1,162 19			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of management fund	279 44				
To balance on 30th June, 1889	46,883 64	316 99			
	47,163 08	2,168 59		47,163 08	2,168 59
			Balance on 30th June, 1889	46,883 64	316 99

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGANET,
Deputy Sup.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 31.

DR. POTTAWATTAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Ashkebee, chief		17 50
John Jackson, councillor		8 75
W. Peters, secretary		4 00
Pensions.		
Saugutchchewaqua		4 00
Peshama		4 00
Goonah		4 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Funeral furnishings		34 25
Fuel for school		7 00
Cost of canoe for ferry		3 75
Building closets for schoolhouse		7 00
Lumber for bridges		27 81
Medical attendance		76 25
Services of pathmaster		4 00
Cleaning schoolhouse		2 80
Services of interpreter taking census		4 00
Repairs to church		80 00
Sundry disbursements		1 50
Distribution of interest moneys		452 05
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management fund		15 75
Balance, 30th June, 1889	6,207 52	156 27
	6,207 52	914 68

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1888	6,207 52	129 91
Rent of shooting grounds		531 25
Interest on invested capital		253 52
	6,207 52	914 68
By Balance, 30th June, 1889	6,207 52	156 68

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 32.

Dr. SERPENT RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Medical attendance and medicines	.....	42 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	3,132 45	113 22
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	.....	7 20	Rents collected		120 00
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	210 60	Interest ou invested capital		129 84
Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,132 45	103 26			
	3,132 45	363 06		3,132 45	363 06
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,132 45	103 26

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 33.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
John Miller, teacher	.....	364 15
R. H. Dee, acting physician, 9 months	.....	1,500 00
A. Thompson, assistant physician	.....	600 00
Wm. Reap, interpreter	.....	400 00
John Buck, caretaker	.....	50 00
Josiah Hill, secretary and inspector	.....	350 00
Wm. Wage, forest bailiff	.....	130 00
Moses Turkey do	.....	130 00
John Langrill, physician, 3 months	.....	500 00
Pensions.		
David Hill, 6 months	.....	15 00
A. Isaac	.....	50 00
J. Gibson	.....	50 00
D. John	.....	50 00
P. Leaf	.....	25 00
S. Harris	.....	25 00
J. Simons	.....	25 00
Mary S. Hill	.....	18 75
L. Thomas	.....	25 00
Wm. Jack	.....	25 00
S. Green	.....	25 00
P. John	.....	25 00
S. Noah	.....	25 00
Catherine Sky	.....	13 00
Christeen Buck	.....	25 00
J. Hill, sen.	.....	25 00
Betsey Dixon	.....	15 25
Jacob Green	.....	25 00
Mrs. J. Claus	.....	25 00
Widow Aughawaga	.....	25 00
Carried forward	.....	4,561 15

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	869,718 25	8,215 67
Land sales	8,262 17	
Rents and fines	.....	1,257 00
Transfer from capital of payment to Seth Newhouse for two acres of land in the township of Cayuga	.....	16 00
Interest on invested capital	.....	47,622 04
Transfer from interest moneys of amount advanced from capital as a loan to pay debts	8,051 64	
Refund from interest moneys on account of amount advanced to pay for seed	.....	3,671 00
Carried forward	866,032 06	60,781 71

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 33.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		4,561 15	Brought forward	866,032 06	60,781 71
To the following payments :—					
Pensions—Concluded.					
Widow Mary Johnson		25 00			
Wm. Curley		25 00			
Nancy Gibson		25 00			
Ellen Powles		25 00			
Elizabeth Funn		25 00			
Elizabeth Nash		25 00			
Elizabeth Williams		25 00			
Susan Jamieson		25 00			
L. Bumberry		25 00			
Catharine Cusack		25 00			
Abram S. Hill		25 00			
Ellen E. Powles		25 00			
Isaac Smith, 9 months		18 75			
Chris. Walker, 3 months		6 25			
Chief Geo. Elliott, 3 months		6 25			
Susannah Powles do		6 25			
Samson Fish do		6 25			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Celebration of Queen's birthday		201 35			
Chiefs' board allowance		800 00			
Grants to schools		1,500 00			
Legal expenses in liquor prosecutions, &c		140 20			
Inspection of public works		61 72			
Cost of extra work on Creek Bridge		60 85			
Paid rent to Mrs. VanEvery		140 00			
do Mrs. Madilin Garlow		150 00			
do Wm. Anderson		100 00			

do Emily S. Johnson	.....	400 00
do Dorothea Davis	.....	52 00
do Lucy Burning	.....	97 00
do Isaac Duncan	.....	100 00
Inspecting schools	.....	161 52
Printing	.....	10 00
Paid for services on school board	.....	30 00
Cost of buildlng bridges	1,082 00	422 00
Relief	.....	786 43
Contingencies	.....	30 45
Insurance	.....	152 50
Medical attendance on Chief H. Clench	.....	15 00
Paid Mr. John H. Stratford, hospital treatment of Wm. Otter	.....	15 60
Subscription to the Salvation Army	.....	25 00
Grant to festival of Seneca Indians	.....	20 00
Allowance to school trustees	.....	24 00
Subscription to temperance convention	.....	20 00
Travelling expenses of Dr. R. H. Dee	.....	16 10
Cost of seed grain, &c.	.....	3,786 50
Paid rent to Catharine Hill	.....	65 00
do Mrs. D. Jamieson	.....	6 25
do Amos Russell	.....	6 25
do Archibald Russell	.....	6 25
do Wm. Russell	.....	6 25
Cost of building council house fence	.....	275 00
Cost of lumber for bridges, &c	.....	137 51
Prizes for ploughing matches	.....	70 00
Cost of engrossing, &c., address to the Queen	.....	62 25
Loan to Jacob Williams	.....	25 00
Stove for Thomas' school	.....	15 00
Fuel for schools	.....	26 50
Paid services of committeemen	.....	40 00
Fire losses	.....	75 00
Cost of bolts for grist mill	.....	150 00
Cost of hauling wood under seizure	.....	36 00
Cleaning council house	.....	4 00
Funeral furnishings	.....	115 00
Repairs to pile driver	.....	4 35
Cost of survey of disputed lines	.....	20 00
Services of forest bailiff	.....	17 00
Paid rent to Susannah Lewis	.....	75 00
Cost of school material	.....	16 85
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	828 71	74 82
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	28,595 67
Transfer to capital of amount advanced as a loan to pay debts	.....	8,051 64
Carried forward	1,910 71	52,199 71

Carried forward	886,032 06	60,781 71

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 33.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,910 71	52,199 71	Brought forward.....	886,032 06	60,781 71
To the following payments :—					
Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.					
Transfer to suspense account of deduction from interest moneys to pay debts.....	.....	1,000 00			
Transfer to capital of payment to Seth Newhouse for two acres of land in the township of Cayuga.	16 00				
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	884,105 35	7,582 00			
	886,032 06	60,781 71		886,032 06	60,781 71
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	884,105 35	7,582 00

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 34.

DR. SHAWANAGA BAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	8,384 31	82 52
A. Powis, chief	.....	20 00	Timber dues	800 00	
Christina John, teacher, 3 months	.....	25 00	Interest on invested capital	.....	338 68
Isabella Johnson, teacher, 9 months	.....	75 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
School material	.....	7 57			
Care of oxen	.....	8 00			
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	196 41			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	9,184 31	89 22			
	9,184 31	421 20		9,184 31	421 20
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	9,184 31	89 22

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 35.

DR. SPANISH RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	.....	31 88	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	3,523 27	
Cost of medicines	.....	89 34	Rent	.....	120 00
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	192 85	Interest on invested capital	.....	139 64
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	.....	7 20	Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	61 63
Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,523 27				
	3,523 27	321 27		3,523 27	321 27
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	61 63	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,523 27	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 36.

DR. THESSALON RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Lumber for building schoolhouse	.....	204 80	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	13,440 04	99 50
Relief	.....	10 00	Land sales	163 65	
Cost of medicines	.....	29 75	Interest on invested capital	.....	541 56
Cost of building a bridge	300 00				
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	290 87			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	16 37				
Balance on 30th June, 1889	13,287 32	105 64			
	13,603 69	641 06		13,603 69	641 06
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	13,287 32	105 64

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 37.

Dr. TOOTOOMENAI AND BAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	900 00	10 67
			Interest on invested capital	.....	54 48
Salaries.					
J. A. Reid, physician	.....	10 91			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Cost of medicines	.....	8 10			
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	34 61			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	900 00	11 53			
	900 00	65 15		900 00	65 15
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	900 00	11 53

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 38.

DR. WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Relief	.....	4 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	3,955 85	46 65
Cost of medicines	.....	29 75	Rents and fines	.....	102 00
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	.....	3 60	Refund of amount advanced to purchase oxen and implements	.....	38 00
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	228 71	Interest on invested capital	.....	160 08
Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,955 85	80 67			
	3,955 85	346 73		3,955 85	346 73
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,955 85	80 67

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 39.

DR. WYANDOTTS OF ANDERDON in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
F. F. Bell, physician	.....	80 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	18,442 36	348 30
Share of Capital paid to Mary McKee as an Enfranchised Indian	776 54		Land sales	12,160 03	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1,216 00	2 46	Rents	.....	41 00
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	1,080 55	Interest on invested capital	.....	1,065 08
Balance on 30th June, 1889	28,609 85	291 37			
	30,602 39	1,454 38		30,602 39	1,454 38
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	28,609 85	291 37

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 40.

DR. ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Balance on 30th June, 1888	.....	92 65	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,624 39	.....
Cost of repairs to roads, ditches, &c	.....	109 22	Land sales	15 00	.....
Cost of school material	.....	60 08	Rents and fines	.....	357 39
Services in connection with liquor prosecutions	.....	18 23	Legislative grant to assist in building a school-house	.....	100 00
Funeral furnishings	.....	4 00	Interest on invested capital	.....	147 40
Rents paid the legal representatives of the late Ignace Gill	.....	17 50	Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	13 97
Paid for copy of plan, &c	.....	12 00			
Paid grant towards building a school house	.....	100 00			
Building a bridge	50 00	.....			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1 50	21 44			
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	183 64			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,587 89				
	3,639 39	618 76		3,639 39	618 76
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	13 97	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,589 89	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 41.

DR. ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Cost of fencing material	155 65	.....	By Balance	1,287 25	82 56
Balance on 30th June, 1889	1,131 60	137 32	Interest on invested capital	.....	54 76
	1,287 25	137 32		1,287 25	137 32
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	1,131 60	137 32

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 42.

DR. AMALICITES OF ILE VERTE AND VIGER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	3 69		By Balance on 30th June, 1888	5,165 34	886 46
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	353 50	Land sales	36 91	
Balance on 30th June, 1889	5,198 56	775 04	Interest on invested capital	.....	242 08
	5,202 25	1,128 54		5,202 25	1,128 54
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	5,198 56	775 04

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 43.

Dr. Golden Lake Indians in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	18 43	3 74	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	18 43	2 90
			Interest on invested capital	.....	0 84
	18 43	3 74		18 43	3 74
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	18 43	3 74

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1889.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 44.

DR. HURONS OF LORETTE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	420 00	6 23	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	119 05	82 03
Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,899 05	187 75	Timber sales	4,200 00	
			Rents	.....	103 91
			Interest on invested capital	.....	8 04
	4,319 05	193 98		4,319 05	193 98
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,899 05	187 75

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 45.

DR. IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1888	.....	5,308 40			
Salaries.					
Moise Lafort, Constable	.....	396 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	8,876 13	
L. Shatekarenton, organist	.....	50 00	Dues on timbers cut and stone quarried	727 62	
P. Teroerate, gatekeeper	.....	24 00	Rents and fines	.....	405 19
L. Ornoakete, gatekeeper	.....	24 00	Interest on invested capital	.....	163 52
			Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	6,197 83
Pensions.					
Jos. Saennsakeron, 6 months	.....	8 00			
M. Tekawenokenson	.....	20 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
N. N. Burtin, commutation in lieu of supplies	.....	247 00			
Cost of prizes for school	.....	20 00			
Measuring stone	.....	145 16			
Clothing, &c. for Constable	.....	54 75			
Travelling expenses of A. Brosseau	.....	18 50			
Fuel for schools	.....	32 00			
Repairs to fence	.....	19 67			
Work on roads	.....	145 36			
Insurance	.....	125 00			
Lumber for bridges	.....	19 50			
Materials for schools	.....	34 40			
Express charges	.....	50			
Relief	.....	32 00			
Repairs to exhibition building	.....	14 25			
Cost of surveys	1,000 00	.....			
Transfer to the account of Ann Konwahentakwen as her share of amount paid by the C. P. R., as damages for crossing the Reserve (Lot 213)	81 50	2 45			

Percentage on collections carried to the credit of management fund	72 76	25 60			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	8,449 94	.....			
	9,603 75	6,766 54		9,603 75	6,766 54
To balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	6,197 83	By Balance on on 30th June, 1889	8,449 49	.....

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 46.

DR. IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Rev. Maiville, missionary	.....	100 00
Josephine Leclair, teacher	.....	150 00
M. J. Powell do	.....	200 00
Josephine Peets do	.....	200 00
Annie O'Callaghan do	.....	200 00
Loran Pike, secretary	.....	10 00
A. Pike, organist	.....	20 00
Loran Pike, interpreter	.....	8 13
J. Isaac, chief	.....	5 00
Geo. Thomas, chief	.....	5 00
A. Thompson do	.....	5 00
Peter Longpoint, chief	.....	5 00
Thos. Lazare do	.....	5 00
Pensions.		
Loran Solomon	.....	10 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Allowance to Rev. Mr. Maiville for wood	.....	25 00
do do hay	.....	28 00
Repairs to roads	.....	3 22
Fuueral furnishings	.....	28 00
Paid Louis Smoke for tolling church bell	.....	18 00
Cleaning schoolhouse	.....	4 00
Cost of material for fencing	.....	88 60
Provisions furnished men building fence	.....	5 60
Provisions furnished during election of chiefs	.....	7 86
Relief	.....	147 00
Fuel for school	.....	101 88
Repairs to school	.....	15 00
Cost of vaccine	.....	11 80
Material for school		19 45

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	29,528 61	1,623 49
Part of amount paid by the corporation of the township of Dundee	30,000 00	
Collections from American Indians on account of repairs to church	.....	68 35
Rents and fines	.....	1,693 98
Interest on invested capital	.....	1,766 08
Refund from sundry persons on account of repairs to church	.....	30 00
Legislative grant to meet expenses of Inspector Dingman in connection with the Dundee commission	100 00	

Copy of plan, &c., township of Dundee	.....	25 00			
Paid A. Dingman, expenses in *re* Dundee commission	107 36				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	3,000 00	98 47			
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	2,794 55			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	56,521 25	837 34			
	59,628 61	5,181 90		59,628 61	5,181 90
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	56,521 25	837 34

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 46*a*.

DR. IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Management Fund, for percentage on collections	2,000 00	By Payment by the corporation of the township of Dundee on account of estimated value of leased lands	20,000 00
Balance on 30th June, 1889	18,000 00		
	20,000 00		20,000 00
		By Balance on 30th June, 1889	18,000 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 47.

DR. LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,017 25	
Balance on 30th June, 1888	.....	958 39	Land sales	616 42	
Repairs to roads	.....	59 17	Rents	.....	10 10
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	55 93	0 60	Interest on invested capital	.....	2 32
Balance on 30th June, 1889	1,577 74		Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	1,005 74
	1,633 67	1,018 16		1,633 67	1,018 16
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	1,005 75	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	1,577 74	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 48.

DR. LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Intetest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Inspecting schools	.....	8 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,201 53	12 31
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	13 90	0 67	Timber dues	81 90	
Balance on 30th June, 1889	1,269 53	69 88	Rents	.....	11 26
			Interest on invested capital	.....	55 48
	1,283 43	79 05		1,283 43	79 05
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	1,269 53	69 88

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 49.

DR. NIPISSINGUAS OF THE UPPER OTTAWA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	.....	708 28	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	2,345 96	
Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,345 96		Interest on invested capital	.....	65 48
			Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	642 80
	2,345 96	708 28		2,345 96	708 28
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	642 80	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,345 96	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 50.

DR. RIVER DESERT INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
J. Comeau, physician	.....	150 00
Wm. Harvey, constable	.....	91 66
S. Otjick, chief	.....	100 00
J. Manass, chief	.....	50 00
M. Tehenense, chief	.....	50 00
J. McDougal, interpreter	.....	25 00
Jas. McCaulay, teacher	.....	175 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Costs in connection with sanitary regulations	.....	13 50
Legal expenses	.....	9 25
Costs in connection with monument of late Chief Piknawatik	.....	15 00
Vaccine	.....	4 55
School material	.....	15 13
Stove, &c., for school	.....	20 60
Cost of digging a well for school	.....	61 65
Cost of building fence	.....	118 00
Advertising	.....	11 70
Insurance	.....	6 50
Wood for school	.....	16 75
Desks for school	.....	86 75
Relief	.....	119 00
Cost of building waterclosets for school	.....	30 42
Rents paid the legal representatives of late Chief Piknawatik	.....	150 00
Funeral furnishings	.....	6 00
Travelling expenses of Simon Otjick to Baskatonge	.....	21 00

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	36,251 97	122 31
Land and timber sales	1,264 47	
Rents and fines	.....	775 75
Interest on invested capital	.....	1,517 68
Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	43 75

Protecting bridge	.....	1 50			
Freight on handcuffs	.....	0 75			
Cost of survey	2,299 10				
Building school house	600 00				
Work on roads	499 08				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	126 45	46 55			
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	1,063 23			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	33,991 81				
	37,516 44	2,459 49		37,516 44	2,459 49
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	43 75	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	33,991 81	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 51.

DR. SONGHEES INDIANS (B.C.) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	9,693 01	88 50
Relief	.....	98 74	Rents	.....	144 50
Supplies for Christmas feast	.....	150 52	Interest on invested capital	.....	387 72
Cost of farming implements	120 00				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	.....	8 67			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	9,573 01	362 79			
	9,693 01	620 72		9,693 01	620 72
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	9,573 01	362 79

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 52.

DR. COWICHAN INDIANS (B.C.) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	60 02	2 40	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	60 02	
			Interest on invested capital		2 40
	60 02	2 40		60 02	2 40
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	60 02	2 40

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 53.

DR. MUSQUEAN INDIANS (B.C.) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	52 36	2 04	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	52 36	
			Interest on invested capital		2 04
	52 36	2 04		52 36	2 04
			Balance on 30th June, 1889	52 36	2 04

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 54.

DR. SQUAMISH BAND (B.C.) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	86 46	3 48	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	86 46	
			Interest on invested capital		3 48
	86 46	3 48		86 46	3 48
			Balance on 30th June, 1889	86 46	3 48

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 55.

DR. HARRISON'S BAND, B.C., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	31 62	1 28	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	31 62	
			Interest on invested capital		1 28
	31 62	1 28		31 62	1 28
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	31 62	1 28

L. VANKOUGHNET.
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 56.

DR. QUEMICHAN BAND, B.C., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	11 16	0 44	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	11 16	
			Interest on invested capital		0 44
	11 16	0 44		11 16	0 44
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	11 16	0 44

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 57.

Dr. CHEMAINES BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Cost of cart wheels	.....	43 89	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	323 89	
Yoke of steers	.....	80 00	Fees	50 00	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	5 00		Interest on invested capital	.....	12 96
Balance on 30th June, 1889	368 89		Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	110 93
	373 89	123 89		373 89	123 89
Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	110 93	Balance on 30th June, 1889	368 89	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 58.

DR. CHILLIHERTZAS BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	rest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	2 14	0 12	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	2 14	
			Interest on invested capital		0 12
	2 14	0 12		2 14	0 12
			Balance on 30th June, 1889	2 14	0 12

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 59.

Cr. SAINT PETER'S BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Dr.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,175 77		By Timber dues	258 00	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	25 80		Liquor fines	.....	42 05
Interest		47 04	Balance on 30th June, 1889	943 57	4 99
	1,201 57	47 04		1,201 57	47 04
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	943 57	4 99			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 60.

CR. BROKEN HEAD RIVER INDIANS, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	47 71	26 88	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	47 71	
			Liquor fines	.....	25 00
			Interest on invested capital	.....	1 78
	47 71	26 88		47 71	26 78
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	47 71	26 78

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 61.

DR. PORTAGE LAPRAIRIE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	457 01	18 28	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	457 01	
			Interest on invested capital		18 28
	457 01	18 28		457 01	18 28
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	457 01	18 28

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 62.

DR. ROSSEAU RIVER BAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	80 70		By Fines	.....	68 00
Interest	.....	3 24	Proceeds of sale of wheat and wood	116 63	
Balance on 30th June, 1889	34 93	64 76			
	116 63	68 00		116 63	68 00
			By balance on 30th June, 1889	34 93	64 76

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 63.

DR. FORT ALEXANDER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	70 69		By Liquor fines	.....	25 00
Interest	.....	2 84	Balance on 30th June, 1889	70 69	
Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	22 16			
	70 69	25 00		70 69	25 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	70 69		By Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	22 16

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 64.

DR. ASSABASKASING BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Transfer to White Fish Bay Indians to close account.	2,214 28	88 56	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	2,214 28	
			Interest on invested capital.....	.....	88 56
	2,214 28	88 56		2,214 28	88 56

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Sup.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 65.

INDIANS OF THE LAKE OF THE WOODS, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	620 01	.....	By Balance on 30th June	620 01	24 80
Interest	.....	24 80			
	620 01	24 80		620 01	24 80
Balance on 30th June, 1889	620 01	24 80			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 66.

DR. INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Paid Robert P. Fraser for land adjoining reserve at Fisher's Grant, County of Pictou	300 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	427 43
Balance on 30th June, 1889	144 51	Interest on invested capital	17 08
	444 51		444 51
		By Balance on 30th June, 1889	144 51

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 67.

DR. INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legal expenses	29 50		By Balance on 30th June, 1888	5,301 38	
Balance on 30th June, 1889	5,483 96		Interest on invested capital	212 08	
	5,513 46			5,513 46	
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	5,483 96	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 68.

DR. TOBIQUE INDIANS, N.B., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Balance on 30th June, 1888	.....	25 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	7,283 19	
Rev. J. J. O'Leary, missionary	.....	100 00	Interest on invested capital	.....	290 32
Mary Hawkes, teacher	.....	67 50	Land and timber sales	977 96	
10 per cent. on timber dues for distribution	54 77				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	97 79				
Balance on 30th June, 1889	8,108 59	97 82			
	8,261 15	290 32		8,261 15	290 32
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	8,108 59	97 82

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 69.

DR. INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	38 22	By Balance on June 30th June, 1888	.....	36 74
			Interest on invested capital	.....	1 48
	.....	38 22		.....	38 22
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	38 22

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 70.

DR. J. B. CLENCH in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	725 06	776 90	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	725 06	719 10
			Interest on invested capital	.....	57 80
	725 06	776 90		725 06	776 90
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	725 06	776 90

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 71.

DR. MAIVILLE NANCY in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Paid twelve months' interest	.....	50 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	2,500 00	25 25
Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,500 00	75 75	Interest on invested capital	.....	101 00
	2,500 00	126 25		2,500 00	126 25
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,500 00	75 75

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 72.

DR. MANACE JAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Twelve months' interest	.....	30 30	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	1,500 00	15 15
Balance on 30th June, 1889	1,500 00	45 45	Interest on invested capital	.....	60 60
	1,500 00	75 75		1,500 00	75 75
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	1,500 00	45 45

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 73.

DR. WILLIAM WABBUCK in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,000 00	507 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	2,000 00	410 00
			Interest on invested capital	.....	96 40
				2,000 00	507 00
	2,000 00	507 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,000 00	507 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 74.

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888		23,170 87
To the following payments :—		
Salaries.		
A. A. Hudon, prosecutor		100 00
Rev. J. Gagné, agent		50 00
F. H. O'Brien, prosecutor		100 00
L. E. Otis, agent		395 00
L. F. Boucher, agent		395 00
H. Vassal		170 44
V. J. A. Venner, physician		100 00
Simon Porrier, agent		181 27
Narcisse Lebel do		112 50
P. E. Robillard do		27 08
N. C. Smillie, physician		88 81
Grants for Seed.		
Montagnais of the Upper Saguenay & Lake St. John		250 00
Micmacs of Gaspé		100 00
do Maria		150 00
Abenakis of St. Francis		200 00
Iroquois of Caughnawaga		100 00
Golden Lake		50 00
Lake of Two Mountains Indians		100 00
River Desert Indians		250 00
Abenakis of Bécancour		150 00
Micmacs of Restigouche		250 00
Hurons of Lorette		75 00
Micmacs of Bonaventure		24 00
do Chicoutimi		160 00
Carried forward		26,749 97

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	49,766 30	
Legislative grants		4,200 00
Interest on invested capital		1,237 44
Balance on 30th June, 1889		27,701 58
Carried forward	49,766 30	33,139 02

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 74.

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	26,749 97	Brought forward	,766 30	33,139 02
Grants for Relief.					
Abenakis of Becancour	.....	225 00			
Amalecites of Cacouna	.....	150 00			
Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger	.....	100 00			
Temiscamingue Indians	.....	217 09			
Micmacs of Gaspé	.....	100 00			
Moisie, Mingan and Seven Island Indians	.....	521 80			
Betsiamits	.....	500 00			
Godbout	.....	150 00			
Widow Vincent	.....	50 00			
Lake St. John Indians	.....	200 00			
Abenakis of St. Francis	.....	150 00			
Golden Lake Indians	.....	78 75			
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	.....	100 00			
Lake of Two Mountains Indians	.....	100 00			
Micmacs of Restigouche	.....	356 00			
Amalecites of Point Lévis	.....	50 00			
Oka Indians of Township of Gibson	.....	46 00			
Grand Lac Indians	.....	206 25			
Rat River and St. Maurice Indians	.....	44 05			
Micmacs of Maria	.....	100 00			
Micmacs of Rimouski	.....	50 00			
Abitibe Indians	.....	230 00			
Winiwago Indians	.....	125 00			
Barrière Indians	.....	47 12			
Huron Indians of the Township of Spalding	.....	25 09			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Funeral furnishings	.....	10 03			
Medicines and medical services	.....	615 90			
Supplies for Point Bleue Hospital	.....	549 24			

Salary of nurse, Point Bleue Hospital	.....	55 00			
Work on roads at Restigouche	.....	14 00			
Cost of distributing seed grain and relief grants	.....	126 50			
Legal expenses in *re* liquor prosecutions	.....	70 80			
Cost of vaccine	.....	53 41			
Allowance to Superintendent Boucher for office rent	.....	100 00			
Repairs to a flag staff at Cacouna	.....	2 45			
Cost of vaccinating Indians	.....	208 50			
Travelling expenses of L. E. Otis	.....	29 00			
Legal expenses in *re* Caughnawaga Indians	.....	117 75			
Relief to sundry persons	.....	174 52			
School material	.....	15 90			
Hay for the Golden Lake Indians	.....	60 00			
Inspecting schools	.....	12 10			
Travelling expenses of N. LeBel	.....	8 50			
Special grant for relief in L. F. Boucher's agency	.....	200 00			
Travelling expenses of S. Porrier	.....	28 00			
Freight on blankets	.....	2 90			
Transfer to superannuation account of deductions from agents' salaries	.....	12 40			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	49,766 30				
	49,766 30	33,139 02		49,766 30	33,139 02
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	27,701 58	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	49,766 30	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.*

No. 75.

Dr. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

——	Capital.	Interest
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888		65,897 41
To the undermentioned payments :—		
Salaries.		
J. T. Gilkison, superintendent		1,577 80
A. G. Smith, clerk		882 00
Thomas Gordon, agent		588 00
J. Beattie do		395 00
Thomas Walton do		882 00
W. Van Abbott do		686 00
J. C. Phipps, superintendent		1,176 00
A. M. Ironside, clerk		705 60
R. M. Stephen, M. D., physician		980 00
A. B. Cowan, agent		246 88
B. W. Ross do		395 00
J. P. Donnelly do		784 00
Matthew Hill do		493 75
J. Thackeray do		493 75
J. R. Stevenson do		493 75
H. H. Thompson do		493 75
D. J. McPhee do		493 75
A. McKelvey do		493 75
A. English do		493 75
J. W. Jermyn do		493 75
James Allen do		493 75
E. Harris do		493 75
James Martin do		588 00
A. Brosseau do		588 00
P. E. Jones do		588 00
G. B. McDermott do		150 00
A. Bastien		197 50
J. P. Donnelly, arrears, 1887		196 00
J. L. Thompson, Island Guardian		25 00
A. Root do		25 00

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	150,965 36	
Seventh refund by Objbways and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island on account of loans at various times to assist in making surveys, roads, &c.	5,715 25	3,936 96
Legislative grant		50 00
Interest on invested capital		5,104 04
Fees, &c		721 45
Percentage on collections on account of lands and timber, charged against various bands		17,231 13
Amount of cheques drawn in 1886-87 and still outstanding		33 74
Balance on 30th June, 1889		76,332 77

J. Wallace do		25 00			
Dr. Oronhyatekha, physician		300 00			
A. Cyrette, constable		36 00			
E. Bennett, agent		60 00			
Angus Cook, chief, Gibson Reserve		50 00			
W. S. Brewster, legal services		200 00			
J. Newton, M. D., physician		150 00			
A. McLaren, M. D. do 9 months		112 50			
A. McBride		50 00			
A. P. LeBel, agent, 6 months		75 00			
P. Boyer, constable		50 00			
J. McCullough, from 18th February		17 50			
A. D. Walker, M. D., 3 months		37 50			
Contingent Expenses of the various Superintendencies and Agencies.					
James Allen—					
Postage, travelling expenses, &c		13 45			
A. English—					
Allowance for keep of horse	$100 00				
Travelling expenses, postage, &c	87 03				
		187 03			
J. P. Gilkison—					
Office rent	$240 00				
Travelling expenses	261 13				
		501 13			
William Simpson—					
Travelling expenses, office rent, fuel, postage, &c	$159 75				
Commission	549 99				
		709 74			
Thomas Gordon—					
Rent and fuel, 9 months	$112 50				
Postage, &c	16 09				
		128 59			
J. W. Jermyn—					
Postage, travelling expenses, &c		15 71			
D. J. McPhee—					
Travelling expenses		26 10			
E. Harris—					
Travelling expenses		35 25			
R. C. Strickland—					
Commission	$119 29				
Travelling expenses	10 00				
		129 29			
E. Bennett—					
Postage		3 00			
Carried forward		85,403 48	Carried forward	156,680 61	103,410 09

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 75.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——		Capital.	Interest.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		.....	85,403 48
To the following payments :—			
Contingent Expenses of the various Superintendencies and Agencies—Continued.			
T. G. Pile—			
Commission		.....	184 39
N. Lebel—			
Commission		.....	1 77
John F. Day—			
Commission		.....	30 88
Geo. Long—			
Commission	$217 04		
Travelling expenses, postage, &c.	25 59		
		.....	242 63
A. B. Cowan—			
Travelling expenses		.....	100 00
A. Brosseau—			
Office rent	$60 00		
Postage, travelling expenses, &c.	32 55		
		.....	92 55
James Martin—			
Office rent		.....	50 00
A. McKelvey—			
Office rent		.....	60 00
J. P. Donnelly—			
Office rent, fuel, &c.	$130 00		
Travelling expenses, postage and sundries	120 89		
		.....	250 89
Thos. Walton—			
Office rent	$60 00		
Postage, &c.	20 43		
Travelling expenses	56 20		

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	156,680 61	103,410 09

Commission	355 05		
		.....	491 68
J. C. Phipps—			
Travelling expenses	$214 24		
Commission and fees	743 45		
Postage and sundries	83 21		
		.....	1,040 90
B. W. Ross—			
Office rent	$60 00		
Travelling expenses, postage and sundries	300 75		
Commission	372 36		
		.....	733 11
E. Watson—			
Office rent, fuel, postage, &c	$76 33		
Travelling expenses	37 00		
Commission, &c	1,014 43		
		.....	1,127 76
J. Beattie—			
Postage, travelling expenses, &c		.....	42 45
Wm. Van Abbott—			
Office rent, fuel, &c	$134 48		
Travelling expenses, postage, &c	167 72		
		.....	302 20
P. E. Jones—			
Travelling postage and sundries		.....	53 64
Protection of Timber, &c.—			
W. H. Baxter		.....	378 51
John Ryan		.....	36 00
H. May		.....	32 50
W. Haner		.....	238 10
Jas. Weatherhead		.....	315 16
A. Monk		.....	110 25
J. Connors		.....	117 00
M. Belrose		.....	320 31
Robt. Davis		.....	382 68
Robert Love		.....	65 50
D. Tomkins		.....	10 00
D. McKechnie		.....	6 00
R. C. Delmar		.....	6 75
A. E. Street		.....	9 00
Jos. Lesage		.....	228 62
S. Commanda		.....	91 00
L. Beaucage		.....	91 00
P. Megiss		.....	98 98
P. Gardner		.....	16 00
W. McLennan		.....	20 00
D. McKechnie		.....	1 00
Carried forward		.....	92,782 69

Carried forward	156,680 61	103,410 09

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 75.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	92,782 69	Brought forward	156,680 61	103,410 09
To the following payments :—					
Protection of Timber, &c.—					
Legal Expenses.					
Expenses of liquor prosecutions	.....	282 10			
Attorney General *vs.* Francis	.....	6,269 48			
Six Nation Indians	.....	132 38			
In *re* purchase of land at Fisher's Grant, N.S.	.....	17 00			
Fee for Searches *re* Title Lot 6, Concession 10, Otonabee	.....	10 00			
Terihonkow *vs.* Skatcheanten	.....	412 41			
Regina *vs.* McAulay	.....	49 20			
Peterson *vs.* The Queen	.....	55 10			
Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, &c.					
Expenses—Inspection of site for wharf at Kegamong	.....	5 50			
Inspection, Town Plot of Adair	.....	6 50			
do of Village site at Thessalon River	.....	3 75			
Survey Peterson's Lots, Sarnia	.....	12 00			
Commissioner of Crown Lands for Copy of Report and tracing of an Indian Reserve	.....	6 00			
Inspection of Reserve at Parrsborough, N.S.	.....	5 00			
Valuation of Lands in Town Plot of Cayuga	.....	180 00			
Survey of Stewart's Island in River Trent	.....	23 75			
Inspection of Gannon's Island	.....	32 70			
Advertising.					
Manitoulin "Expositor."	.....	2 76			

Morrisburg "Courier."		18 08			
Algoma "Pioneer."		6 00			
Toronto "World."		53 00			
Collingwood "Enterprise."		10 90			
Owen Sound "Times."		4 24			
Ontario "Glock."		4 25			
Aylmer "Times."		4 00			
Thunder Bay "Sentinel."		44 00			
"Canadian Architect and Builder."		6 00			
Winnipeg "Call."		53 40			
Montreal "Gazette."		18 00			
Barrie "Advance."		5 30			
Hull "Despatch."		4 00			
J. L. Demers & Frère		10 34			
Kingston "News."		30 60			
Belleville "Intelligencer."		25 16			
Picton "Gazette."		3 40			
"Empire" Printing Co		199 50			
Montreal "Shareholder."		4 00			
Stratford "Times."		5 60			
Bruce "Herald" Printing Co		5 30			
Miscellaneous.					
Inspection of building at Garden River destroyed by fire		5 00			
Fees to Registrar of County Peterborough		18 45			
Services of auctioneer at sale of lots in Deseronto		10 00			
Repairs to Agent Phipp's boat		15 00			
Temporary assistance for Agent Ross		129 00			
Shelving for Agent Phipp's office		3 00			
Thos. Flesher, services as constable		14 50			
Medical attendance, Munsees of the Thames		19 19			
Supplies for Indians at Obidgewong		21 50			
Renewal of fishing license for Michipicoten Indians		10 00			
Relief to shipwrecked Indians		60 75			
Plough for Pays Plat Indians		22 64			
do Nipegon do		25 14			
Badges for constables		36 00			
Medical attendance, &c., to Maganettawan Indians		20 75			
Tools for Lake Superior Indians		2 30			
Implements for Maganettawan Indians		21 50			
do Indians at Red Rock		46 35			
Relief to destitute Indian at Garden River		5 00			
Bull for Nepigon Indians		65 00			
do Red Rock Indians		65 00			
Freight on bull for Red Rock Indians		10 20			
Carried forward		101,429 66	Carried forward	156,680 61	103,410 09

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 75.

CR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. DR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	101,429 66
To the following payments :—		
Miscellaneous—Continued.		
Clock for Pick River school	.....	4 00
Stovepipes do	.....	2 25
Potatoes and other seed for Fort William Indians	.....	354 42
Vaccination of Indians in Lake Superior District	.....	51 25
Allowance to physician on Manitoulin Island for rent	.....	150 00
Stationery and printing	.....	305 03
Furniture for Agent Jones' office	.....	32 00
Lumber, &c., for Indians at Gibson Reserve	.....	22 93
Travelling expenses of an Indian (J. White) to Gravenhurst	.....	30 45
Difference on exchange of horse for Indian of Christmas Island, N. S	.....	20 00
Boat for Agent Long	.....	30 00
Dominion Express Company, freight	.....	29 49
Canoe for Agent Donnelly	.....	39 48
Medicines and medical attendance for Indians of Lake Superior	.....	110 10
Canadian Express Company, freight	.....	20 80
Revolver and handcuffs for constable at Maniwaki	.....	14 55
For services of packer	.....	165 00
Medical services for Indians of Mattawa District	.....	74 00
Expenses in connection with investigation at Caradoc	.....	6 50
Expenses in connection with epidemic of measles at Michipicoten	.....	50 00
Services of auctioneer at sale of lots on White Cloud Island	.....	10 00
Rent of room for auction sale	.....	10 00
Expenses in connection with sale of timber, Eagle Lake Reserve	.....	15 00

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	156,680 61	103,410 09

For services protecting timber from fire, White Fish Lake Reserve	.....	38 75			
For copy of timber specifications	.....	15 00			
Prize plough for Six Nation Indians	.....	43 20			
Stove, &c., for office at Sault Ste. Marie	.....	7 15			
Furniture do	.....	12 00			
Relief to destitue Indians, Lake Superior	.....	8 00			
Vaccine points	.....	26 36			
Transfer to superannuation account of deductions from agents' salaries	.....	282 72			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	156,680 61				
	156,680 61	103,410 09		156,680 61	103,410 09
Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	76,332 77	Balance on 30th June, 1889	156,680 61	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 76.

DR. SUSPENSE ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
For the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
D. McLaren, constable, salary		184 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	12,376 37	2,714 96
Costs examining timber on Eagle Lake Reserve		34 40	Land and timber sales	289 00	
Legal expenses, Peterson *vs.* Queen		433 24	Liquor fines, &c		198 00
Relief		401 00	Refund from interest moneys of Six Nations on account of debts		1,026 21
Oxen for Maganattewan Indians		147 85	Interest on invested capital		603 68
Costs in liquor prosecutions		88 70	Refund on account of loan to Thos. Wagimah to purchase tools		12 77
Amounts paid merchants on account of Six Nations' indebtedness		1,000 00			
Travelling expenses of D. W. Osahgee to Ottawa		45 20			
Cost of plough for Squah Indians		25 00			
Cost of horses and harness for Yale, B.C., Indians		190 00			
Transfer to Spellumcheen Band, B.C., of amount of dues paid by Columbia Milling Co., and interest.	197 50	7 90			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		25 26			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	12,467 87	1,973 07			
	12,665 37	4,555 62		12,665 37	4,555 62
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	12,467 87	1,973 07

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 77.

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888		24,736 56
To the following payments :—		
Salaries of Missionaries.		
Rev. G. Giroux		225 96
Rev. T. Quinne		235 00
Rev. M. Mainville		203 32
Rev. N. V. Burtin		225 96
Rev. J. Tucker		140 00
Rev. A. G. Smith		400 00
Rev. J. Jacobs		400 00
Allowance to missionaries of the Lower St. Lawrence		500 00
Salaries of Teachers—Ontario.		
Edmund Farrar		150 00
Christina John		37 50
Jos. Esquimaux		50 00
H. E. Bordan		37 50
Sister M. Ursula		200 00
Mrs. H. E. Brown		100 00
Rev. Thos. Ouillette		100 00
Mother Annunciation		150 00
Thos. Stackum		200 00
Jas. McKay		250 00
John Esquimaux		37 50
L. A. Dugas		300 00
Elizabeth Miller		600 00
Sophia Peltier		200 00
Magdalen Atchetawence		200 00
A. Gabow		200 00
Mary J. May		150 00
Lizzie Julian		200 00
Carried forward		30,329 30

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1888	141,222 83	
Legislative grants		16,227 50
Interest on invested capital		5,103 44
Refuud of Maria Ricard's salary as teacher		62 50
Balance on 30th June, 1889		28,388 30
Carried forward	141,222 83	49,781 74

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 77.

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	30,229 30	Brought forward	141,222 83	49,781 74
Salaries of Teachers—Ontario—Concluded.					
Nellie Donahue	.....	250 00			
Mary Cada	.....	250 00			
Kate Stack	.....	200 00			
Sister St. Thecla	.....	100 00			
David Menominie	.....	112 50			
Isabella Johnson	.....	112 50			
Rev. Rennison	.....	150 00			
Sister M. Vincent	.....	189 00			
Sister M. Adeline	.....	36 00			
J. A. Blais	.....	125 00			
John A. Maggrah	.....	16 67			
Maggie Lewis	.....	33 33			
Robert Farquhar	.....	62 50			
Lucy Hill	.....	6 25			
O. Pelkey	.....	33 33			
Quebec.					
Ovide Roy	.....	350 00			
Sister St. Lawrence	.....	290 00			
E. Benedict	.....	250 00			
Kate Murray	.....	200 00			
John King	.....	250 00			
Margaret Audet	.....	150 00			
E. Bittner	.....	200 00			
Sister St. Hilare	.....	100 00			
Eugène Roy	.....	150 00			
New Brunswick.					
Flora Campbell	.....	200 00			
M. H. Martin	.....	200 00			

J. McNulty		200 00
M. Flinne		250 00
Mary Hawkes		112 50
Nova Scotia.		
R. McMillan		200 00
T. C. Kerr		264 00
J. McEachen		166 66
Maggie J. Barss		300 00
Mary A. McEachen		200 00
L. W. McDonald		100 00
Maggie B. McEachen		33 34
Sarah Macdonald		83 34
Annual Grant in aid of Schools.		
Wikwimekong Industrial School		1,800 00
Shingwauk Home		1,800 00
Wawanosh Home		600 00
Schools on the Six Nation Reserve		400 00
Schools managed by the Methodist Missionary Society		2,010 01
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute		3,834 38
School Books, Maps, &c.		
Restigouche School		3 00
Maria School		4 36
St. Mary's School, N.B.		7 60
Wikwimekong School		51 20
Kingsclear School, N.B		1 00
Gibson School		30 00
Tobique School, N.B		11 97
Fort William School		35 88
Serpent River School		3 60
Fort William Orphanage		11 00
Mississaga School		16 15
South Bay School		5 75
Whitefish Lake School		2 27
Cacouna School		5 48
Temiscamingue School		8 95
St. Francis School		1 35
West Bay School		1 05
River du Loup School		3 52
Carried forward		46,804 74

Carried forward	141,222 83	49,781 74

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 77.

Indian School Fund in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dr. Cr.

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	46,804 74
To the following payments :—		
School Books, Maps, &c.—Concluded.		
Whycocomagh School, N.S	.....	15 58
Nepigon School	.....	5 35
Sucker Creek School	.....	3 23
Saganook School	.....	4 55
Red Rock School	.....	10 15
Salmon River School, N.S	.....	8 05
Pic River School	.....	4 10
Oneida School	.....	3 00
Kingsclear School, N.B	.....	1 80
St. Mary's School, N.B	.....	8 47
Shawanaga School	.....	2 00
Middle River School, N.S	.....	8 18
New Germany School, N.S	.....	2 01
Golden Lake School	.....	8 92
Bear River School, N.S	.....	1 88
Buzwahs School	.....	1 00
Inspection of Schools.		
St. Francis	.....	20 00
St. Regis	.....	12 00
Schools in the County of Middlesex	.....	36 50
Oka School on Gibson Reserve	.....	37 50
Caughnawaga	.....	11 00
St. Ann's and Eskasoni schools	.....	10 00
Mount Elgin Industrial institute	.....	36 50
Lorette	.....	6 00
Cornwall Island	.....	7 00
Algoma District	.....	75 25

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	cts.
Brought forward	141,222 83	49,781 74

Parry Sound		65 00
Schools in Nova Scotia		25 00
Roman Catholic Schools in Ontario		207 60
Oneida Reserve		40 25
Maria		26 00
Golden Lake		12 00
School at St. Ambroise		5 00
Schools in the Township of Gibson		14 00
Fuel for Schools.		
St. Regis		3 00
St. Francis		20 00
Whycocomagh, N.B		10 00
St. Mary's, N.B		8 78
Maria		23 20
Red Rock		12 00
Restigouche		45 00
Wikwemikong		17 50
South Bay		17 50
Kingsclear, N.B		14 00
Serpent River		14 00
Tobique, N.B		10 00
Sucker Creek		7 50
Whitefish Lake		38 00
Christmas Island, N.B		14 00
Point Blue		30 00
Lenox Island, N.S		8 00
West Bay		15 50
Miscellaneous Expenditure.		
Rent of building for school at Temiscamingue		24 00
Waterclosets for school at Point Blue		18 72
Rent of school building at Oka		27 00
J. C. Thipps, expenses visiting Sucker Creek		3 50
Express charges on school material		9 67
Insurance on Cow Bay, N.S., school building		5 00
Cleaning school building at St. Mary's, N.B		4 50
Repairs to Kingsclear, N.B., school		5 40
Repairs to school building at Restigouche		4 00
Stove, &c., for Tobique, N.B., school		15 48
Repairs to school buildings at Mississauga		29 00
Cleaning West Bay school		1 05
Insurance on Kingsclear and St. Mary's, N.B., school buildings		12 00
Cleaning Restigouche school		4 50
Carried forward		48,011 41

Carried forward	141,222 83	49,781 74

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 77.

Dr. Indian School Fund in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	48,011 41	Brought forward	141,222 83	49,781 74
Miscellaneous Expenditure—Concluded.					
Grant to assist in repairing Fort William Orphan Asylum	.....	250 00			
Insurance on Whycocomagh school buildings	.....	4 00			
Repairs to do do	.....	19 05			
Insurance on Mount Elgin do	.....	157 50			
Cleaning West Bay school	.....	1 25			
Balance of cost of building school house, Abenakis of St. Francis	.....	25 89			
Grant to complete building of new barn at the Mount Elgin	.....	792 21			
Cleaning school building at Sucker Creek	.....	0 75			
do do Sheguiandah	.....	0 75			
Cost of material to complete school building at Whitefish Lake	.....	314 42			
Cleaning Mississauga school	.....	1 35			
Cost of blackboard for Fort William school	.....	40 00			
Expenses of J. P. Donnelly to Fort William in *re* site for school	.....	3 00			
Waterclosets for Mount Elgin Industrial Schools	.....	40 00			
Stationery	.....	120 16			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	141,222 83				
	141,222 83	49,781 74		141,222 83	49,781 74
Balance on 30th June, 1889	28,388 30		Balance on 30th June, 1889	141,222 83	

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1889.
Robert Sinclair, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 78.

DR. SURVEY ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	68 10		By Legislative Grant to assist in making surveys, &c.	.....	1,963 22
Cost of survey of reserve at McIntyre Bay, Nepigon.	240 00				
Cost of survey of reserve at the Betsiamits	420 99				
Subdivision of lands at Truro, Nova Scotia	18 00				
Cost in connection with survey at Lorette	400 00				
Legal services *re* suit McLean *vs.* McIsaac, Nova Scotia	13 93				
Interest	2 72				
Balance of Legislative Grant written off	799 48				
	1,963 22				1,963 22

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 79.

DR. SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	.....	7,656 75	By Deductions on account of superannuations from agents' salaries	.....	295 12
Chas. Skene, retired allowance	.....	180 00	Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	8,247 91
F. Talfourd do	.....	400 00			
Interest	.....	306 28			
	.....	8,543 03		.....	8,543 03
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	8,247 91			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 80.

Dr. POINT GRONDINE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	5,821 02	47 67
Relief		119 00	Timber dues	691 62	
Distribution of interest moneys		170 71	Rents		64 00
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	69 16	3 84	Interest on invested capital		234 72
Balance on 30th June, 1889	6,443 48	52 84			
	6,512 64	346 39		6,512 64	346 39
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	6,443 48	52 84

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 81.

Dr. WHITEFISH BAY INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
To the following payments—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888	822 00	90 58
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	.....	4 20	Timber dues	1,800 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,622 00	625 70	Interest on invested capital	.....	539 32
	2,622 00	629 90		2,622 00	629 90
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,622 00	625 70

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 82.

DR. WHITEFISH LAKE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments—					
Relief	.....	10 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	2,593 08	128 75
Cost of seed grain	.....	98 52	Timber dues	5,055 05	
Cost of implements	.....	5 82	Interest on invested capital	.....	108 88
Medical attendance	.....	45 50	Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	122 62
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	505 50				
Distribution of interest moneys	.....	200 41			
Balance on 30th June, 1889	7,142 63				
	7,648 13	360 25		7,648 13	360 25
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	122 62	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	7,142 63	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 83.

DR. GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	26 00		By Balance on 30th June, 1888	25 00	
			Interest on invested capital	1 00	
	26 00			26 00	
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	26 00	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 84.

DR. HOPE INDIANS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Cost of farming implements	.....	283 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	3,162 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,162 00		Interest on invested capital	.....	126 52
			Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	156 48
	3,162 00	283 00		3,162 00	283 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	156 48	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	3,162 00	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 85.

DR. PAGOMOKESHICK'S BAND (MANITOBA) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in connection with the surrender of mineral lands	.....	31 41	By Balance on 30th June, 1888	47 00	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	69 56	2 78	Land sales	695 60	
Balance on 30th June, 1889	673 04	7 73	Fees	.....	40 00
			Interest on invested capital	.....	1 92
	742 60	41 92		742 60	41 92
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	673 04	7 73

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 86.

DR. ONTARIO RELIEF ACCOUNTS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To following payments :—					
Munsees of the Thames	.....	15 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	112 75
Oneidas do	.....	55 00			
Temiscamingue Indians	.....	10 00			
Pic River do	.....	22 75			
Golden Lake do	.....	10 00			
	.....	112 75		.....	112 75
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	112 75			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 87.

DR. ONTARIO AND QUEBEC BLANKET ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To cost of blankets for aged and destitute Indians.....	.....	1,621 60	By Legislative grant for purchase of blankets.....	.....	1,600 00
			Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	21 60
	.....	1,621 60		.....	1,621 60
Balance on 30th June, 1889.....	.....	21 60			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 88.

DR. OKA INDIANS REMOVAL ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To expenses removal of Andrew Martin to the township of Gibson	.....	60 57	By Legislative grant	.....	5,000 00
Unexpended balance of appropriation written off	.....	4,939 43			
		5,000 00			5,000 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 89.

DR. BOUCHER, L. F., "AGENT," in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Travelling expenses	.....	626 25	By Legislative grant to meet travelling expenses while visiting the Indians on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence	.....	400 00
			Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	226 25
	.....	626 25		.....	626 25
Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	226 25			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 90.

DR. EAGLE LAKE RESERVE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	32 49		By Timber dues	341 61	
Balance on 30th June, 1889	309 12				
	341 61	.....		341 61	.....
			By Balance on 30th June, 1889	309 12	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 91.

Dr. Ebb and Flow Lake Indians in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	16 50	By Timber dues	165 00
Balance on 30th June, 1889	148 50		
	165 00		165 00
		Balance on 30th June, 1889	148 50

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1889.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 92.

DR. MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	7 00	By Amount paid to the Baie des Chaleurs Railway for right of way.	75 00
Balance on 30th June, 1889	68 00		
	75 00		75 00
		By Balance on 30th June, 1889	68 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 93.

DR. INDIANS OF ST. MARY'S, N.B., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Percentage on collections, carried to the credit of Management Fund	2 82	By Moiety of liquor fine	47 00
Balance on 30th June, 1889	44 18		
	47 00		47 00
		By Balance on 30th June, 1889	44 18

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt-Genl. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 94.

DR. JOHN THUNDER, "BIRD TAIL SIOUX RESERVE," in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	79 91	By Proceeds of the sale of beef	79 91
	79 91		79 91
		By Balance on 30th June, 1889	79 91

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 95.

DR. WABIGON INDIANS, MAN., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	30 01	By Proceeds of sale of a bull	30 01
	30 01		30 01
		By Balance on 30th June, 1889	30 01

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 96.

DR. KONWAHENTAKWEN ANN, "CAUGHNAWAGA," in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Paid interest on share of damages paid by Canadian Pacific Railway for right of way	2 45	By Share of amount paid for damages by Canadian Pacific Railway crossing the Caughnawaga Reserve	83 95
Balance on 30th June, 1889	81 50		
	83 95		83 95
		By Balance on 30th June, 1889	81 50

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 97.

DR. CHEHALIS INDIANS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	24 00	By Rent	24 00
	24 00		24 00
		Balance on 30th June, 1889	24 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 98.

DR. INDIANS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N.S., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	149 20	By Timber dues	149 20
	149 20		149 20
		Balance on 30th June, 1889	149 20

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 99.

DR. PEKANAWATICK, CHIEF HEIRS OF, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	70 00	By Rents	70 00
	70 00		70 00
		By Balance on 30th June, 1889	70 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 100.

DR. ONE ARROW'S BAND, TREATY No. 6, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	21 00	By Fines	21 00
	21 00		21 00
		By Balance on 30th June, 1889	21 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 101.

DR. INDIANS OF PORT MEDWAY, N. S., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	113 20	By Dues on wood	113 20
	113 20		113 20
		By Balance on 30th June, 1889	113 20

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 102.

DR. INDIANS OF RESERVE "38 A," TREATY 3, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	166 17	By Timber dues	1,661 65
Balance on 30th June, 1889	1,495 48		
	1,661 65		1,661 65
		By Balance on 30th June, 1889	1,495 48

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 103.

DR. HEIRS OF THE LATE JOSEPH WILLIAM AND ANN KETSETSARONKWA, CAUGHNAWAGA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	317 80	By Proceeds of sale of lands	317 80
	317 80		317 80
		Balance on 30th June, 1889	317 80

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 104.

DR. BIG ISLAND INDIANS, RESERVE 31 "C," TREATY 3, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	256 90	By Timber dues	2,569 07
Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,312 17		
	2,569 07		2,569 07
		Balance on 30th June, 1889	2,312 17

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 105.

DR. SWAN LAKE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	62 00	By Proceeds of sale of wheat	62 00
	62 00		62 00
		By Balance on 30th June, 1889	62 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 106.

DR. SPELLUMCHEEN INDIANS, B.C., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1389	298 90	By Timber dues	298 90
	298 00		298 00
		By Balance on 30th June, 1889	298 90

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1889.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C—*Continued.* No. 107.

Dr. Riding Mountain Indians in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	25 00	By Fine	25 00
	25 00		25 00
		By Balance on 30th June, 1889	25 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Depatment of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1889.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE

1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1890.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Stanley of Preston, P.C., G.C.B., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force for the year 1889.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Minister of Railways and Canals.

January 11th, 1890

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

Commissioner's Report..... 1

APPENDICES TO THE ABOVE.

A. Report of Assistant Commissioner W. M. Herchmer..... 16
B. do Inspecting Superintendent J. Cotton..... 17
C. do Superintendent J. H. McIllree..... 24
D. do do S. Gagnon..... 35
E. do do R. B. Deane..... 37
F. do do S. B. Steele..... 54
G. do do A. B. Perry..... 76
H. do do A. H. Griesbach..... 84
J. do do E. W. Jarvis..... 93
K. do do W. D. Antrobus..... 100
L. do Inspector G. E. Sanders..... 109
M. do do J. A. McGibbon..... 121
N. Distribution state of the Force during the summer of 1889..... 122
O. do do do on 30th November, 1889..... 124
P. Report of Senior Surgeon A. Jukes..... 126
Q. do Assistant Surgeon P. Aylen..... 132
R. do do L. A. Paré..... 135
S. do do H. Dodd..... 138
T. do do S. M. Fraser..... 141
U. do do C. S. Haultain..... 144
V. do Acting Assistant Surgeon H. Bain..... 148
W. do do do F. H. Mewburn..... 150
X. do do do J. F. Tofield..... 152
Y. do Hospital Sergeant E. A. Braithwaite..... 154
Z. do Veterinary Surgeon J. Burnett..... 155
AA. do Assistant Veterinary Surgeon T. A. Wroughton..... 157
BB. do Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Pringle..... 161
CC. Statement of Criminal and other cases disposed of during the year.-..... 163
Map, in separate cover, showing Patrols of the Mounted Police during the year.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONER L. W. HERCHMER,

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1889.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, 18th December, 1889.

The Right Honourable
Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, G.C.B.,
Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended the 30th November, 1889, together with the annual reports of the following officers for the same period :—

The Assistant Commissioner,
Inspecting Superintendent Cotton,
Superintendent McIllree,
do Gagnon,
do Deane,
do Steele,
do Perry,
do Griesbach,
do Antrobus,
do Jarvis,
Inspector Sanders,
do McGibbon,
Senior Surgeon Jukes.
Assistant Surgeon Aylen,
do do Paré,
do do Dodd,
do do Fraser,
do do Haultain,
Acting Assistant Surgeon Bain,
do do Mewburn,
do do Tofield,
Hospital Sergeant Braithwaite,
Veterinary Surgeon Burnett,
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton,
Veterinary Sergeant Pringle.

PATROLS.

The attached map will show a considerable change in the routes taken by our patrols during the last year, caused in many instances, by the entire absence of water on old routes, and in some, by the increase of settlements, necessitating more extended patrols. As a result, horse-stealing even among Indians, has almost to-

tally disappeared from the list of crimes. Some animals are still stolen from across the line, but are invariably recovered and returned to the United States authorities. Several reported cases of bringing stolen horses into Canada have occurred, but on investigation the charges have fallen through.

One Brazier who committed a brutal murder in Montana fled to this side with a stolen horse, was promptly arrested and handed over to the United States sheriff, without extradition, he having waived his right. The horse is still in our possession, waiting the arrival of the owner.

Our patrols have been the means of preventing the arrival of glandered horses in this country from the States on several occasions, and many suffering from this disease have been detected and destroyed in our own territory.

Very few desertions have been reported to us from the United States Army, and very few bad characters have drifted to our side of the line.

The erection of comfortable outposts has, as foreshadowed in my last report, received a great deal of attention, most comfortable quarters have been erected at Kipp, Porcupine Hills, St. Marys, Writing-on-stone, Milk River Ridge, and other places, and great improvements have been made at many other outposts, notably Banff, where new officer's quarters and an orderly room have been erected. The skilled and other labour, on all these improvements, has been done entirely by police, and the clerk of public works and other qualified critics who have seen much of the work speak in the highest praise of the workmanship and comparative cost; a great saving to the department, as well as increased efficiency, will ensue. At Kipp, we were paying $27.50 per month for a poor house and stable; at the cost of about $1,500 we have erected splendid barracks, stable, outhouses and corral, which afford us ample accommodation: competent men value these improvements at $2,500. The erection of other outposts will enable us to keep men out all winter so that when the weather moderates the patrols can start out at once, and return to buildings if the weather becomes dangerous without travelling, in some cases 160 miles from quarters as formerly, and saving the men and horses from great hardships and risk. I propose, with your consent, to erect numerous outposts next year, thus doing away almost entirely with tents, which owing to the high gales are very short lived requiring constant renewal and entailing great expense.

During September, the Honourable the Minister of Customs was driven, in Police transport, along our line of patrols on the frontier. These patrols now extend from Gretna—28 miles east of the Red River to the Rocky Mountains—a distance of about 800 miles, and most of the Customs Department work on this immense line is done by my command.

The force sent into Manitoba last year for frontier duty, in connection with the Departments of Customs and the Interior, has been considerably augmented, and is still under the command of Inspector McGibbon. The issue of wood permits is almost entirely in the hands of our men, and between their various vocations they have plenty to do, and I think both Departments are satisfied with our work.

The wishes of settlers for increased Police protection have, when after proper inquiry found necessary, invariably been complied with.

For the first time, Police were sent into Keewatin at the request of the Lieutenant Governors of Manitoba, and the North West Territories. A party under Inspector Begin, proceeded to Grand Rapids on the first boat, and remained in the vicinity part of the summer with the view of preventing the importation of liquor into the northern portions of the North West Territories, *via* the Saskatchewan, without permits. The low state of the water in the river however, prevented the steamers from running, and the party was withdrawn. While there Inspector Begin collected a great deal of information which the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba has acknowledged.

In addition to the usual duty patrols, escorts accompanied His Excellency the Governor General in his visits to the various parts of the Territories, and all the transport required for himself and party was provided without extra expense. Some increased work was necessarily thrown on the regular patrols who were required

to do more mileage, owing to the temporary absence of their comrades, but no accidents, or damage to men or departmental property, occurred in consequence.

His Excellency was pleased to express his gratification at the appearance and efficiency of the different detachments that came under his immediate observation.

Transportation was also furnished His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, when required for his northern trip, and the usual escorts have been furnished at the opening and prorogation of the North West Council. Transportation was also furnished the Deputy Minister of the Interior during his trip to Prince Albert and Battleford, and other assistance required has been extended to the Indian and other Departments.

Every assistance has been rendered to us during the year by the U. S. authorities, and particularly by Colonel Otis, commanding the United States troops at Fort Assiniboine, and we have endeavored upon all occasions to reciprocate the help thus given.

INDIANS.

This season has been very unfortunate for Indians living on the reserves, where farming occupied most of their time, as the extremely dry weather has rendered the crops very unsatisfactory. In spite of this many of the bands are working hard and have prepared considerable land for next year.

The bands in the vicinity of Regina have supplied a large proportion of police hay and would have supplied more if a disastrous prairie fire had not occurred. Their hay is the best we have received and I hope that bands near the other police posts will tender next year.

Potatoes are an enormous price all over this year, caused by settlers not paying as much attention to this crop as it deserves, many of the potatoes required for the force could be supplied by Indians, who, as a rule, are very successful potato growers.

All the Indians in the Territories have behaved remarkably well this year, except the Bloods who give a good deal of annoyance. These Indians are still well armed and are frequently off their reserves, which, as the vicinity is being rapidly occupied, is not calculated to improve the condition of things.

There has been but one crime of any consequence in the Territories resulting, as it did, in the death of a squaw at Calgary, the circumstances attending this case were particularly revolting, and the Indians were quite exercised to see if a white man named Fiske, who committed the deed, would be punished as he deserved.

Every assistance has been rendered to the Indian Department and the various payments have been conducted under police escort without any mishap.

LIQUOR.

The liquor question is in nearly the same position it was last year, there is still a considerable outcry against the enforcement of the Act in the various towns, but not nearly as much as last year· The facility of obtaining permits for the sale of four per cent beer and the great improvement in the quality of that article has, to a large extent, lessened the demand for stronger beverages, and I think there has been much less drunkenness in the country; certainly the free use of four per cent. beer in the police posts where canteens have been established for its sale, has made a very great difference in the conduct of the men.

It is generally conceded that permission to brew beer in the Territories under proper restrictions would have a beneficial result, besides in a great measure allaying the considerable discontent that undoubtedly exists. Barley grows well, and in some sheltered places, hops, but at present they are unsaleable. Home breweries would keep a considerable amount of money in the country and afford a market to farmers for grain which they could with great advantage grow, as it can be sown long after the season for sowing wheat and oats expires. I myself have sown barley on 12th, June and reaped a good crop on 10th, September.

A good deal of contraband liquor has been captured and spilled, the largest consignment valued at $1,700, being seized and destroyed at Calgary last month.

Great inducements are held out to our men to allow liquor to come in without permit, and in one instance $1,000, was offered to a corporal to go on pass for three weeks. This corporal has been particularly successful in capturing liquor and is greatly in the way of professional smugglers.

Very few instances have come to our notice in which liquor has been given to Indians. Hop beer has frequently however been sold to Indians, but the vendors have generally proved that the beer was doctored with tobacco, &c., by the Indians before drinking, and the prosecutions have consequently fallen through. The Bloods discovered a cache on their reserve in November, and indulged very freely, one Indian being wounded in the row which ensued.

HORSES.

We still continue to purchase only western horses raised on the prairie, and as the class of these horses is improving rapidly, we see no reason for again purchasing in the east. The remounts we obtained this year, numbering 125, are the best bought, during my command, and show a good deal of breeding and improved action. Unless greater care is taken, however, in the mating of mares and stallions, I fear that the supply of horses required for police purposes, and raised in the Territories, will fall short. Every horse of the right stamp offered was purchased this year. Many of the best shaped horses are blemished, caused by careless handling, but the majority of those shown are not up to the weight required, and many, although powerful, are ill-shaped and without action. There are plenty of first-class stallions and many good mares, but little judgment is shown in breeding them. The best mares for breeding police horses from are those on the North-West Cattle Company's ranche, on the ranche formerly owned by the late Mr. Strong and now managed by Mr. Cleveland, and those on the Oxarart ranche at Davis Lake, south-west of Maple Creek.

The best stallions for our purposes are, I think, those of the Quorn ranche, of which Mr. Barter is manager. I expect, however, that a roadster stallion at the North-West Cattle Company's ranche will, if put to picked mares, breed very excellent weight carriers.

Days were advertised on which we would buy horses at certain places, and most of the horses purchased were from the three ranches above named, although many of our best horses were bought from small breeders who only showed two or three horses. The weather so far has been most favorable, and the horses are rolling fat. There has been some distemper among the ranche horses, but little serious sickness. In the north, we, as well as the settlers, have lost a good many horses from typhoid fever ; this disease has been particularly fatal at Prince Albert, and a horse once attacked is not much good again, as although recovered to all appearances they are always delicate. "F" Division at Prince Albert suffered most, forty men patrolled to Regina, arriving there in September, and meeting forty men of "C" Division at Saskatoon, marched with them to Regina, and returned north in October, curiously "F" lost five horses from this disease, while "C," who were with them for some weeks, and the Depot and "B" who were with them at Regina, never had a horse attacked at all. The extraordinary drought all over the country has been excessively hard on horses, and the "C" and "F" patrols above mentioned under Superintendent Perry had to travel on one day 40 miles, and on the next 42 miles, without water. This is bad enough for picked horses and a flying patrol, but when it is considered that there were eighty men mounted, without spare horses, and twelve heavily loaded teams the distances are enormous. Great credit is due Superintendent Perry and all ranks for the splendid condition of the horses on arrival, every horse in work and an entire absence of sore backs and shoulders. The patrol came *via* Saskatoon and MooseJaw, a distance of 300 miles in twelve days, and returned *via* the route of the Long Lake Railway and Saskatoon, 350 miles in ten days.

All ranks usually display great judgment in the care of their horses, and the better the horse is the more care it gets and will continue to receive. All horses that can be spared have been turned out for the winter; the run will do them a great deal of good, and will enable many stale horses to do several years hard patrolling, as most of them are young and only require rest. Beyond wind galls and other slight evidences of hard work there are very few blemished horses in the force; this absence of blemishes was particularly noticed by Lieutenant Hofacker of the German army, who was also much astonished at the activity and surefootedness of our horses when drilling on rough ground. A good many horses have poor feet, and while suitable for slow work are quite out of place in the force, and I shall recommend that they be cast and sold in the spring and remounts purchased. The sales of cast horses this year has been generally successful, a few having realized about the price we pay for remounts, while most of the others have brought their value. The remounts purchased this year have turned out remarkably well, and by next spring will be in fine condition for patrolling.

125 remounts were purchased during the year, 39 horses were cast and sold, 42 died, including 12 burnt at Edmonton, 14 were destroyed either on account of glanders or broken legs which precluded recovery, and two horses were lost, these will, in all probability, be found later on. The following are the names of the settlers and number of horses purchased from each, from which it will be seen that our patronage has been well distributed :—

Names.	Place.	Number.
A. Piggott	Morden	1
J. B. Brandes	Regina	7
E. Hanson	Lethbridge	2
W. Pollock	Maple Creek	6
M. Oxarart	do	17
G. Wood	do	1
C. Sharples	Calgary	7
R. Riddell	do	2
T. Lynch	do	3
M. Herman	High River	2
J. Owens	Calgary	3
A. E. Cross	High River	8
Ings Bros	do	1
D. McPherson	do	2
A. Exford	do	1
T. McLaughlin	Calgary	2
J. Maw	do	1
North-West Cattle Co	High River	23
F. Strong's estate	Macleod	15
F. R. Morris	do	2
D. Allison	do	1
J. Bell	do	3
J. Smith	do	2
A. Barbeau	do	1
R. Brook	do	1
Oxley Ranche Co	do	3
Messrs. Cheeseman	Maple Creek	1
A. McConnell	Calgary	5
R. Green	Regina	2
	Total	125

The highest price paid for these horses was $125 and the lowest $90, the price being invariably regulated by quality.

All cast horses are valued by a board, afterwards approved by me on personal inspection, and the value so fixed becomes the upset price when they are sold by auction.

There are now in the force as Veterinary Surgeons and Assistants, seven qualified Veterinary Surgeons, and a knowledge of simple veterinary work is becoming

diffused throughout the force resulting in greater care of sick horses, which together with improved stable accommodation must result to advantage. These Veterinary Surgeons being scattered over the country where there are no qualified practitioners are of immense service to the community and warrant settlers importing high class stock.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

No new saddles have been purchased during the year; all head collars and halters required have been made under the supervision of Saddler Major Horner, whose workmanship is most satisfactory, and a large number of saddles have been overhauled, relined and generally put in a state of repair, and with a few new saddles to replace ones past repair it is expected that we will be effective in this respect for another year. Our saddles are now made in Canada and are quite equal in every respect to those manufactured by Messrs. Main & Winchester of San Francisco. Our harness is in very good order indeed, and only a few sets will be required next year, principally heavy harness. Constant exposure to damp, drought and frost in the field, together with poor saddle rooms, have a bad effect. At all posts except Regina, this fall will see good warm saddle rooms, where harness can be carefully cleaned and dried. At Regina in a few days, we expect to have harness rooms instead of hanging it to the stalls, but no fires will be allowed on account of contiguity to stables. Next year I hope to have a good harness room built for cleaning harness and saddles, where it will be safe to have fires. The harness and saddlery generally all over the force is exceedingly well kept, and is not only well looked after, as far as circumstances will permit, on patrol, but on its return to quarters is carefully cleaned. All martingales, pole straps, hopples, reins, headcollars, halters, hame and side straps and all repairs are made by constables of the force, and occasionally sets of harness.

We are also making onr own sword and cross belts, pistol holders, bandoliers and many other small articles.

FORAGE.

I regret to inform you that there will be a large increase in the cost of forage this year. The extreme drought caused hay to be a light crop all over and at Macleod it is of indifferent quality, although costing $20 per ton. Every endeavor was made to get good hay, but little could be had and that was hauled 40 miles and over. At all other posts the hay was slightly dearer than last year, except Prince Albert, where it was about the same, but the quality was good, and with great care necessitated by a smaller quantity having been purchased at most posts, the cost of hay will not over much exceed last year's. Oats have gone up enormously everywhere, except Edmonton and Fort Macleod where the price is about the same as last year, the price at Battleford, where there is no crop, being $1.25 per bushel. At Prince Albert we were fortunate in securing a quantity of oats from the Department of the Interior at a fair rate. At Regina oats are 54 cents. Macleod is, taking hay, oats and bran together, the dearest post for forage, but we winter out as many horses as possible to save forage, this practice is carried out at all posts except Edmonton, Prince Albert and Battleford where it does not pay on account of the steady cold weather. We find our horses winter as well in the valley of the Qu'Appelle as in any part of the Territories, even our few old Canadian horses do well if turned out in good order.

Hay is generally taken by measurement as last year, and every lawful means is adopted to divide the contracts up among individual settlers.

The best hay at Regina has been purchased from Indians who haul it over thirty miles.

Our hay is generally exceedingly well stacked and there is very little loss in consequence.

It takes a little over 900 lbs. of hay per month for each horse, this includes bedding, the coarsest portions, which the horses do not eat being used for that purpose. In winter we feed from 6 to 8 lbs. of oats to saddle horses according to

work except when patrolling, when it is necessary to feed 12 lbs. Team horses get up to 15 lbs. per diem according to work and requirements of different horses.

TRANSPORT.

The transport generally is in very fair order and we are well supplied, although some of the heavy waggons from constant wear are getting shaky and require repairs after every trip. Next year a few heavy waggons and buckboards will be wanted.

While the light waggons and buckboards made in Canada for our use are generâly good, I regret to report that I have yet to see a lumber waggon made in Canada which will stand work in the excessively rough country we patrol, particularly in the Cypress Hills and the MacLeod district. In fact a rancher will not buy a Canadian made lumber waggon if he can get one made by a good American firm like the Studenbaker or Schuttler. Canadian waggons cannot stand a sidling rocky road.

Our winter transport is generally good, but we shall require a few light sleighs for fast work, as well as a few heavier ones for freight.

ARMS.

We are still using the Winchester carbine and although there are great complaints about them, I think they will last another year by supplying a number of them with new barrels, many of the old ones being badly honeycombed, and others with the parts required. The sighting of many of them is also defective, but up to 400 yards the good shots make very fair shooting.

I would strongly recommend that a limited number, say twenty, of the new British Cavalry carbine be procured, with a supply of amunition, and if after a careful trial they are found suitable, 200 be obtained, later on the whole force could be re-armed as required.

The Winchester ammunition manufactured by the Dominion Cartridge Co., sent to Maple Creek, gave great dissatisfaction, and I am certain that through some irregularity in the inspection before being sent out by the company some bad ammunition came into our possession.

An exhaustive trial was made here and ammunition of the same make gave satisfaction.

Our Enfield revolvers are generally in first class order, and the ammunition is good, but the cartridges are too heavily loaded with powder, a slight reduction in which would ensure better shooting.

BARRACKS.

Great improvements have been made during the year in the barracks at Battleford where the men's quarters have been plastered and generally repaired. A neat fence is now being construced round these barracks, the post holes having been dug by indigent Half-breeds.

At Fort Saskatchewan, a new barrack room has been erected, which Inspecting Superintendent Cotton reports as being well built and comfortable. (See his report.) A new officer's quarters has been put up, and many other improvements made, calculated to increase the comfort of the division there. At Edmonton, owing to the loss of the stables by fire at the Hudsons Bay post, one mile from town, we moved into quarters in the town itself; this change is most beneficial, as we now have excellent buildings, good stables, &c., right in the business part of the town, and the duty can be performed in a more satisfactory manner.

At Calgary, the new barrack building, partially occupied last winter, has been completed, and is, undoubtedly, the best and most convenient in our Force. It holds one hundred men comfortably, and contains splendid messroom, kitcken, scullery, and bath rooms, the latter in the basement, which is the whole size of the building, and affords fine storage for coal. A new and convenient hospital and a guard room

have also been built, the latter is, however, too small for Calgary, and an addition will be required next year, to contain a kitchen and six more cells. A new waggon shed, constructed chiefly out of the material from the old hospital and other buildings pulled down, will be a great saving to the transport, which hitherto has had to stay out in all weathers. A new orderly room and a new Inspector's quarters are now the only buildings actually required, and I would recommend their construction at once when the post will be complete; at present all the Inspectors have to live in town which is very inconvenient.

At Banff, a new officers quarters and a new orderly room has been built entirely by our own men, and a neat fence put round the barracks. I would recommend that the present men's quarters be taken down removed and turned into stables, and that a new men's quarters be built of logs by the men themselves.

At MacLeod it has been found necessary to turn the saddlers shop into officers' quarters and an old stable into a recreation room, while the burning of the bake house necessitated turning the old carpenters' shop—much too small for the post—into a bake house, and building a new carpenters' shop; all this work was done by our men. The men's quarters have also been repaired, painted and kalsomined. The whole post is in good repair, and brick chimneys having wherever practicable been substituted for tin ones, there is much less danger from fire. New officers' quarters are much required as one officer has to live in town.

The increase of married officers affords me a great deal of uneasiness. In the first place we have no quarters for so many married men, and in the second place it is impossible to move them always when required.

At Lethbridge great improvements have been made, the fences painted, trees planted, the roads graded and a new hospital has been finished, as well as a large addition made to the recreation room. This post only requires a new orderly room to complete it, but the poor construction of all the earlier buildings, particularly the men's quarters, will be a constant expense. All the plastered walls will have to be sheeted with wood, as the rocking of the buildings, caused by poor bracing, cracks the plaster as fast as it is repaired; this will, however, strengthen the buildings considerably.

At Medicine Hat the barracks are in good order the plastering having been repaired by our own men, the whole post will require painting next year, and the officer's quarters should be papered.

At Maple Creek considerable repairs to plaster and woodwork have been made by our men; a carpenter's shop is being erected out of the logs from the building purchased with Gordon Quick's land, and the old carpenter's shop is being turned into a saddle room, there having been none at that post hitherto. This post will require a good deal of expenditure next year, a new hospital is a necessity, also a sick horse stable, and the barracks will require painting and general repairs.

At Prince Albert a small magazine and a small hospital are very much needed, the room at present used for hospital purposes would then make a good recreation room, slight repairs may be wanted next year.

At Regina an excellent riding school has been completed and taken over, and we now have ample accommodation for all our transport in the lean-to sheds attached to it. With the completion of the new tank, now in course of erection, I think our fire system will be good. The roads in the square have been re-gravelled and are now good. A new board walk has been laid round the square, the old one being re-laid to meet the one from town. Considerable improvements have also been made in the recreation room, canteen, sergeants' mess, and next year I shall recommend the erection of a good office, as the present one is a portable building with wretched accommodation and no vault for important papers in case of fire.

A good deal of painting and general repairs will necessarily be required, as so many of our buildings were originally of the frailest description. The men's barracks now on the ground require raising two feet, the ground excavated and a cellar put under the whole length of both buildings the same as Calgary. It is quite impossible to keep the rooms clean as the water off the square actually runs in-

to the buildings, and the present small cellars are unhealthy and dangerous places for furnaces.

The very worst thing in connection with the barracks is the want of furniture. We require iron cots, iron legged tables and benches, when our rooms would have a neat and comfortable appearance.

STABLES.

A new stable to hold 48 horses has been erected at Macleod with all the latest improvements, and the old stables at Calgary have been generally repaired and paved, the walls being sided and the whole exterior painted. New stables to hold 60 horses are being built at Regina in addition to a very comfortable sick horse stable. The stables at all posts are good except at Fort Saskatchewan where a new one is much required. Considerable alterations in the stables at Maple Creek must be made next year and a new sick stable to hold eight horses put up.

At Edmonton the Hudson Bay Company's stable occupied by us having been destroyed by fire, we moved into new quarters in the town and the stables are very convenient.

RECRUITS.

The recruits numbering 163 that have joined during the last year are generally very fine men and well adapted for our service, few of them being over 25 years of age; when enlisted beyond that age, unless already good horsemen, they seldom become so, and after that age are slow to pick up the ways of the country.

The time of 122 men expired during the year, and of that number 72 re-engaged without leaving, and 17 who took their discharge have since rejoined, so that in effect only 33 out of the 122 time expired men actually severed their connection with the force.

Ten men rejoined from desertion, 39 were discharged by purchase, men having in most cases got good situations or come into money, 12 were discharged as invalids, 29 were dismissed in most cases for drunkenness, which is unpardonable in a police force, and one was drowned—Reg. No. 2181, Constable Perry, in the Belly River on the 8th June last; one constable shot himself while temporarily insane, and one, Constable Masterton, died at Calgary of heart disease.

Only 7 men deserted from Regina this year against 22 last year. As Regina is my headquarters I am more immediately responsible for the discipline at that post. The above figures hardly sustain the newspaper charges made against my treatment of the force.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the force is steadily improving, and with the exception of some drunkenness there have been no serious offences. With one or two exceptions the non-commissioned officers have given their officers every assistance.

Although some of the constables are stationed over 100 miles from their officers, their conduct has been excellent and their appearance smart. A great many distinguished gentlemen who have visited the Territories during the past summer have come into immediate contact with the police at most out-of-the-way places, and I am assured that the conduct and appearance of the men was excellent.

The force was well drilled last spring before the patrols started, and whenever opportunities offered advantage has been taken since. The patrolling has been very heavy this year, and some few men have not had as much drill as they require, but will get it this winter.

The visit of His Excellency the Governor General to Regina occasioned a review of about 200 men from "B," "C," "F" and the Depot Divisions, and His Excellency was pleased to express his approval of the steadiness of the men and horses, which he repeated after seeing the force at various points in the west, both on the road and on parade.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the force continues to improve; the recruits enlisted during the past year have been generally well built, active, smart young men, and very few of them over twenty-five years of age. The average height of the whole force is 5 feet 9½ inches, and the average chest measurement 37¾ inches.

KITS.

The kits issued during the year have generally been of the best description; the ankle boots were complained of at Macleod, were the roads and square are very stony. Complaints are still made that the cloak and cape is not as good as the former blue one, especially in wet weather.

I would respectfully suggest that no breeches be purchased under the size required for men 5 ft. 8 in. in height, as the very few constables we have under that standard can easily have their breeches altered.

The fur coats (Russian lamb) are now giving great satisfaction; all those issued this year are lined with check union cloth, with fast dye, which does not destroy the tunic; the coat is a little heavy, but looks well, wears well, and is decidedly warm and strong, and I would recommend its adoption as our sealed pattern. For the past two years fur coats have not been issued as kit, but issued on loan. I find this system impracticable, as it is impossible, with our many transfers and a short supply of coats, to keep track of them, and a sufficient number for all members of the force should be supplied before next winter.

The duck suit is still very satisfactory, but the cap is found, outside fatigue work about barracks, to be of little use, and in wet weather it is no protection against rain, and also loses all shape.

I am more than ever of opinion that a heavy felt hat, of a uniform pattern should be adopted for patrol work, and that they be kept on repayment.

I would again recommend that loose breeches of some strong material be kept on repayment for patrol use, and would further draw your attention to the necessity of supplying pea coats of the same description as those about to be issued on repayment. In the spring and fall these coats are most useful, and are very smart-looking when properly made.

PAY.

The pay of non-commissioned officers and men, except the Sergeant Major and Supply Store Sergeant at Headquarter's is liberal, and compares favorably with the earnings of citizens. The Sergeant Major and Supply Sergeant at Headquarters should have an increase of 50 cents per diem; their work is undoubtedly hard and very responsible, very much more so than that of any other non-commissioned officers in the force.

When it is borne in mind that non-commissioned officers get their kit free, comparison between their pay and that of officers is not favourable to the latter, and while the pay of Inspectors just joined is sufficient for the service they render, that of senior Inspectors is not enough for their responsibilities. No extra pay is allowed for the Adjutant, Quartermaster, Paymaster and Secretary, all of whom do an enormous amount of extra work and frequently have to do Orderly Officer's duty as well. I would respectfully suggest that the rates of pay of inspectors be graded from its present rate, $1,000, to $1,300. Superintendents who receive $1,400, are responsible not only for the peace and safety of their districts, but for the paying of 100 men without any extra allowance, and if they remain Superintendents for twenty years, as in all probability many of them will, there is no increase in salary. In three and three-quarter years there has only been one promotion from Inspector to Superintendent, so that the outlook is gloomy. If the salaries of Superintendents were graded from $1,400 to $1,800 per annum some encouragement would be held out to them for the future.

The salary of the Assistant Commissioner is only $1,600 per annum, and as this was fixed when the force only contained 300 men, I think it should be graded from $2,000 to $2,400, according to length of service.

But, without exception, the worst paid men in the force are the Veterinary Surgeons; the senior only receives $700 per annum and no kit, and the junior $600. Previous to promotion these gentlemen received $540 per annum, free kits, and few expenses. The value of the horses in the force is about $150,000, and the work and skill expected and rendered by these officers is of a very high order; both are thoroughly competent men, and are unremitting in their attention to the horses, and I would respectfully suggest that their salary be placed on the same footing as the Inspectors. In addition to their professional duties, both these officers do barrack duty when required.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The shooting of the force generally has greatly improved this year, and target practice was completed in all divisions except "K" at Lethbridge, which, owing to the excessive patrolling, will have to take advantage of every moderation in the weather this winter.

Great interest is taken in rifle shooting, and I hope you will sanction our sending a team to Ottawa for the Dominion matches next year. I would respectfully draw your attention to my recommendation last year that the best shot in each division, and the best in the force, should receive extra pay.

RATIONS.

The rations have been excellent and very few instances have occurred of inferior articles being offered by contractors. The price of beef is steadily falling and I have no doubt the competition of the Canadian Agricultural, Coal and Colonization Company, now starting butcher shops along the Canadian Pacific Railway, will further reduce the price. The general failure of the potato crop has considerably increased the cost of rations, and at Battleford, owing to the cost of freight, it has been found impossible to supply potatoes. Compressed vegetables have been sent in, and an extra allowance of beans will be made. The want of potatoes, nevertheless, will be severely felt by the men.

FUEL.

Fuel is very reasonable at Edmonton, Battleford and Prince Albert. At the two latter places wood only is burned, while at the former a proportion of coal mined under the town is used, and the wood at all posts is purchased, as much as possible, direct from the settlers, the ready money thus obtained being a boon to them.

At all other posts coal is used principally from the Lethbridge mines. We are now trying coal from the Sheep Creek, Anthracite, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge mines in the furnaces at Calgary. Coal is still very much too dear, caused to a great extent, by freight charges.

At Macleod, only thirty miles from the Lethbridge mines, coal costs $11.50 per ton, about $8 of this being for freight. Competition will, I hope, bring down the price of coal before next winter.

At Regina we use a considerable quantity of American anthracite, as some of the furnaces are not adapted for soft coal, and many of the houses being portable and flimsy in construction it is necessary to keep up fires all night, for which soft coal is not suited.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.

The deposits in the Government Savings Bank alone this year have amounted to $32,929.47, being greatly in excess of any previous year. In addition to these deposits a considerable amount has been placed in the chartered and other banks, and some

men preparatory to shortly taking their discharges have invested money in ranching, buying stock and leaving it in the care of friends until their service expires, and some men are known to send money to their families. I think the total savings of the force during the past year is considerably over $40,000.

WATER SUPPLY.

The well at Macleod has been deepened during the summer, and now contains an ample supply of good water, and a tank is being built, inside top of well, which will prove useful for supplying the fire engine.

At Lethbridge we still have no water. Various attempts were made this summer to get a supply laid down from the coal company's tank, but so far we have been unable to make an arrangement with them. If this matter cannot be settled at once, I would recommend the construction of a tank in the harness room, solely for fire purposes, which could be filled by waggons, this, with a hand fire-engine and Babcocks, would make us fairly safe from fire. It is very inconvenient, however, hauling our water, but a system of our own connected with the river would be too expensive to entertain.

All other posts are fairly well supplied with water, except Maple Creek, where the water is bad, and all water for human use has to be hauled some distance.

Of all the posts, the water supply at Regina is the most convenient, abundant and very good.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our fire protection is still weak, although great efforts have been made to improve it by the building of tanks. One has been built at Calgary, and another is being built at Macleod, and a very large elevated one is being erected at Regina. Next season, if this elevated tank is successful, I hope to see them at all posts.

Our buildings being all wood we are liable to destructive fires at any time when there is a high wind. Our best protection is everlasting watchfulness, and tackling a fire in its incipient stages. In a high wind no fire brigade could put out a fire in a building on the prairie. The early introduction of electric light will minimize fires, as coal oil is generally the cause of our conflagrations.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

Our equipment is generally first-class; and every division is well found in everthing necessary for immediate action.

DRILL BOOK.

The drill book alluded to in my last report has been printed and bound by one of our constables, and has been found very suitable for all our requirements. A few slight alterations will be necessary, when I trust you will give it your approval.

PRAIRIE FIRES

Although there was every precaution taken by the appointment, early in the season, of a regular corps of fire guardians, I regret to report that prairie fires have been more extensive and numerous than ever before.

There was little or no snow last winter and the fires commenced in March and continued at intervals until November; the swamps and lakes being all dried up and generally covered with grass only increased the rapidity of the fire, and there were no natural impediments to its spreading. Every exertion was made by the police. and large quantities of property and valuable feed saved. Many of the fires were started by the Indians and careless travellers, but undoubtedly the worst fires were started along the railways although every precaution was taken by the companies, as regards instructions to their employees, and safety screens placed on their engine smoke-stacks.

No precautions on their part will stop the awful destruction, unless a wide fire break is ploughed at least 200 feet on each side of the track, and the intervening grass burnt immediately, it is dried up, either by the weather or frost, sufficiently to burn.

Sir John Lister-Kaye, Bart, informs me he has made a proposal to the Government *re* the early completion of these fire breaks, and I would earnestly recommend action in this direction. The increase of settlement only intensifies the danger and destruction.

RANCHING.

The past year has been most favorable for ranchers and the crop of calves, lambs and foals unpre cedented. There has been no disease of any consequence among horses and sheep, but there have been a great many fatal cases of anthrax or "black-leg" among young cattle, chiefly calves and yearlings. Those in the best order are invariably attacked, and it is a curious fact that ranges which suffered most last year were l east affected this, while the epidemic has spread into entirely new country. All sorts of theories have been given and remedies suggested for this fatal desease, but I think very little is known about its origin or treatment.

At present anthrax and prairie fires are the only real grievances of the stockmen, although many of them profess discouragement over the market outlook. The fact is, meat has been abnormaly high in the West for years, and now that it is being forced down by Eastern territorial competition, the ranchers naturally complain.

Numbers of fat cattle have been shipped to England. Those of the Cochrane ranche being particularly well-breed level steers, sold at capital prices but many of the other companies shipped stock of an inferior sort, and meeting dull markets, had to sacrifice it. It will never pay to ship to England any but well-bred, level cattle, long-legged coarse beasts are not wanted at any price. All sorts of bulls, many of them perfect brutes, run the prairie, and as long as free ranging is followed, I cannot see that there can be any general improvement. The worst bulls frequently get with the best cows; and, as often as not, a neighbors "runt" serves a ranchers best bred cows. In one herd of cattle a traveller will see Shorthorns, Galloways, Herefords, Polled Angus, occasionally a West Highlander, and a goodly sprinkling of the worst kind of "runts." How can ranchers, under these adverse circumstances, expect to breed good, level cattle?

The secret of the Cochrane ranche shipping the best cattle is that their herd is generally served by only their own bulls very few other cattle drifting on to their range, and the fact that they only ship their best cattle the coarser ones being consumed in the country.

The North-West Cattle Company have shipped most of their fat cattle to British Columbia, where there is apparently a good and growing market for our beef. A good many sheep have also gone there.

A good deal of imported stock has come in this year, principally a Polled Angus herd brought in by the Quorn ranche at Sheep Creek. A considerable number of young steers have been brought in from the States, and quite a number of steers, strange to say, have been brought from Ontario, to grow and fatten on our praries, and then return East as fat cattle. Change of pasture will work wonders, but I doubt if these skim-milked raised steers will ever equal range cattle.

The large sheep ranches are disappearing, and I think the sheep raising industry will resolve itself into the keeping of small flocks on homesteads at an early date, when there will be both more money and domestic comfort for the homesteaders.

Horses are getting a good deal more attention than in previous years, but breeding generally is indiscriminate, and too many horses of poor quality take away the profits from all the ranges.

Immense quantities of hay are now put up by all ranches, and there is much less danger of the effects of a hard winter.

Wolves are increasing in number, and in some cases have proved very destructive, to colts especially. Many of the ranchers keep hounds and enjoy great sport, coursing these coyotes, but they breed faster than they can be killed, and other means will have to be adopted of destroying them.

The best ranchers are weaning their calves with success, and many of them are making gardens and keeping poultry for their own convenience.

Very little annoyance has been given ranchers this year by Indians. The constant and efficient patrols are generally allowed to account for this improvement.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Last year, owing to the extreme dry weather, the roads were excellent all over the Territory, and there was very little use for bridges, most of the rivers being easily and safely forded at all seasons. A new bridge is being built at Lethbridge, over the Belly, and the season is most favorable for its construction.

Bridges are still urgently required across the rivers I designated last year.

FERRIES.

There was little occasion for the use of ferries last year for the same reasons that bridges were not required.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

I have again to call your attention to the urgent necessity of connecting the Government telegraph line running from Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Victoria, Fort Pitt, Battleford, Prince Albert, St. Laurent, Touchwood and intermediate places to Qu'Appelle, with Regina, a distance of only forty miles.

The line from Wood Mountain to Moose Jaw should also be connected with the headquarters at Regina, where it is really necessary that we should have an operator of our own, instead of having messages repeated from the town by telephone, which, in the case of cypher messages, is most unsatisfactory.

The extension of the Government line now running to Macleod should also be extended to St. Mary's detachment near the frontier. This would enable us to cut off parties escaping south, and would greatly increase our efficiency, and save a great deal of horse flesh.

Telephones are required at nearly every post, and I would earnestly recommend their early authorization.

GAME.

Prairie chickens are very plentiful this year, the dry June being most favorable for the young birds.

Ducks and geese, owing to the drying up of the lakes, were not as plentiful as formerly. A good many deer are being killed this fall, and appear to be about as numerous as last year.

SETTLERS.

The season has not been a favorable one in some portions of the Territory for agriculture, particularly in that part east of Regina, the extreme drought having resulted in very poor crops. Still, even in that section some of the good farmers had fair crops, and those in mixed farming have not suffered much, as butter, eggs and poultry have been a fair price. About Regina and Moose Jaw the good farmers had excellent wheat, and I think fair wheat was grown at Prince Albert and Edmonton, but in all the territory mentioned, except Edmonton, oats were a failure; potatoes were also a very poor crop, in a measure owing to indifferent cultivation, as in many cases fair crops were obtained by farmers who attended to them. Battleford had no crops of any description, having apparently suffered from drought more than any other part of the country. We only secured 1,400 bushels of oats in the settlement, and our men have to do without potatoes. At Maple Creek and Medicine Hat there was a

small crop of oats and potatoes, but at both these places the people do not devote much time to agriculture, and we frequently have to buy our oats and potatoes for these posts in the eastern portion of the Territory and Manitoba.

At Calgary and Macleod there was a fair crop of oats and potatoes, and those who planted wheat had generally a fair crop. The absence of mills at Macleod and Calgary cause farmers to pay little attention to wheat.

South-east of Medicine Hat a colony has been located this summer of about 60 families, mostly Austrians. A constable of German origin is stationed there, and he reports them very industrious and contented, in common with most settlers they have lost a good deal of hay owing to prairie fires and want of sufficient fire guards. These people have considerable means.

An Icelandic colony is increasing in the Red Deer country, about 100 miles North of Calgary, and the Mormons at Lee's Creek have increased considerably this year, and have made great improvements in the settlement. They are the best workers in the Territory and produce quantities of butter of high class, for which they get 25 to 40 cents per pound. There is no doubt but that from one point of view they are good settlers, but the general impression exists that they are polygamists. They have purchased a tract of land from the North West Coal and Navigation Co., and next year a large number of their people will settle there.

In spite of the poor crops in certain sections, there should be very little suffering as work has been fairly good this year. The low water in the rivers precluded navigation, and all freight had to be hauled by teams, and the Long Lake Railway employed a great many men and teams. Cutting ties and timber for that road will afford work to a great many people this winter, and all the men obtainable are being hired for the woods in the east and northern portions of Manitoba.

From the attached reports you will see the large amount of work that has been done this season, and the absence of crime in the country generally will, I think, convince all right minded men that the police duties are well performed. I am of opinion the force has improved in every respect since my last report, and from the decrease in desertions and the larger number of re-engagements, together with the largely increased Savings Bank deposits, the members of the force are apparently satisfied with their positions.

Almost without exception, I have received the hearty support of the officers of my command, and the example set by both officers and non-commissioned officers has generally been all that could be desired.

The behaviour of the men during the past year has been generally all that could be desired.

I find that the practice of dismissing bad characters has a most salutory effect, and I have reason to know that my action in this respect is cordially approved of by the respectable men in the force. I would again respectfully recommend that all men wanting discharge be allowed to purchase after giving thirty days notice, at any rate, between 1st October and 1st February in each year, when men can be best spared.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
L. W. HERCHMER,
Commissioner, N.W.M.P.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER HERCHMER, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

CALGARY, 13th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November.

During this period I have visited and inspected most of the districts, viz.:—Prince Albert, with "F" Division, under-Superintendent Perry; Fort Saskatchewan, with "G" Division, under-Superintendent Griesbach; Fort Macleod, under command of Superintendent Steele; with "H" and "D" Divisions, under-Superintendent Macdonell and Inspector Wood; Lethbridge, with "K" Division, under Superintendent Deane, and all detachments and outposts in connection with the above named districts, as well as the outposts of "E" Division, in the Calgary district, and of "A" Division at Maple Creek and Medicine Hat.

I also made a second tour of inspection of the outposts in the Macleod and Lethbridge districts, in which a number of excellent buildings for use as men's quarters and stables have lately been erected, as well as other improvements, the work having been done by our own men. As I have made a special report on this subject lately, giving detailed statements of all these improvements, I need not say any more but that the men could not be made more comfortable.

I was in command in Regina from the 17th January to the 16th March, during your absence from the Territories on duty at Ottawa. I was also present at Maple Creek in May, during the transfer of "A" Division from Superintendent Antrobus to Inspector Sanders.

I accompanied His Excellency the Governor General on his recent trip through the ranching country from Lethbridge to Calgary. On this I also made a special report.

In October I proceeded to Red Deer on special duty. I have also made numerous other trips which I omit to mention.

In connection with my duties as Assistant Commissioner I have travelled during the past twelve months 12,996 miles, a great proportion of this being with horses.

I consider the force to be in a most efficient state—a magnificent body of men, both physically and mentally, well armed, clothed, equipped, housed and fed, with excellent horses, as good as can be produced in any country, good transport, harness and saddlery.

If possible, I see improvements in the bearing of the men since my last report. The carbines, however, are not as they ought to be; a great number are fast wearing out, being honeycombed. This is unavoidable, owing to the rough treatment arms are subjected to at times, and constant exposure. A number require replacing, and I should like to see this effected by some other pattern. I have never been in favor with the Winchester; it is altogether too delicate, besides being too long for our requirements.

I should also like to see a change in the clothing. An issue of tweed riding breeches, in lieu of one pair of uniform ones, would be of great service for use on prairie work.

I would also like to have the blankets transferred to the Quartermaster and become part of barrack furniture, issued to men as required, instead of being a part of the constable's kit. Look at the tremendous bulk and weight which would be in a great measure done away with if my idea could be carried out, for only such blankets would go with a man as the season of the year called for.

I also think that a felt hat should be adopted for prairie work; the field service cap is of little practical use as it affords very little more protection than the forage cap.

The transport is in excellent condition. Of course, a certain proportion of waggons is required to replace those wearing out, this will be principally in heavy waggons. A great saving will be effected this year, owing to sheds having been built at several places.

The California saddle is still doing good service, and is standing well. Of course parts—for instances. Cinchas and lining frequently require replacing. Great attention has been paid to this in all Divisions which I have inspected.

I also still think it a matter of regret that we have not been furnished with iron cots and proper barrack furniture as proposed in my last report.

It is impossible to keep a barrack smart and tidy with the miserable wooden bed boards and trestles we are forced to use, besides, they are most uncomfortable and expensive as well.

The same necessity exists as did last year for better fire protection. You may say in most places we have none.

We have now a great deal of valuable property at stake, and should have adequate protection. I consider the simplest plan would be frost-proof tanks, with sufficient elevation to give proper pressure.

The rivers and streams in Southern Alberta are still without bridges. The want was not felt so much this year as in previous ones, owing to the extraordinary lowness of water, but we cannot expect another such dry season.

The patrol system is working well, and accounts for the nearly entire absence of horse stealing. I would suggest an improvement, viz., to use more flying patrols in the open season. Small parties with pack animals, with no fixed camp, would be of good service; they could get their rations at whatever permanent detachment they came across, and could move in portions of the country inaccessible to waggons, and often the places were criminals or whiskey smugglers go.

I have done very little in the magisterial line, owing to being constantly on the move. Whatever cases I have disposed of are embodied in the return furnished by Superintendent McIllree, commanding E. Division.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HERCHMER,

Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTING SUPERINTENDENT COTTON, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

REGINA, 13th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for 1889.

In the month of April I, in accordance with your instructions, proceeded to Battleford. While there I inspected "C" Division. As I furnished you with a special report of the inspection, I do not deem it necessary to here repeat it. Let it suffice to say that I found the division in a thoroughly efficient state. The appearance and steadiness of the non-commissioned officers and men on parade was all that could be desired.

I subsequently took over command of the Battleford district from Inspector Howe, remaining in Battleford in temporary command until Superintendent Antrobus arrived from Maple Creek, an exchange of commands having been arranged between that officer and Inspector Howe.

Having handed over the division to Superintendent Antrobus, I returned to headquarters.

CUSTOMS.

With regard to the assistance rendered the Customs Department by our patrols in southern Manitoba, there had been, as you are aware, considerable correspondence

as to this duty performed by our men. In July last I, by appointment, met Captain Young, Inspector of Customs ports, at Winnipeg. This was with a view of bringing about some changes that were considered necessary. Having consulted with Captain Young, by whom the views of his Department were ably set forth, it was decided that permanent Customs outports should be established.

On authority given me by you, I instructed Inspector McGibbon, who had command of the southern outposts, that instead of employing his men on flying patrol he was to establish permanent points, as follows:—

1st. One west of Turtle Mountain, at or near the crossing of the Souris, at a point best adapted to watch the traffic from the United States.

2nd. One south of Clearwater in the summer, to be at Clearwater after the harvest and during the winter.

3rd. One at Snowflake.

4th. One east of "Selwyns," near the bush at that point, with a view of maintaining an efficient surveillance of the trails entering the timber in the vicinity.

5th. One on the trail from Morden south to Wallhalla. In making this arrangement my intention was that each of these fixed points should have two men, one of whom should at all times be at the stations, the other to perform the patrol duty required.

I further informed Inspector McGibbon that the Inspector of Customs would provide him with copies of the law and general instructions as to its enforcement.

These instructions were promptly issued and conveyed to the men on the line of patrol, and carried out under Inspector McGibbon's orders. Soon after this, Inspector of Customs Young wrote you as follows:—

"I have the honor to report that during the visit of Inspecting Superintendent Cotton, we succeeded in drawing up a scheme for the present protection of the southern provincial boundary (for revenue purposes), that will be of great immediate value to the revenue, and of public convenience as well to people of both sides of the line, as it will supply them with an increased number of points at which they may legally come into and pass out from Canada into the United States, as far as our Customs are concerned."

I believe I am quite justified in adding that this scheme, in its practical working, has given entire satisfaction to the Customs Department.

BUILDING AT FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

The building done at Fort Saskatchewan during the year represents an expenditure of $4,365.30.

I hope hereafter to be able to show that this expenditure was actually necessary—in fact, imperative. further, that every cent of the amount was judiciously and economically expended. The amount of $4,365.30 is made up as follows .—

Contract work, J Macdonald	$3,745 75
Ross Bros, paints	159 25
F. F. Tims, lumber, &c	354 55
W. Humberstone, brick	12 00
James Ried, bricklaying, &c	5 00
R. Smith, painting, &c	26 75
L. Moret, lime	16 00
M. Macaulay, moving building	20 00
G. Ferguson, logs	6 00
J. Macdonald, drawing up specifications, &c	20 00
Total	$4,365 30

Vouchers for $619.55, that is, for the amounts exclusive of J. Macdonald's contract, were forwarded to you by Superintendeut Griesbach on the 15th November last.

The contract work done by J. Macdonald was for building new quarters for commanding officer, and new barrack room. I have already furnished you with plans and specifications in accordance with which these buildings were constructed.

I made a thorough examination, and am quite satisfied that the conditions were throughout faithfully adhered to by the contractor. The material used is of good quality and the labor performed in a workman-like manner. I might here state that as a result of my inspection I am satisfied that the Assistant Commissioner acted wisely and in the public interest in awarding the contract to J. Macdonald.

With regard to the necessity which existed for the construction of new quarters for officer commanding: the old quarters formerly used by him consisted of a log building built in 1875, inadequate to the purposes demanded of it. It is worthy of note that this old building is now advantageously employed in other ways.

The construction of a new barrack room was simply imperative. Superintendent Griesbach informed me that before this was built his men were so crowded that their health suffered. He was continually alarmed in case an outbreak of fever should show itself. With present strength of division, had a new barrack room not been built I believe we should have been forced to rent additional barrack accommodation, at all events during the winter months. Another good feature: the men are not now scattered indiscriminately about the post.

The two buildings—commanding officers' quarters and barrack room, represent particularly good value for the $3,745.75 expended. Now, regarding the expenditure of $619.55 (which added to contract work makes expenditure up to $4,365.30), I think I had better give a somewhat detailed memorandum of the work done.

Inspectors Quarters (now a serviceable and suitable building).

To this building a kitchen 10×12 was added, floored, sheeted and shingled. In the side rooms of these quarters floor was relaid, walls sheeted, roof neatly covered with cotton.

Men's Mess and Recreation Room 50 ft. by 22 ft.

New floor of matched lumber put over old floor. Door removed from side to front. A good porch was built.

Stables.

Floor re-laid, filled in with lime under floor for hygienic purposes. Building plastered and whitewashed, inside and out.

Oil House 12 ft. by 14 ft.—(New Building.)

Built of logs and roofed with lumber; good door and lock.

Wash-room, 28 ft. by 18 ft.

Building known as "Pemburn House." It was "jacked up" (by contract), put on rollers and moved for a distance of about 1,000 yards, so brought within barrack square. The following work was then done; new foundation built, new brick chimneys, new sleepers for floor and floor re-laid, new door, new windows and new porch put in. Two rooms were partitioned off, shelving, &c., put in, for wash basins, &c.

Men's Latrine, 24 ft. by 6 ft.—(New Building.)

Built all of lumber, with good fence about it.

Ice House, 17 ft. by 14 ft.—(New Building.)

Built 8 feet under ground; building of logs, roof poles and lumber over roof.

Wood Shed and Latrine for Commanding Officer's Quarters.

Both these buildings built of lumber.

The labour put into the above buildings was done by our own men and cost nothing.

The roofs of the following buildings were painted with fire-proof paint, viz.: new barrack room, mess and recreation room, Quartermaster's store and office, Sergeant-Major's quarters and division store, Sergeant's quarters and mess room, Commanding Officers quarters (new building), division kitchen and wash-room.

Walls of the following buildings were painted outside, viz.: recreation and mess-room, Quartermaster's store and office, new barrack room, division kitchen, Sergt.-Major's quarters and division store.

Doors and windows of the above buildings (except Commanding Officer's quarters and new barrack room), were painted inside and out.

The old log buildings of the post were painted and whitewashed, inside and out. In these cases, also, the labour cost nothing, having been done by our men. I think you will agree with me that this makes an uncommonly good showing for the amount of money expended by Superintendent Griesbach.

I would strongly recommend that next year a building appropriation (say, equal to the amount expended this year) be set aside, with a view of satisfactorily completing the post at Fort Saskatchewan. A new hospital is an urgent necessity. The rented building we are now using is at best but a wretched apology for a hospital. This I have no doubt will be gone into at length by the Assistant Surgeon. I will merely add that so long as we go on paying rent, as we have done for the past four years, the expenditure represents heavy interest on a sum of money that should, I think, be employed in the construction of a properly planned hospital.

A new stable, capable of holding twenty additional horses is required; also, a small magazine, which could be built of stone taken from the Saskatchewan River.

The present guard-room accommodation is very limited. I should say too that the old log building so employed is not a particularly healthy one, a sad fault where men are on duty day in and day out, to say nothing of the unfortunate prisoners. I would impress upon you the importance of erecting a new guard-room at this post.

The new buildings, Commanding Officers' quarters and barrack-room, will require painting immediately the fine weather sets in, in the spring.

Much of the material used in the old log buildings is still good. In many instances these buildings could, at little cost, be re-built and so made serviceable. All the log buildings about the post should be plastered, painted and clapboarded. This would not only add to comfort and appearance, but would effect an annual saving in plastering and whitewashing.

OUTPOSTS IN EDMONTON DISTRICT.

I inspected the outpost of "G" Division at Edmonton.

This outpost and detachment is under command of Inspector Piercy. The officers, non-commissioned officers and men comprising the detachment are quartered in buildings rented from Mr. Donald McLeod, of Edmonton.

The stables used are also rented from that gentleman. These buildings are centrally and conveniently situated, and are therefore better suited to our requirements than those formerly rented from Hudson Bay Company.

I recently inspected the "G" Division outpost at St. Albert. I found everything about the outpost neatly and systematically arranged.

The buildings are capable of accommodating one non-commissioned officer and five constables.

The stables would hold four horses.

At this outpost the sum of $116 was expended this year. The work was done by contract, let to the lowest tender.

The $116 was expended as follows:—

1st. The stable was thoroughly repaired, a good door and window put in, the building made higher by two tiers of logs, so rising the roof and making a hayloft.

2nd. A good well was dug in the immediate vicinity of the mens' quarters; the construction of a well, in addition to the advantage of having a good water supply near at hand, was actually necessary, as it drained the cellar under the quarters which had previously been full of water.

I inspected the "G" Division outpost at Red Deer River, and have already furnished you with a detailed report on the subject.

I would now add, that in my opinion Red Deer River crossing, where the detachment is, should be regarded as the natural boundary between the districts of "E" and "G" Divisions. I certainly think that the detachment stationed at Red Deer River should be composed of men taken from "E" Division at Calgary, and not from "G" Division (Fort Saskatchewan), as it now is.

My reasons for arriving at this conclusion are as follows :—

Red Deer River is nearer Calgary than Fort Saskatchewan. From Calgary a better supervision of the detachment would, I think, be maintained. Superintendent Griesbach's usual duties seldom take him in the direction of Red Deer River. Correspondence from Calgary could be answered on the day of its receipt. This cannot be done with correspondence from Fort Saskatchewan, as the mail stages (carrying weekly mail), cross north of Red Deer River.

I think, too, that the patrol work of both divisions "E and G" would be reduced and more satisfactorily performed. I might here add that this post is centrally situated as regards the settlements about the Spruce, Little Red Deer and Blindman Rivers.

All this section of country is particularly fine—the land is rich and fertile, and well supplied with wood and water.

From what I can learn, I am satisfied that there is every prospect of all the above settlements being considerably augmented during the coming year.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION.

I would recommend that telephonic communication be established between the barracks and the town at Maple Creek.

The same recommendation applies to the post and town at Medicine Hat. At this place the town is east of the Saskatchewan River, while our post is on the west. The distance between the two points is considerable. The cost in the above cases would not be great.

I should have said that Maple Creek post is about three miles from the town. At Medicine Hat poles would only be required from the west side of the railway bridge, as I presume there would be no objection on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities to allow a telephone wire to be placed on their telegraph line as far as it extends towards our post.

For very little more than the cost of wire and an instrument, telephonic communication could be established between Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. This is on the assumption that a telephone wire could be run along the Government telegraph poles between the two places. In any case poles are easily procurable at Edmonton. Already Edmonton and St. Albert are connected by telephone. The line I recommend would put both outposts in communication with Fort Saskatchewan, the headquarters of the district.

Telephones could with advantage be utilized in the Macleod district, so placing Fort Macleod (headquarters of district) in communication with the numerous and important outposts.

A Government telegraph line passes within a few yards of our outpost at Kipp (midway between Macleod and Lethbridge). A branch office, with one of our men as operator, could be established at mere nominal cost. Besides, the time gained in transmission of messages, such a step would effect a great saving in the wear and tear of horse flesh.

Of course, if a telephone was put in at Kipp the telegraph office would be unnecessary. I append the second recommendation, in case it be found inadvisable to supply telephones at an early date.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The different articles of kit and clothing supplied non-commissioned officers and men are of exceptionally good quality.

Buffalo coats are, unfortunately now no longer procurable. No really good substitute for them has yet appeared, though several experiments have been made.

The "Montana calf" coats were a very decided failure. The dyed sheep skins are much more serviceable, though I am by no means prepared to recommend (at all events, without further trial) that they be adopted for general winter use.

I would recommend that a trial be given to cloth coats lined with some inexpensive skin (say musk-rat) and trimmed with heavy fur about collar and cuffs.

I would again renew my previously made recommendation in favor of a prairie suit of some neutral color. A loose Norfolk jacket (lots of pockets) made of light, soft cord, with riding breeches of the same material, would, I think, answer our purpose admirably.

I trust that helmets and forage caps will soon be discarded. The forage cap furnishes no protection whatsoever in any weather. A helmet is just about as useless as it is annoying and perplexing. In support of this, it is a well known fact that when men travel on the prairie they invariably pack their helmets in the waggons. I think the forage caps could be replaced by soft felt hats, such as the American troops use.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The "liquor laws," as the prohibitory clauses of the North-West Act are often called, have given rise to considerable discussion. In the early days prohibition was a necessity. It was an important factor in maintaining peace among the Indians. The half-breed element also benefited by it.

The construction of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway proceeded quietly and the total absence of all serious crime—notwithstanding the sudden influx of thousands of rough navvies—was remarked with astonishment. This was again and again borne testimony to by prominent railway men who had had experience in other countries. Even with the efficient police surveillance maintained, such happy results could not, I think, have come about, but far the prohibitory laws existing. That these laws were sometimes broken, even in those days, is an undeniable fact. Such, however, was the exception, not the rule.

Looking back over the history of the Territories it cannot be said that prohibition was a failure or that it did not bring with it many good results.

Now, however, the situation is changed; towns and settlements have sprung up all over the Territories. The white population, in discussing these changes, has ventilated the subject freely and fully in the Territorial press. As a police force we have nothing to do with the different moral interpretations put on the Act.

It must suffice for us to bear testimony to the fact that a prohibitory law does not give universal satisfaction.

This question might also be considered: Is it *possible* to enforce the law as it now stands on the statute book? With regard to the Act in its present form, I make the following quotation from my report of last year. It still applies with equal force:

"The large number of appeal cases—that is, appeals from magistrates to Supreme Court—has, I think, brought out many points worthy of consideration, with a view of bringing about some desirable amendments in the Act. Take this point, for instance: one of the learned judges before whom appeals were heard holds that any one bringing in liquor under the Lieutenant-Governor's permit may transfer such liquor to other residents of the Territories who are not themselves in possession of permits; and further, that people so receiving liquor are not liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment. My last desire is to criticise in the slightest degree the legality of such judgment. I may, however, add that if this is the correct reading of the Act it will hereafter certainly handicap the police in their efforts to suppress illegal liquor traffic."

I was unquestionably right in this surmise. It is now, in almost every case, necessary to proceed against alleged offenders for having illegally *sold* liquor, not having it illegally in possession. The sale of liquor is hard to prove, as experience has amply shown.

I think no part of any fine for infringement of prohibitory clauses should be paid to members of the police force.

In carrying an Act of this nature into effect constables and others should—even to the most sceptical of critics—be above suspicion.

HOSPITAL AT MAPLE CREEK.

The building we are now using as a hospital at Maple Creek is not suitable for such purpose. I trust it may be found practicable to erect a small hospital at this post during the coming year.

IRON BEDS FOR BARRACK ROOMS.

A supply of iron beds for barrack rooms is urgently required. This would add to the men's comfort and unquestionably improve the general appearance of the rooms.

RECRUITS.

The class of recruits enlisted during the year has been exceptionally good; the general physique of the force cannot well be surpassed.

CONSTABLES' MANUAL.

I think a carefully revised constables' manual, with necessary explanations as to the application of North-West ordinances, would be found of great service. The cost of publishing such a manual in pamphlet form would not be great.

DISCHARGES.

I earnestly trust that some plan may soon be authorized and adopted by which all non-commissioned officers and men will have, on giving say six or seven week's notice, the unconditional right of purchasing their discharges.

The knowledge that a man could at any time obtain his discharge by purchase would, I fully believe, reduce materially the number of applications now made under the present system.

TARGET PRACTICE AND RIFLE SHOOTING.

As far as was consistent with other duties demanded of them, the members of the force have been well grounded in musketry instruction, and in all cases that have come under my notice the target practice has been carefully carried on. The formation of the Divisional Rifle Associations are annually assuming larger proportions. The spirit of rivalry and competition which these associations evolve has had a markedly good effect.

The interest in rifle shooting is now universal. Without this the annual course of target practice loses much of its usefulness.

I would recommend that each Divisional Rifle Association get (*per capita*) a free issue of ammunition for use of members during prize meetings.

This will have the effect of making rifle shooting more thoroughly popular, the surest method of obtaining efficiency. I would also recommend the issue of marksmen's badges.

WINCHESTER RIFLES.

The Winchester rifles with which the force is armed have not proved a very great success. A large percentage of the rifles require re-sighting. I trust this will receive attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN COTTON,
Inspecting Superintendent.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT McILLREE, COMMANDING "E" DIVISION, 1889.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CALGARY, 13th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report for the twelve months ended the 30th November last.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The general state of the district has been very quiet, nothing occurring of more than ordinary interest. Some who had settled in the district have left, but their places are more than filled by others coming in. I am unable to state the number of new inhabitants in this district during the past year or the amount of land taken up, but the figures are considerable in both cases. Calgary keeps growing steadily; many fine stone buildings have been and are in course of erection. Improvements have been made in the streets. There are two electric light companies, two companies asking for charters to run street railways and water works in the near future. The other chief centres in district have not changed very perceptibly. Canmore has begun to go ahead. There are two coal mines (anthracite). I believe it is the intention of one of the companies next spring to bridge the Bow River and put in a spur from the Canadian Pacific Railway. The mines at Anthracite have been worked, more or less, during the past year. At Banff there has been considerable improvement made in the condition of the old roads, and quite a number of new ones have been opened. One or two blazed pack trails have also been opened up. Coal mines are in operation at Anthracite, Canmore, Mitford, Crowfoot Creek, South Fork of Sheep Creek, and North Fork of High River. There are numerous places through the country where coal shows. A woollen mill is about to be opened on Fish Creek. A cheese factory has been successfully established on the Elbow. There is not a grist mill in the district, as far as I am aware.

CRIME.

Taking into consideration the short time the country has been settled, the number of Indians and Half-breeds living within the area of the district, the large floating population who have no permanent stake in the country, I consider there has been a marked absence of serious crime. One case of homicide occurred on 1st March last, whereby a Cree squaw came to her death. The particulars are well known to the public. I attach a list of charges heard before officers of the force sitting as magistrates. This return shows but part of detected crime in the district, but I have no means of getting a return of the balance of cases. Five cases of horse stealing were investigated by me. Four of these went to trial and resulted in three convictions and one acquittal. The fifth case was one of considerable public interest, as the prisoner was charged with stealing some 60 head of horses in this district. Not sufficient evidence was adduced to warrant a commitment and prisoner was discharged. There were twenty-two cases of infractions of North-West Territories Act, concerning intoxicants, tried before Inspecter Harper and myself, respectively, at Banff and Calgary. Of these, six cases were dismissed and the balance convicted. Of those cases (sixteen) in which the magistrates convicted, five paid their fines; the balance (eleven) appealed. Of these, eight were quashed, two were upheld in the Supreme Court and one not yet settled. The only liquor cases that I know of coming before local magistrates are two cases at Gleichen, where two convictions were made under prosecutions instituted by members of the detachment stationed at that point. One case was for selling intoxicants; the other for selling intoxicants to Indians. Fines in both cases were paid. There were a couple of cases of embracery

in connection with trial for manslaughter. One case was dismissed; the principal in the other case left the country. Five cases of infractions of Inland Revenue Act have been dealt with; three cases under Fire Ordinance and one under that relating to poisons. There have been a good many cases of "drunk and disorderly" at Banff and Anthracite. There were several cases of larceny, assaults, &c.

"Deerfoot," a Blackfoot Indian, who made himself so well known some years ago, returned to the reserve last spring. He found he had not been forgotten, and after hiding for a while he gave himself up, was tried, and got a short term of imprisonment.

Since the 30th November, 1888, there have been confined in the guard-room at this post sixty-six prisoners, of whom seven were insane persons. Of the seven insane persons, six were sent to Selkirk; the seventh hanged himself in his cell. Three prisoners, with sentences over two years, were sent to Stoney Mountain. There were twelve Indians among the 66 prisoners confined during the year. There are still some people in the district who have very easy consciencies as to ownership of live stock. There have not been many clear cases of horse stealing reported, but I am afraid this class of crime is not by any means stamped out. The country is so large that unless a case is reported at once, and you have a hot scent to go on, it is hard to trace a horse. Cattle killing has been also indulged in to some extent, but I have not been able to get a clear case against any party. A good stock detective is much needed in this district; some one also to be present at the shipments of live stock to record every brand. A hide inspector is also much needed. There have been a few cases reported of settlers' houses having been broken into, but the guilty parties were not found. In one case the circumstances pointed very strongly against two Blackfoot Indians, but the magistrates who heard the preliminary examination did not consider the evidence sufficient to convict. Twelve stolen horses taken from near Fort Assiniboine, Montana, were recovered on the Blackfoot Reserve, and sent back to their owners. A few other horses stolen in the district have been recovered, and quite a number of stray horses taken care of and returned to their owners.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The detachments have been stationed at the following points:—

Gleichen, Morley, Canmore, Anthracite, Banff, Laggan, Scarlett's, North Fork of Sheep Creek, Pekisko, High River Crossing and Industrial School. From all these points, except Canmore and the three stations west of there, constant patrols have been sent out, and the inhabited parts of the district have been thoroughly patrolled.

From Gleichen patrols visit the Blackfoot Reserve constantly, go north as far as the settlement on the Rosebud, south as far as Queenstown, and east and west along the Canadian Pacific Railway as far as their services are required. This detachment sent out 538 parties during the twelve months.

The detachment at Morley patrols the country on both sides of the river, east as far as Cochrane and west to the Gap, and north and south as required; 201 trips were made from this point.

The detachment at Scarlett's, on the Edmonton trail, visited settlers in vicinity, patrolled once a week as far as Beaver Dam for a great part of the season, and searched freighting outfits going north. The number of trips performed was 137.

The detachment at North Fork, Sheep Creek patrolled country between that creek and Fish and Pine Creeks, up the creek as far as there are any settlers, and down the creek for about 20 miles, and has made 252 trips.

The detachment at Pekisko has patrolled the different forks of Sheep Creek, and country lying between, has met patrols from Mosquito Creek and High River Crossing, each once a week, and has made a total of 309 trips.

The detachment at High River Crossing patrolled to settlers up and down the river, and north and south, and met patrols from Mosquito Creek and Industrial School, each once a week, and kept note of all travellers on the Macleod trail, and has made 143 trips.

The detachment at Industrial School has visited all settlers in that vicinity, and met patrol once a week from High River Crossing, prevented Indians from camping near school and from taking their children away from the school. This detachment has made 201 trips.

From early spring until lately one or more patrols have been sent out from Calgary to visit settlers in surrounding country, generally returning the same day; 285 parties have left Calgary during the past twelve months on different duties, so that the total number of trips performed during the past year is as follows:—

Calgary	285
Scarlett's	137
Pekisko	309
Morley	201
Gleichen	538
Millar's	252
Industrial School	201
High River Crossing	143
Total	2,066

These trips were all made with horses (I have not counted any work done by train), and varied in length from a few miles to 393 miles. I have not included the mountain detachments in the above, though at Banff the horses do steady work. Mounted patrols have visited the different points in the park, and parties frequently go to Anthratite and Canmore. Constant trips were also made to Devil's Lake with the Banff transport.

The men stationed atLaggan are there principally to stop the liquor traffic, and they have a great deal of arduous and tiring night work examining trains. One man always goes down on No. 1 express and back on No. 2. At Anthracite the detachment's chief work is to keep order amongst the miners and try to keep the liquor traffic within bounds, which is not always easy to do, particularly on pay days. At Canmore the detachment examines trains and looks after the general order of the place. Laggan, Anthracite and Canmore are under the immediate supervision of the officer in charge at Banff. As the eastern end of the mountain division is to be moved to Canmore it will be necessary to move detachment from Laggan and have a stronger force at Canmore, and it will be necessary to erect buildings for their accommodation. I think a man should be stationed at Cochrane or Mitford. They are close together. At Gleichen the men are in hired buildings. I think it would be preferable to have buildings of our own. At Pekisko we have a hired building which answers the purpose very well. The men at all the other detachments, except Banff, live at settlers' houses or hotels, and it costs a good deal of money; but from the nature of the duties to be performed it is difficult to arrange it otherwise. Detachment's at Scarlett's and High River Crossing have been called in for the winter. The different detachments have done good work, by keeping Indians off the cattle ranges as much as possible and from camping near settlers' houses. It is pretty up-hill work, but any camp has always been moved as soon as found, unless the head of the party produced a pass. The total mileage performed by horses of this division is 163,260 miles, as per attached statement (not printed). It does not represent by any means every mile travelled, but only downright duty, not counting exercise rides, drills, &c.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Detachment at Gleichen has rendered aid to agent at Blackfoot Reserve on several occasions by arresting Indians for various offences, and in minor ways. An escort was furnished during treaty payments, the treaty money received at Canadian Pacific railway station and turned over to agent. Treaty money was received at Calgary for payments at Sarcee Reserve. An escort to reserve with the money, and

escort remained during payments. I received money for treaty payments for the north, which I handed over to a party from "G," and sent a mounted man from here as far as Red Deer Crossing with the party. After the "Sun Dance," held by Sarcees, they refused to go back to agency, and the agent stopped their rations, and asked me to send an officer and party to go with him to try and induce the Indians to return. I sent an officer and ten men, and the agent persuaded the Indians to return. The Hon. the Minister of the Interior visited the Blackfoot Reserve on the 1st October, and was furnished with what transport and men he required. At the request of the Indian Commissioner I sent away the straggling Crees who had been so long about here. There was considerable trouble about this, as they would leave Calgary and spread about the surrounding country, resulting in complaints from settlers. By means of arresting a few of the men as vagrants, and giving them short terms of imprisonment, they have mostly been got rid of.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILWAYS.

I have not been called upon to render any particular assistance to the Canadian Pacific Railway. Everything appears to work very smoothly on that line.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, &C.

During last winter and early spring, every man in the division, with a few exceptions, went through a course of setting up, squad and arm drill. When the weather permitted, and enough men were in barracks, a general parade was held once a week. Towards fall, some drill early in the morning was performed. Considerable mounted drill was performed in September and October. During the season all members of the division, with a few exceptions, went through the full course of dismounted and mounted target and revolver practice.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of members of my division is, I consider, very good. On the occasion of the late visit of the Governor General to Calgary, the guard of honor numbered 54, rank and file, and competent judges were good enough to inform me that they had never seen a finer body of men together.

RECRUITS.

A few recruits have been engaged here, and have all been sent to Regina, with one exception. Quite a number have been rejected, not coming up to physical standard required.

HEALTH.

There has been no epidemic of any kind, and the general health of division has been good. The old barrack rooms were undoubtedly unhealthy, and the men find their new quarters decidedly more comfortable. One man broke his arm by a horse falling with him, and there have been a few minor injuries from kicks from horses, &c. I regret to have to report the deaths of two members of my division. On the 4th April, during drill, Constable Masterson fell out, complaining of not feeling well. He lay down on his bed, and, in about half-an-hour commenced breathing very heavily and died almost instantly. The cause was appoplexy. His remains were buried at the Roman Catholic cemetery. Constable Leigh died on the 20th November last from cardiac dropsy. He was ill nearly a month. His remains were buried in the English cemetery.

RATIONS AND LIGHT.

The rations are of very good quality, except the coffee, which is poor. The coal oil is not of the best quality.

KIT, CLOTHING, &c.

The different articles of kit and clothing appear to be of good quality. I think the price of the serge tunics is too high. It is an expensive article of kit for a man to replace, and one will not last a man a year when it is in almost daily use. There is a great diversity in the patterns of winter overcoats at present. I do not think the fore-and-aft caps shelter a man's head sufficiently in hot weather. Part of the issue of socks should be of a lighter quality.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The division has a full complement of 1876 pattern Winchester carbines. A good many of these have been in use for seven or eight years and begin to show signs of wear. The browning is worn off a great many and the sights are considerably knocked about. The revolvers are all in good order. I have quite a plentiful supply of ammunition on hand, both rifle and revolver.

DESERTIONS.

Four men deserted during the past twelve months. Constable Wardrop received a furlough to go to England and did not return. He represented himself to be a gentleman. Constable Stratton received a furlough to visit friends in Canada and is still visiting them. Constable Deleuse deserted from Calgary on the 23rd June last, having been transferred a short time before from the north. He was generally supposed to be slightly crazy. The fourth, Constable Bennett, A. L., deserted from Calgary on 9th November last. He had been less than five months in the force and came from "C" Battery with a good discharge. Two men gave themselves up, one having deserted from this post, the other from Lethbridge.

SAVINGS BANK.

The amount to credit of division in Savings Bank is $2,835.16.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

The post has been visited by yourself nine times during the past year, and you also were at most of the outposts.

The Assistant Commissioner held several inspections, checking all books, &c., and weekly inspection when in barracks, and has visited all the out posts except the Industrial School. I have made my usual inspections in barracks and out posts, and the various out posts have been visited by officers of the division.

Orderly officer visits the herd once a week, and the Veterinary Staff Sergeant every second day.

HORSES.

The horses of division are generally good. At present my muster roll shows 103:—

Calgary	40
Cast and sold (not yet struck off)	3
Herd	30
Detachment and on duty	30
Total	103

Seventeen remounts were received during the year and eleven sold. Two horses have been lost by death. One pulled his picket pin and galloped a short distance, bucking and jumping, and burst something inside, dying in a few minutes. In the second case the horse dropped dead while being ridden at an easy lope.

The remounts are all passed by a qualified veterinary surgeon, and are to all appearance perfectly sound and free from blemish when taken over, yet in a short

time many of them throw splints, and quite a percentage of curbs appear. It is not from hard work or ill-usage, and there appears to be something wanting in the quality of the bone of horses bred in this country. There has been no epidemic amongst the horses and very few cases of serious sickness.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddles of the division are mostly in good repair. The saddler goes over them constantly, making needed repairs, and they are washed frequently with soft soap, and oiled, so as to keep the leather soft. There are seventy-one saddles on issue to the division. They have all seen considerable service, except six, which were received in 1888. Harness is in good state of repair and sufficient in supply. Most of the heavy harness is old but still serviceable. Some new harness for 4-in-hand driving was received during the past season. Since my last report one of the old barrack rooms has been turned into a saddle and harness room, and it is a great improvement on the old cramped room formerly in use. Some new numnahs were received, which require to be leathered to last any length of time.

TRANSPORT.

All transport is in a good state of repair, except one patrol waggon broken up in a runaway, which will be repaired this winter. A Corporal is in charge of all transport, and he goes over it every day, taking notes of any repairs required. His list is sent to orderly room, and repairs are at once made under the direct supervision of the Acting Quarter master. The platform spring waggons supplied the past season have given good satisfaction, some few changes having to be made, notably making hand breaks into foot breaks, and moving drivers' seats further back. The new patrol waggons are also of a better style, and the teamsters like them better than the former pattern. As a waggon shed was built this fall, the transport in future will be under cover.

FORAGE.

The past season having been so dry, hay was not as plentiful as usual, and the price consequently is higher. Fortunately there was some old hay on hand, as the contractor has been very slow in getting in the hay, and at present has delivered but a small part of his contract. What has been received is of good quality. At Gleichen hay is delivered as required. At Pekisko the contract was filled in good time. At Banff the hay has not yet been delivered, as it cannot be moved until the river freezes up. Oats delivered have been of good quality on the old contract. The price of oats on new contract is considerably higher than last year, the supply being not so plentiful, but the quality, so far, has been good. Bran is bought as required. All detachments are supplied with oats from headquarters.

STABLES.

Since my last report the team stable has been completely overhauled, the floors torn up, stalls cobbled half their length, newly planked, new mangers, feed-boxes and swing-bails, and mudded and whitewashed. The edges of mangers and feed-boxes have all been edged with tin, as the horses, from constant biting, soon destroy them, if not protected in such a manner. It is an impossibility to keep the chinking and mortar in between the logs, as the horses pull it out about as quickly as it can be put in, and the stables require to be lined inside.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment of the division is very complete, the only articles I have to suggest as wanting are a few pack saddles. Some rubber or canvas buckets are required for use of parties travelling. Neither wood or zinc buckets will last long on such service.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

A considerable amount of building and repairs have been undertaken and completed in this district during the past twelve months. The new hospital was occupied on 26th August. It is comfortable, but hard to heat. There are at present four heating stoves in it. Ventilation in the wards should be improved. The new barracks building was occupied on the 21st September—nearly a year after completion was called for by contract. It appears to be well built, and the rooms are spacious and comfortable. The mess-room is a fine room, and plenty of space in the kitchens. The wash-room, which is in the basement, is still uncompleted.

One of the old barrack rooms is being used at present as a lavatory. No provision has been made for the supply of either cold or hot water for the new lavatory.

A waggon shed was built in line with the stables, 100 feet long by 24 feet wide, and is a substantial building. All buildings were painted and the artificer's shop shingled. No. 2 officers' quarters and quartermaster's store were clapboarded, new fences and gates put up between the stables, a fence built around the full length of back of officers' quarters and round back of hospital, a net wire fence was built round grass plot in square, uprights of hay corrall were all renewed, the old ones being rotten. A number of brick chimneys were put in different buildings, a water tank built in one of the old barrack rooms, new wheel and gearing put on windmill, and a number of minor repairs. Some sidewalks were laid inside the barrack square and others are being constructed. The old hospital was pulled down, also the old building that formed part of the first barracks at Calgary, and a couple of other old houses that stood on the lower ground. The waggon shed was built mostly with material taken from the demolished buildings, and a good many of the shingles have also been utilized. A new guard-room has been in course of erection, but is not yet completed.

At Banff a second officers' quarters has been built and a small building was put up as an office. Fencing has also been built and minor repairs done, which has greatly improved the appearance of the quarters in the National Park. There is no building provided for a Sergeants' mess at present; they are now occupying some spare rooms in the new barrack building. I hope as soon as the new lavatory is completed to fit up the rooms now used for that purpose as a recreation room. It will never make a very cheerful room, but the billiard table can be put in and other means used to make it attractive to the men, and help furnish them with some amusement when off duty. All the rooms have been furnished with the necessary barrack furniture. I had to use up the old shelves for kit, which are continuous round room; but in some of the rooms each bed is provided with a separate shelf, on two brackets, and rounded at the ends and varnished. They look much neater than the continuous shelf. The trestles and bed-boards still remain to disfigure the rooms, and it appears hopeless to expect that we shall ever be supplied with iron cots.

The furnaces for heating the new barrack buildings have not worked at all satisfactorily. The furnace in the north end of the building has never worked well, and the brick work of furnaces has given way considerably, and has had to be repaired. I think it would pay to hire experienced stokers for the season. At present men have to be put on to act in that capacity who know nothing whatever of the working of the furnaces, and have to teach themselves, and they cannot be expected to get the best work out of the furnaces.

TELEPHONES.

Telephones are the same here as last year—a private wire from the orderly room to the town station, and a second wire from the Quartermaster's store connecting with the central office. At Banff telephone connection has been established between the barracks and the principal points in the Park.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

No new lines have been built in this district during the past year. A line is much needed north to Edmonton and south to Macleod.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The hand engine is in good repair and Babcocks always ready to be used. The men in barracks are told off to their different stations in case of a fire, the detail being written out and placed on a board in a conspicuous place. A tank was built in the saddle room holding about 3,500 gallons of water, which gives a limited supply of water without having recourse to the river. A more powerful force pump is needed for use in the well; it takes a long time to fill the tank with the present one, and would be of no or little use to keep the engine going in case of a fire. Barrels filled with water are kept in convenient localities and filled fire pails in all the rooms. Some additional hose was received, but when engine is at river and full length of hose on the force of water is weak.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water for use in the barracks is brought from the river in water carts. There is a well in square with a force pump and wind mill attachment. The detachment at Banff dug a well a short time ago and got good water at a short depth.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads are good in this section as a rule, but a good deal of bridging requires to be done. Calgary is agitating for a new bridge across the Elbow River and a shorter and better trail south than that afforded across the Mission bridge and up the bad hill as at present. No trouble has been experienced in fording the rivers, on account of continued low water, but bridges are badly needed across Sheep Creek and High River, on the Macleod trail. A couple of small bridges have been built at Pine and Nose Creek from funds granted by North-West Council, and some repairs and improvements made on the principal trails.

FERRIES.

The rivers have been so low that there has been little or no need of ferries, and the boat at High River Crossing was not put in the water at all.

LIQUOR LAWS.

Liquor is obtainable and sold to the initiated in every saloon in Calgary; and in a place the size of Calgary, where there are civic authorities and local police, and where they make no attempt whatever to interfere with the traffic in intoxicants, it is next to impossible for us to do much towards lessening it. The saloons are searched occasionally and plenty of liquor found; but, as a rule, it is covered by permits. Some of the permits are ancient, but a permit is a permit, and it is quite impossible to prove that the liquor found was not imported under the permit produced. Permits have not been granted to saloon-keepers for some time, but many people who are granted permits leave them in saloons or turn them over to saloon-keepers, so that they always have a full supply of other people's permits, and as it has been ruled that liquor legally brought into the country can then legally be in anybody's possession, it is no use to move in the matter. All we can do is to endeavor to prevent liquor being imported in large quantities. It is no use trying to deny the fact that the sentiment of the greater part of the country is distinctly adverse to the statute on this subject; we get no sympathy with our efforts to put a stop to the traffic, and it is the most disagreeable of the many duties we have to perform. During the past season two large seizures were made—one at Laggan, on 4th March, of 311 gallons, was found in a car of lumber. On 17th October 392 gallons were found in a car at Calgary, labelled as 4 per cent. beer. In all 820 gallons were spilled in this district during the last twelve months, representing a total waste of a large sum of money.

SETTLERS.

A number of settlers have come into the country, how many I am unable to say, but every time I am on a trip new buildings are seen and people keep passing

up the rivers right to the foot-hills. There have been more schools and churches built, and wherever you have to go the way gets longer on account of new fences to go round. As far as I am aware, the majority are in comfortable circumstances. Improved farming implements are seen wherever you go, and a better class of stables and outbuildings are being put up.

CROPS.

The past season was a very dry one, and in consequence the crops have not been so heavy as usual. The average under cultivation was larger than last year, and the total yield of grain, as far as I can learn, is about the same as 1888. Potatoes, I judge, are not a very heavy crop. A snow storm early in September damaged some of the crop not cut. The fall was very open and weather mild, and a large amount of ploughing was done.

RANCHERS.

I believe the increase in the herds of the ranchers to have been large the past season. The winter was mild, and very little rain or cold weather in the spring, which was favorable for the growth of young stock. The feed is not as good as usual in some parts of the district, but generally sufficient. Large numbers of thoroughbred stock have been imported, both horses and cattle, and quite a number of young steers were brought from the East and turned out on the ranges to be eventually made into beef. A large number of beef cattle have been shipped off the ranges to the East and to England. Sheep have done well. Two or three flocks have been disposed of and shipped both East and West.

GAME.

Game continues to decrease in an alarming manner. The season for ducks should not, I think, open until the 1st September. I know last year that a large number of prairie chickens were shot between the 15th August, when ducks could be shot, and 1st September, the opening day. Owing to the dry season nearly all the ponds, sloughs and lakes were dried up, and wild fowl were conspicious by their absence. There is but little large game, except in the mountains. What few deer there are in the foot-hills are kept from increasing by the Stoney Indians. I know of only one game guardian in this district, and it is time that steps were taken to enforce the game laws.

There should, I think, be some legislation on the fishery question. There is practically no close time for fish at present, and the rivers are fast becoming depleted. I have seen netted trout exposed for sale in Calgary, and fish traps and other unlawful means of capturing fish are in common use. It is easy to destroy the supply of fish by over-fishing, by fair and foul means, but it is a hard matter to stock waters again, and the matter should be intelligently considered before it is too late.

INDIANS.

There is little of interest to report concerning the Indians in this district. It has been endeavored as much as possible to keep them on their reserves. They have, as a rule, submitted quietly to be sent back to their reserves, but I doubt the legality of such a proceeding, as according to the treaties made with them they can go where they like as long as they behave themselves. Just after the treaty payments and in spring are the two principal times they scatter over the country. There is no doubt they kill some cattle, and it is a hard matter to detect. They know enough to cut the brand out of the hide, and hide or bury the head, and if meat is found in their possession it is hard to prove where it came from. We have had to make but few arrests amongst the Indians, and there was no trouble with any of them. If an Indian is wanted, and we cannot find him, it is usually sufficient to notify the chief of his band, and the man wanted is soon produced. There have been two Blackfoot Indians employed as scouts attached to Gleichen detachment, and they have done very

good service. I think it would be a good plan to have a few mounted Indian Police enrolled on each reserve, and give the head chiefs power to deal with minor cases, of course, under the direct supervision of their agents. The Industrial School at the mouth of High River, under the charge of Rev. Father Claude and assistants, is doing good work towards educating a portion of the Indian children. There are ninety scholars at present in this institution. There is an orphanage in connection with the Stoney Reserve at Morley. The Indians, I am sorry to say, are becoming decidedly careless about leaving their camp fires burning when moving their camps.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are quite a number of half-breeds in this section, varying very much, as they move about a good deal. Some have taken up homesteads and are making improvements; the greater part, however, live by freighting between here and the northern country. They have been very quiet and well-behaved, and I have not a serious crime to record against them.

FIRES.

There having been little snow during the winter of 1888–89, and the spring opening early, the ground was very dry and many destructive fires occurred, and a great deal of damage was done. In the beginning of April a fire started west of Calgary. All available men were sent out, and got fire under. It broke out again next day, when men were turned out again and put it out finally. Two arrests were made in connection with this fire. One was acquitted, the other fined $100 and costs, which was paid. On 2nd April a fire was started on South Fork of Sheep Creek, from a fire left burning by some Indians, presumably a band of Stoneys who had passed that way. It was put out by detachment stationed at Millar's, with other help. On 18th April a fire started near the the Forks of Fish Creek. Under the force of a heavy wind it assumed large proportions, sweeping the whole country south-east for many miles, burning some stock, a large amount of fencing, hay, some houses and barns, farming implements, and doing a vast amount of harm to grass on ranges. It also penetrated into the timber in the foot-hills, and has been smouldering all summer, and broke out again this fall, though I believe it is now entirely out. An arrest was made in connection with this fire, and the offender fined $100 and costs. This fine was paid. Two fires occurred on Ghost River last December. Both were got out without doing much damage. An arrest was made in connection with the second one, but the charge was dismissed by the magistrate on account of insufficient evidence. With one exception there have been no serious fires in this section this fall. The one serious one was started on north side of Canadian Pacific Railway track, close to Sheppard, by an engine—at least, there was no fire until a train passed. It was blowing hard from the south-east and spread with great rapidity, burning a large quantity of stacked hay. Two fires were started near Gleichen on different occasions by the same engine, and, but for the efforts of the detachment, would have probably burned up the whole country. The detachment at Gleichen also, put out a fire near Cluny, started, as far as could be known, by an engine. On 13th September a fire was put out by detachment stationed at Millar's, on the south fork of Sheep Creek. It was started by a fire left burning by some Indians. Constable Lynch followed on the Indians' trail, but lost them owing to a snow storm coming on. On 24th August a fire started between the detachment buildings at Pekisko and the North-West Colonization Company's ranche. This was put out, and no trace found as to its origin. On 5th September a fire started on south side of river from Morley. The detachment, Indians and others, worked at it for about four days and finally got it under. It was in the bush. A young Stoney Indian, who was found near the spot where fire originated, stated it had been started by a war party of Bloods, who had fired several shots at him. As no trace of any such party could be found his yarn was generally discredited, and he most likely accidentally started it himself. The detachment at Scarlett's aided in suppressing several fires during the year. No arrests were made. The traffic is

heavy on that trail. On 5th September a fire occurred near High River Crossing, caused by a settler letting fire get away, where he was burning round his stacks. He was arrested and brought before a magistrate, and let off by paying the costs of case. Quite a large fire occurred on the 24th September near C. C. ranche. Detachments from Mosquito Creek and Pekisko, and a large force of settlers, got this fire under. Origin of fire not known. On 6th October a small fire occurred a short distance north of Mr. McPherson's ranche on High River, but was put out before assuming large proportions. A fire occurred in November on Bow River, below mouth of High River, by which some hay was burnt, and it was supposed to have been caused by Indians. Several fires that started near Calgary have been put out by men from the post. I am glad to say that the public in general are beginning to fully realize the immense amount of damage these prairie fires do in destroying the grass, and are much more careful to prevent fire starting, and prompt to turn out if one starts. I certainly think that the railway companies should be obliged to make some provision along their lines to prevent fires being started by their engines. There is no doubt in the world that the sparks from the engines start many fires, and about the only feasible plan is to plough or turn a sufficiently wide fire break on each side of the track. During the past season no attempt whatever was made to do this.

INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

All men entitled to it have received the annual increase of good conduct pay, and all artizans and men employed at any particular stated labor receive different rates of increased pay, according to manner of work they perform.

CANTEEN.

A canteen was started at this post in the middle of March of this year and has worked very satisfactorily. It is managed by a committee, with myself as president and treasurer, the Sergeant-Major and four non-commissioned officers and men chosen by the division. Four per cent. beer, cigars, tobacco of various kinds, cigarettes, soap, blacking, biscuits and cheese are the articles in stock. All bills are settled monthly, and the profits have so far been used to lessen the rate paid by the men for extra messing.

GENERAL WORK.

Under different headings I have described shortly various kinds of duties performed by my command. Patrols perform a large proportion of the work. Trains are met at Gleichen, Calgary, Morley, Canmore, Anthracite and Laggan. As a rule there are about ten prisoners at this post who have to be guarded and their daily work superintended.

Convicts and lunatics have been taken to the Penitentiary in Manitoba. Men have attended all sittings of the Supreme Court, acting as orderlies, taking charge of juries and attending inquests. Two bodies found on the banks of the Bow, one identified, the other not, were buried.

A large proportion of improvements made to barrack buildings were performed by our own men; any race or other meetings held outside the town limits are attended by a body of our men to preserve order. Men stationed along the C. P. R. and elsewhere endeavor to suppress the liquor traffic. Indian payment monies were taken charge of and handed over to agents, and escorts furnished during payments; Indians kept moving and sent back to their reserves; all complaints made by settlers enquired into and settled, if possible; prairie fires worked at many times, offenders traced and brought to justice; warrants and summons served, besides which the regular routine of life in the barracks is carried out. An escort was furnished to accompany the Edmonton mail for some little time.

The division had the honor to furnish a guard of honor to His Excellency the Governor General on his arrival at Calgary, and a mounted escort to accompany him

on his visit to the Blackfoot Reserve. Magisterial duties have been performed by such officers of the division entitled to act.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has visited Calgary twice, and was furnished with such transport and escorts as he required, on the second occasion transport being furnished to Edmonton.

Men transfered to divisions stationed at Macleod and Edmonton Districts have been forwarded to their destinations. Transport has been furnished to Ministers of the Crown and other distinguished parties, both here and at Banff. Numberless duties have been performed which it is not possible to enumerate without giving a detailed statement of each day's work in the District.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, &c.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the conduct of members of my command has been exceptionally good. I have had but very few serious cases of breaches of discipline to deal with. The sobriety of the men is marked, especially in a place like Calgary, where strong liquors are so easily obtainable.

I am highly gratified to be able to make the above statement.

I beg to forward the usual statement of cases tried in my district during the year, and statement of mileage made by horses of E Division (not printed).

I have the honour to be, Sir.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. McILLREE,

Superintendent, Commanding "E" Division.

The Commissioner N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT GAGNON, COMMANDING DEPOT DIVISION, 1889.

REGINA, 15th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

Peace and quietness have prevailed throughout this district during the year, and although a large docket of cases tried is shown, no serious offences have been committed.

Alfred Brazier, a *greaser*, was arrested at Moose Jaw on 19th August last for murder committed in Montana, United States. On the 23rd of the same month, he having voluntarily signed a document by which he waived his right to be heard before a Court of Justice in Canada, and agreed to surrender to the Sheriff of Miles City, Montana, United States, at the boundary, was escorted to said boundary and there handed over to the United States authorities.

As in former years, large quantities of illicit liquor have been destroyed and many contraventions of the Territories liquor law brought to justice where convictions were obtained against the delinquent.

Owing to the extraordinary dryness of the season prairie fires have been more destructive this year than last, and in spite of the efforts of the police, aided by the citizens, considerable damage has been caused to property; in some instances new settlements had their whole summer work and supply of hay destroyed by the raging element. Several considerable stacks of grain were also burnt.

A summer outpost was established at Grand Rapids in June last, to work in connection with the Manitoba officials to prevent liquor traffic on the Saskatchewan and the shores of Lake Winnipeg. There being no navigation on the Saskatchewan this year on account of very low water, the work of the detachment in this line has been light, but valuable information with reference to fisheries in Lake Winnipeg has, I believe, been collected.

Another outpost was established at Yorkton.

On the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor General, escorts were detailed for his travelling through the country and for his reception at Regina. This duty was performed very creditably, as was also the duty of escorting His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories at the opening and closing of the North-West Legislative Assembly.

The Indian Department have as usual been assisted by parties of our men in transporting their annuity money through the country and making their treaty payments.

The discipline in the division has been remarkably good; few serious charges are recorded, considering that in this division recruits have to be tried as to their fitness for service, and that awkward men and bad characters from other divisions are being continually sent in for training, the discipline has to be kept in a more rigid manner and the duties are more trying.

Drills, both mounted and dismounted, have been gone through during the year whenever the weather permitted, and recruit drill kept on daily, in doors when not practicable outside.

The different outpost divisions having during the year been under strength, constant applications were made for drafts from headquarters; and recruits, as soon as they had passed their drills, were sent out consequently there was little time left for target practice. Most of the men, however, joined their divisions in time to make their yearly target practice.

Recruits engaged during the year have only been accepted when their physique was without reproach. 163 joined.

Seven desertions took place from this post during the year.

The health of the men has been remarkably good; no death from illness having occurred during the year.

The kit and clothing supplied are of good quality and give general satisfaction. Winter overcoats, however, are not supplied in sufficient quantities to allow an issue to all men.

Few of the arms in use of the division are in as good condition as I could wish them to be, on account of damaged rifles being collected here from other divisions and issued to the men, but as soon as new barrels are supplied this will be remedied.

The saddlery and harness are in good condition, as also the transport.

The barrack rooms have not been very comfortable during the first part of the autumn, on account of the furnaces not working very well, but a great improvement has been made lately, and I think they will answer as well as last winter.

The strength of the division on the 30th November last was as follows:—

Officers N. C. O.'s. and constables	211
Horses	131

The remounts received during the year—all bronchos—have given good satisfaction.

The horses of the Division have travelled on patrol duty during the last twelve months 188,559 miles.

Enclose please find statement of cases tried in the district during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. GAGNON,

Superintendent Commanding Head Quarters District.

The Commissioner N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT DEANE, COMMANDING "K" DIVISION.

LETHBRIDGE, 1st December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of "K" Division of the North-West Mounted Police from the 1st December, 1888, to the 30th November, 1889.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The prospects of Lethbridge at the close of last year were very promising, but the unusually mild winter had a most depressing influence upon business, the effects of which have not yet worn off.

Business cannot go utterly to the bad in a place of this size, where a minimum of something like $20,000 is paid monthly in wages, and the indications are that there is a good time coming.

The Indians anticipate a hard winter, the mines will be working full time, and there is a general feeling of confidence that the projected railway to Benton will be taken in hand next spring.

There has been a considerable exodus of miners during the past few months, but chiefly among those who could be best spared. For those who remain there is abundant work. Two brothers earned $140 each during the month of October last at the rate of 80 cents per ton.

The district is very healthy. Wind in Lethbridge is an emblem of constancy which would have carried conviction to Juliet's heart, and germs must have a hard time of it.

A Board of Trade and Civic Committee has been recently formed, and this, at less expense, will answer all the practical purposes of a corporation. This board means business, and has already set its mark upon the town.

There is on the other side of the line a large idle floating population, which will probably swarm in here as soon as sufficient attractions are presented. A railway to the border will increase our work and responsibilities to an incalculable extent, and it is not unlikely that this division will require to be somewhat strengthened.

CRIME.

There has been no crime to speak of. The following list comprises all complaints of offences which have arisen within the district during the year:—

Offences against the person	8
Malicious injuries to property	5
Larceny	4
Horses lost, stolen or strayed	89
Violation of Customs law	2
Illicit liquor traffic	13
Supplying liquor to Indians	3
Miscellaneous	20

Of the eight offences against the person, conviction resulted in four cases. Three of the others were quarrels, which were amicably arranged, and one was dismissed. There was nothing in either to call for remark.

Five complaints were made of malicious injuries to property. Three of these were charges brought against Indians for killing cattle, but careful enquiry left no doubt that the calves were dying or dead of "black leg," and the Indians merely cut up the carcases. In one case, however, I considered it advisable to have the Indians brought up and charged. After a long investigation, one of them said that he would

never have gone near the heifer if he had known there was going to be such a fuss about it. Having impressed upon them the fact that there would be a fuss in every such case I let them go, cautioning them and all other Indians that in future, when they might find a dead or dying beast on the prairie, they should obtain the owner's permission before touching the carcase.

In one of the remaining cases complaint was made that beef cattle had been taken off the prairie, killed and sold by unauthorized persons. We could not obtain sufficient evidence to sustain a prosecution, as the hide had been carefully made away with. The North-West Legislature have now, I understand, passed an Ordinance in view of this class of offence.

In the fifth case a charge was brought against a boy of having killed some sheep by breaking in their heads with large stones. The heads were there to testify that they had not received any such treatment. The sheep had doubtless been overheated and died of exhaustion, but there was no evidence to show that any one was to blame but the owner.

Of the four cases of larceny reported, conviction resulted in three: one being the case of a watch stolen from a rancher's house during his absence. We traced the watch after some time, and the prisoner received three months' imprisonment at hard labor from Judge Macleod. The fourth case was that of a Winchester rifle and Colt's revolver, stolen from I. G. Baker's slaughter house. They were probably taken by an Indian, but we have not yet recovered them.

The number of horses reported missing amounts to the large total of 89. Of these, 66 have been recovered—some by their owners and other settlers, and a great many by the police. Of the remainder, 4 have been seen running at large on the upper crossing of the St. Mary's; 5 in the neighborhood of the Crow's Nest Pass; 1 at Pincher Creek; 1 was found by its owner mired and dead in the St. Mary's River. The stock inspector on the other side has been kind enough to send word that 1 is at the Teton basin, and 1 is in possession of the agent on the Belknap agency. I have written to Col. Otis at Fort Assiniboine soliciting his good offices in recovering this horse for us.

Ten are still missing, and we have no clue to their whereabouts. Owners do not, as a rule, notify us of recovery. So it is possible that the number of missing may not be so large.

One of the horses reported as still missing in last year's report was found in the Maple Creek district last spring, lame and unable to travel, and has since been returned to the owner here.

As a rule, in the case of missing horses one can only judge by the light of subsequent events whether they have been stolen or have merely strayed.

As I have mentioned elsewhere, the whole country round here was burnt over last spring. When a horse gets on to burnt ground he will travel for miles whithersoever his fancy leads him, until he comes to feed, and the country is so large that a stray horse out of his bearings may wander for months without being seen.

People, especially newcomers, are very apt to jump at the conclusion that a horse has been stolen, and some people are very careless about their horses. With us, who take the greatest possible care to picquet or hobble our horses on the prairie, picquet ropes, leg straps and hobbles break, and we have great trouble occasionally. It is no wonder, then, that people who turn their horses out to graze on the open prairie lose them.

A resident of Lethbridge reported to us on the 20th May that his horse had been stolen from off the prairie where he was picqueted. On the 23rd May the horse was found and brought in by the Little Bow detachment, but the owner would not admit that the horse had not been stolen. A little later, however, he had the candor to come and tell us that when he went to fetch in his horse and found, as he thought, the rope cut off close to the pin head, he had gone to another man's picquet pin!

The only case of horse stealing that we know of this year is that of a man named Lambert, who stole a horse from off the prairie and went to Conrad, in

Montana, where he sold it. I communicated with the authorities on the other side, and whether they were making the neighborhood warm for Lambert I do not know, but he suddenly re-appeared in Lethbridge on a horse which was said to have been stolen in the States, was warned by an old associate that he was "wanted," and started at full gallop for Dunmore, following the railway track. Sergeant Ross, however, was duly posted, and had his eye upon him, took a hand-car and three men and caught Lambert about 15 miles down the line. He was convicted under the 192nd section of the Customs Act, and was awarded six month's imprisonment. Later on a witness was procured from Montana who contributed to his being convicted of having stolen from here the horse on which he rode to Conrad, and for that offence Judge Macleod gave him an additional six months' hard labor.

A man who lives near Conrad says that Lambert arrived there with three horses. If so, he must, as we have long suspected, have stolen two more from here. The man in question said he could not spare the time to come over and give evidence, without which we could not successfully prosecute.

This charge, if proved, would have reduced my number of horses still unaccounted for to eight.

Settlers on either side of the line must bear in mind that the suppression of horse stealing needs their co-operation, to the extent at least of giving evidence to convict an apprehended thief.

The two cases of violation of the Customs law were: the case of the man named Lambert, just previously mentioned, who failed to pay duty on the horse which he brought from the other side, and who was captured on the road to Dunmore by Sergeant Ross, and that of a restaurant keeper in town, who had a quantity of smuggled cigars, &c., in his possession, and who was fined.

The importation of smuggled liquor into Lethbridge is practically *nil.* The seizures made during the early part of the year convinced liquor runners that "the game is not worth the candle," and they have given it up, so far as this place is concerned, at any rate. I am speaking now only of importation over the line. So far as our own railways are concerned, the Inland Revenue stamp precludes my giving any guarantee on that head.

Last year hop beer was the prevailing beverage. These breweries were closed early in the year by the Inland Revenue Department, and thirsty ingenuity soon discovered that permit liquor was, after all, the safest thing to handle. From one point of view this is distinctly an advantage to mankind—the initiated can obtain a decent glass of liquor—instead of the fiery poison that used to be sold, which, I believe, would only find a market now under extreme pressure.

In my humble opinion, the statute itself (if the statute will pardon such a free application of the vulgar tongue) is responsible for the "nigger in the fence."

Section 95 of chapter 50, 49, Victoria enacts as follows:—

"Every person who manufactures, &c., imports, &c., any intoxicating liquor or intoxicant, except by special permission as aforesaid, or in whose possession or on whose premises such intoxicating liquor or intoxicant of any kind is or has been, shall incur a penalty," &c.

The words "such intoxicating liquor" can only mean that which is imported, &c., without the "special permission as aforesaid."

The permits are marked "not transferable," but the statute says nothing about the written "permission" being transferable or not.

It follows, therefore, that there is no reason why a person should not import liquor under a permit, and hand both permit and liquor over to any other person, and so long as the liquor in question is that comprehended by the permit the recipient is within the law.

The first section (declaratory) of the prohibitive statute provides that no intoxicating liquor or intoxicant shall be imported into, &c., &c., or had in possession in the North-West Territories, "except by special permission, in writing, of the Lieutenant-Governor," but there is no penalty provided for the enforcement of this broad enactment.

The consequence is that in these days, when lawyers must live, the prohibitive law is practically inoperative.

Of the thirteen cases of breach of the prohibitive liquor law which have arisen within this district during the year ten have resulted in conviction.

In one of the remaining cases the liquor seized was found to be covered by a permit which subsequently arrived, and in the other two cases the liquor was seized but the owners were conspicuous by their absence.

The two last mentioned instances are as follows:—

On the 9th December, 1888, Sergeant Ross seized 100 gallons of Montana whiskey which was "cached" on the prairie about nine miles to the south of the town. He brought in thirty gallons of it, but having no transport for the rest, and being assured that if he left it he would see it again no more, spilt it on the spot. The thirty gallons which he brought in were destroyed in my presence.

On the 13th April (this is probably unique in North-West experience) our Indian scout, "Star Child," found a ten gallon keg of whiskey in possession of two men in the river bottom here and took it away from them. They tried cajolery, threats and bribes, but he was impervious to all, held on to his capture, and sent for Sergeant Ross, who brought it to the barracks, where it was destroyed. "Star Child" looked about for the men for a long while, but never succeeded in identifying them.

The two following are, I think, fair instances of the manner in which the non-commissioned officers and men on outpost duty keep their eyes about them. We knew that a man named Tom Percel had a cargo of liquor in the neighborhood of the line which he was endeavoring to bring in.

The 4th of July was a day which could hardly be kept in gala fashion without a little stimulant, and on the evening of the 2nd, becoming impatient, Percel put his fate to the test and lost it all. On that evening at 7 o'clock Sergeant Macdonell started from his outpost at Milk River Ridge on patrol; came across a fresh waggon track, followed it up and overtook Percel, who was conveying six 5 gallon kegs of fire-water. Sergeant Macdonell brought the outfit in here, where Percel paid his fine, and where his waggon, horses and harness were handed over to the Customs officer who confiscated and sold them. The liquor came in handy for killing some grass on a barrack road.

During the last week in July a party of police from here were building a bridge over a mud hole in the middle coulée on the road to Milk River Ridge. On the 29th July Corporal Elliott, of the flying patrol, came across a fresh waggon track and followed it. It led into the Middle Coulée, and on arrival there he found a noted whiskey runner named "Red McConnell" in the police camp; his waggon, which was empty, and horses, were close by. Something must have scared McConnell, for he had nothing in his waggon when he reached our working party's camp, and finding them there was a surprise to him. Constable Patrick, carrying despatches from the Nine Mile Butte, had also seen his trail, and was riding to overtake him. McConnell probably had an inkling of this and without stopping, pitched his kegs out of the waggon, so that they rolled down a bank out of sight from the trail. Corporal Elliott noticed from the wheel marks that the waggon was getting lighter, and thus had no difficulty in finding the kegs later on. He and his pack-horse patrol joined the working party's camp. After supper McConnell pulled out and drove off into the smoke of distant bush fires with which the country was at that time overspread. Elliott watched the kegs all night, and in the early morning McConnell began to carry them one by one to another and more convenient spot. Elliott stopped him with the second keg in his arms, and brought him and his outfit, including five 10 gallon kegs of whiskey, into barracks, where the liquor was destroyed and McConnell was fined. Luckily for him there was no proof that the whiskey had been carried in the waggon aforesaid. So McConnell saved his transport from seizure and confiscation. This is the first time that he has been caught in a long and merry life, and he has not travelled this way since.

On the 17th July, in consequence of a complaint made to me by an aggrieved wife, I ordered a saloon in Lethbridge, occupied by Charles Bulger, to be searched. three barrels of Milwaukee lager beer and one of stout were found, and a summons was

issued to the proprietor. The first question was, whether or not this particular brand was an intoxicant. As to this, it happened that we had an opportunity of observing its effects upon a man who drank some half dozen bottles in the course of an afternoon, and upon the evidence the defendant's counsel, could not but admit that the intoxicating properties of the beer were proved *ad nauseam*. The defendant then produced two permits, issued over four months previously, for 32 gallons of beer, each to two persons in town, one of whom was a Chinaman. The beer was imported on the 1st April and the case was tried before me on the 20th July. The nominees handed their permits over to the saloon keeper, who ordered and procured the beer through a local agent. The permit holders did not know the price of the liquor—had not seen it and had not paid for it whereas, the defendant had paid the local agent in part though not in full. I considered that the prosecution had made out their case, and fined the defendant, who did not appeal.

While on this subject I may perhaps be permitted to say a few words on the question of police justices, now before the country. For my part, I have always avoided trying any cases whenever I could possibly do so. Since I have been here I have accepted the situation because there has been no help for it. In former years it has been within my experience that local justices have refused to try liquor cases on the ground that they could not run the risk of injuring their business. On one occasion I visited an out station in connection with a liquor case—found a local justice there, who was disinclined to have anything to do with it; represented to him that it was his duty to try the case, but that if he would not do so I would. He finally consented, and convicted and fined the defendant.

Not long ago I happened to meet an acquaitance who hailed from that neighbaurhood, and asked him how so-and-so was getting on. He replied that he was not doing much; he had lost caste ever since he allowed himself to try a liquor case some years ago, and the neighbors still looked shy at him. Who, I would ask, is able to predict that local justices will be more willing than they have been in the past to subject themselves to the disagreeableness almost inseparable from the enforcement of an unpopular law? I am not alone in thinking that if police magistrates are disestablished the law in some parts of the country will become a dead letter. I will gladly make anyone a present of my magisterial duties, but am quite sure that no one here would undertake them unless he were paid for it. In my opinion, nothing short of a stipendiary magistracy can efficiently supersede the present system.

Of the three cases reported of contravention of the Indian Act, two resulted in conviction and one was dismissed.

In one case, tried before Mr. Champness and myself, on the 11th January, two Indians identified the man who had sold beer to a drunken Indian, and I saw no reason to discredit their testimony. The defendant appealed, and on the 11th October left the country before the appeal was heard.

There has been no charge of this nature since the 16th May. We have been a little more strict with the Indians since then. If they come in here to trade we allow them, as a rule, to stay one night, and then move them on, as much in the interest of settlers as of the Indians themselves. I think a contagious disease Act might not inappropriately be introduced among the Indians. When the men deliberately peddle their women round for prostitution, it is beyond the power of human ingenuity to stop it entirely.

The twenty miscellaneous offences reported comprise minor charges, which call for no remark. Their disposal consists of nineteen convictions and one dismissal. One prairie fire conviction is included in the foregoing.

INDIAN SCOUTS.

Out of several Indian scouts that I have tried none have proved to be worth their salt but "Star Child," and I am sorry to hear that he is dying of consumption. He did some good work for us, and I do not expect to replace him. He was a determined rascal, and the Indians generally were afraid of him. After he brought to a successful conclusion an intrigue in which he was much interested, no less than

the enticing of a white man's Indian wife from him, he became less reliable and energetic, and I was at last obliged to discharge him. I should be glad to get another native scout of similar calibre.

INDIANS.

The Indians have behaved very well during the past year. "Red Crow's" good example must count for a great deal. I am convinced that the key to the true repressive treatment of Indian delinquencies is to make plenty of what "Little Person" called a "fuss" over their misdoings, and to teach them that the law has a very long arm, which never grows weary. For this reason it is a pity that "The Dog" and "The Rib," who, as convicts, escaped from the sheriff at Dunmore upwards of a year ago, should still be at large, and I would respectfully urge the proffer of a reward by the Department of Justice for their re-capture; $50 would have had the desired effect in the case of one of them during the past summer, and the moral effect would be well worth the money.

The Bloods think that they are the cream of creation, and it is time for them to begin to imbibe some modification of the idea.

We have been unsuccessful in keeping them on their reserve. A firm and persistent pressure will in time have the desired effect.

I went to the sun dance on the reserve this year, and I came away with the impression that it serves no useful purpose whatever, and might be profitably replaced by some other form of entertainment. No more than half a dozen would-be braves underwent the ordeal, and some of them were only brought to the scratch by obtrusive and derisive encouragement. The Indians could not agree among themselves as to where it should be held, and Red Crow did not appear. It has the effect of bringing out all the bad qualities of the Indians, without any compensating advantage. It feeds the naturally cruel nature of the spectators, it panders to the lust of both sexes , and unsettles the marital relations of the Indians themselves; and last, though not least, it acts as an incentive to the triumphant participant to evince a courage to which he is far from feeling in the commission of some lawless act.

On the 22nd April, Scout "Star Child" reported that four days previously a party of Bloods had gone to the States on a horse-stealing expedition against the Gros Ventres. I thereupon warned Col. Otis, commanding at Fort Assiniboine, who wired to me on the 10th May that "three Bloods with stolen stock passed through Bear Paw Mountains on the 8th, and there killed an Indian." We had at this time 56 men on outpost duty, and patrols were moving night and day. On the 13th May, at about daybreak, two men from Corporal Elliott's flying patrol, saw an Indian about five miles off driving some ponies towards the reserve. He soon caught sight of them and set off at full speed, heading for one of the many coulées thereabouts. He was so hard pressed, that he had to abandon his booty and "caché" himself. The patrol found first the mare which he had just ridden, with her flanks and back badly gashed by the Indian's knife, and which died from exhaustion soon after; they then found three more ponies and a yearling colt, which completed the tale. I subsequently sent these to Col. Otis, to be returned to the Gros Ventre owners. The other Indians mentioned in Col. Otis' telegram did not come this way.

On the 6th June I received a letter from Col. Otis, saying that the reports made to him of thefts, which had formed the subject of a letter to you, "were evidently exaggerated, as many of the horses then supposed to have been stolen were found to have strayed, owing to a severe storm which occurred at the time of loss."

On the 31st July I received a telegram from Col. Otis that the agent at Fort Belknap had reported that four of his Indians had left their agency on the 27th to raid the Bloods. I wired to Superintendent Steele at Macleod, and sent an Indian to warn the Indians on the reserve. I believe the Belknaps succeeded in getting away with two horses, and if so, I think it was a very salutary lesson for the Bloods, calculated to lessen their conceit and teach them not to provoke reprisals.

On the 2nd October I received a telegram from Medicine Hat that eight horses had been stolen from there on the night of the 30th September. Descriptions of the horses reached me on the afternoon of the 3rd, and the two owners, Cree Indians,

arrived on the morning of the 4th October. I sent one of them with a constable to Stand-Off, and the other to Corporal Turnbull, on the Little Bow, with orders to follow the river bank until they found the trail of the horses crossing the Belly. It was, of course, a foregone conclusion that the horses were safely "cachéd" on the Blood reserve before I received notice of the theft, and the only thing to be done was, if possible, to bring the larceny home to the Bloods. Corporal Turnbull's patrol picked up the trail where it crossed the Belly River, at the Cypress Cattle Company's ranche, and followed it *viâ* Kipp to the reserve. On arrival there they heard that the horses had been given up to the Macleod police, so went there and recovered them. We ascertained from camp gossip that the horses reached the reserve on the night of the 1st October, that the thieves were afraid the police would find them, so drove them off to another "caché" next day. I issued a warrant for the thieves, "Come Singing" and "Sharp Eyes," but it has not yet been executed. The Crees took their horses home in great delight.

At the end of May it was reported by the Kennedy's Crossing detachment that twelve lodges of Canadian Crees were encamped about nine miles down the river on the American side. These roving bands are always likely to lead to trouble, so I wrote to Col. Otis, saying that if they were Canadian Crees, and if he would have them escorted within our reach, I would have them conducted northwards, away from the line, and out of harm's way. Some days, of course, elapsed before I could communicate with Col. Otis, but he immediately sent out a party to act in accordance with my suggestion. I fancy, however, the troops were unable to find them, as the Indians had split up into twos and threes and gone on various hunting expeditions. The troops looked for them for some time, but I never heard any more of the Indians in question.

Apropos of roving bands of Indians, I would respectfully submit that the issue of passes from the reserve to Indians, enabling them to roam about a cattle country, such as the Little Bow, is much to be deprecated. I recognize the difficulty of an Indian agent in refusing a pass to a plausible Indian; but there are two main points to be remembered: one; that the cattle must be protected; and the other, that Indians will never work on the reserve so long as they are permitted to roam the country.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The outpost system of this division has been somewhat extended this year with very satisfactory results. The country has been so thoroughly patrolled that the few lines on the map give but a faint idea of the ground that has been covered.

As last year, the patrols to the south and east covered 170 miles straight on end from division headquarters, connecting with "A" Division at Willow Creek. In addition to this we had a camp at Kennedy's Crossing, on the Milk River (150 miles from here). I understand that it is your intention to have this outpost in future provided by "A" Division, within whose district it really is. By whomsoever furnished, there certainly should be a camp there.

The country between Pendant d'Oreille and Willow Creek was scouted, and the 50 mile connection made by a pack-horse outfit—four days being allowed for the round trip in each week.

There being no water in Kipp's Coulée this year I was obliged to have two camps along the 55 mile road, from here to Milk River Ridge, mainly to accommodate teams.

The number of men on outpost duty has fluctuated from time to time, according to the work in hand, but the average number furnishing the patrol which scouted the southern section of country is as follows:—

	Miles.	N.C.O.	Const.	Horses.
Fifteen Mile Lake	12	0	3	2
Nine Mile Butte	33	0	3	2
Milk River Ridge	9	1	5	7
Writing-on-Stone	25	1	6	8
Pendant d'Oreille	36	1	6	8
Kennedy's Crossing	28	0	4	4

I have also had a camp on the St. Mary's River, about 20 miles distant from here by saddle, from which a flying patrol has scoured the neighboring country, and has done most creditable service.

Another camp again has been stationed at the junction of the Little Bow and Belly Rivers, and the satisfaction of the ranchers thereabouts is proof conclusive of its usefulness:

	Miles.	N.C.O.	Const.	Horses.
Flying Patrol	20	1	4	6
Little Bow	20	1	3	4

The division has done a great deal of work this year, some of it of an abiding nature.

Early in the spring two substantial bridges were constructed in Kipp's Coulée, and the Middle Coulée, on the road to Milk River Ridge, the logs and poles for each being hauled 55 and 48 miles respectively, from Writing-on-Stone.

The n cessity of a good half-way house and stable is very pressing, but water, both as to quantity and quality, is the trouble.

The Fifteen Mile Lake was a large lake last year with plenty of good water. It is now nearly dried up, and I have recently had to move the camp about 15 miles further on, where a spring has been found in the Middle Coulée. Until this spring was found our horses had to travel 33 miles without a drop of water. Even this spring is a qualified blessing, as it disagrees with some of the passing team horses and entails a great deal of responsibility on the teamsters, whose care and attention I cannot sufficiently praise.

At the Fifteen Mile Lake the men were very much annoyed by skunks and foxes. One of the men had his boots eaten by foxes, and skunks were so numerous and obstrusive that the men were afraid of treading on them when getting out of bed at night. One night when I was there my teamster happened to awake and counted seven skunks and a fox in the camp. I sent out scantllng and laths to make a fence round each tent, and thereafter the annoyance was not so overpowering. The skunk seems to have a keen appreciation of the art of minding one's own business, but woe betide any unlucky knight who is betrayed into any gesture giving him cause for alarm. He seems to take not unkindly to bacon.

At the Nine Mile Butte there is a beautiful spring, which was dug out by the detachment, and three good sized tanks constructed out of stones and mud. All this section of country was burnt over last winter, and until the grass grew long enough we had to send out hay from here to the Butte and also to the Fifteen Mile Lake.

At Milk River Ridge the accommodation for man and beast is very good indeed, and the contractors deserve credit for the capital work which they put into the buildings last year. This detachment remained out last winter. This year they have dug a good stone-lined well close to the house, and assisted by the barrack carpenter, have put up a frame storehouse measuring 12 ft. by 16 ft., a coal shed 8 ft. square, and a latrine, at a cost of $125, the price of the lumber delivered in Lethbridge. A stoutly-built hay corral, 50 ft. by 40 ft., has also been constructed, the materials being hauled from Writing-on-Stone, 25 miles. Good hay was procurable within about five miles of the post and of this the detachment cut, hauled and stacked about 20 tons.

This is my most western point on the Milk River, and hitherto western connections have been made by "D" Division, but next year if I am relieved of Kennedy's Crossing I think I should have an outpost a few miles further westward, in the country which properly belongs to my district, the western boundary of which is supposed to be a line drawn north and south through Kipp.

A permanent camp has been built this year at Writing-on-Stone, and the Minister of Customs the other day said he had not seen many better log buildings even in Ontario. The house measures 24 ft. by 18 ft. with lean-to kitchen, good cellar, shingle roof, &c. The stable measures 30 ft. by 18 ft. shingle roofed, and capable of holding ten

horses. A hay corral 55 ft. by 40 ft. has been constructed, and about 20 tons of hay put up. The camp is charmingly situated at the mouth of a coulée about five miles long on the south side of the river.

The sides of the coulée are very precipitous and rocky. A fence at the mouth and another fence across the coulée about a mile up make an excellent corral for horses, where the shelter and feed are all that can be desired. The coulée abounds in wild currant bushes, the fruit of which is very fine. The logs used in the buildings &c., were cut about four miles up the coulée by three or four of our own men, who have been chopping and building ever since June. Hauling the logs down the coulée was rough work and occupied a good deal of time. The road in the river bottom approaching the camp has been improved for about three miles, and made practicable for heavy teams. The ford has been graded and made good. A blacksmith's shop has just been completed and the assistant farrier will remain all the winter, so will the veterinary assistant.

In all respects this is a well situated post, entirely out of sight from the other side, close to the Sweet Grass Hills and in the line of travel therefrom. A party came over this summer with horses for sale. They were intercepted and passed along the line of outposts under surveillance to the Custom house at Lethbridge. We heard afterwards that they had no intention of paying duty when they crossed the border. It appeared that they had paid "big money" to a guide who had undertaken to convey them past the police line, and who left them after they came into our hands. The horse owners made no sales to speak of here, and soon re-crossed the line, hoping that Providence would allow them to get even with the guide.

On the road from Writing-on-Stone to Pendant d'Oreille the nearest water is 26 or 27 miles, where the trail approaches the river, the banks along the intervening distance being well nigh inaccessible. The Pendant d'Oreille detachment was the first out last spring, leaving Lethbridge on the 31st March. They had put up a small log shanty last year, and on arrival this spring found a fresh quarter of beef there, which the owners never turned up to claim. Just prior to that it had been reported from Maple Creek that a cow had been killed at the head of the mountain and three S.T.V. horses stolen, and this circumstance confirmed my belief in the necessity of a permanent detachment at Pendant d'Oreille.

A good deal has at times been said about permanent outposts, and exception taken to the trifling expense entailed by them. To my mind the question does not admit of argument. An army in presence of an enemy covers itself with outposts. We police have to look for enemies from within as well as from without, and our army is the general public, the isolated settler whose repose and security it is our business to ensure.

The requirements—then, of a permanent party at Pendant d'Oreille are provided for by a set of log buildings of about the same dimensions as those at Writing-on-Stone—house, stable, &c., with hay corral, containing upwards of twenty tons of hay. The logs were cut about six miles down the river, and the road in that distance required considerable grading. The house stands on a cut bank of the river, and convenient approaches to water both for man and beast, involving a good deal of labor, have been made.

The whole of the work along this line of outposts has been done by our own men—the building superintended by Staff Sergt. Keenan.

Kennedy's Crossing, where we have had a small detachment until recently, is a pretty nicely wooded spot, the loss of which I must regret, but we had to leave it because it turned out to be on American soil. The only available sight for buildings that I could see is on the table land, about four miles from the river bank, where there is a large lake.

The Milk River outposts are being supplied with rations and forage which will carry them on until the middle of April. The men will get a little game—antelope and chicken at the Ridge the same at Writing-on Stone, where there is also beaver, and at Pendant d'Oreille antelope, chicken and black-tailed deer, with perhaps a bear thrown in. Coal, according to necessity, has been supplied to each post from

here, and the men will be very comfortable. The winter evenings, however, will be long, and contributions of books, not exclusively of a scientific or religious character will be thankfully received.

Each outpost is supplied with a pack horse outfit; the intervening distance is almost daily travelled, and any travellers' trails are followed up at once.

Coming nearer home, we have built in a sheltered bottom of St. Mary's River, about eighteen miles from here, a log house 20 by 18 feet, with lean-to kitchen, and stable 32 by 17 feet. The latter is partly dug out of a convenient bank. A storehouse 12 by 14 feet is in process of construction. This post will be the head-quarters of a flying patrol in summer and of the herd in winter. The feed is excellent and the shelter good. About thirty tons of hay have been put up and enclosed in a stout corral, measuring 40 by 20 feet. The horses of this patrol have averaged 400 miles a week all the summer, and in addition to that work the men have hauled the logs for the buildings six miles down the river and seven miles overland to their present site; they have also put up the buildings and made excavations, without any outside assistance at all, barring a few teams which I have lent them when possible for hauling logs overland. Their own energy has done the rest, and a very creditable showing it is. The house and stable are shingled and finished in the same way as at the other outposts. Door and window frames made here by our own carpenters and sent out.

You allowed me $1,100 for the three out-posts. In the purchase of material for roofs, floors &c., and tools, I have expended approximately $975, which will leave $125 to be distributed in working pay.

The camp on the Little Bow, to the north of Lethbridge, is situate in the heart of the ranching country in that section, and the men have moved into winter quarters close by. Accommodation for four men and four horses is rented at $10 per month, from Mr. Main, who supplies hay at $4 per horse per month. This is $4 cheaper than each horse could be fed in barracks, and the saving thus effected pays the rent of the buildings.

In former years the ranchers have been much annoyed by marauding Indians, but during this year not a single Indian was seen in the neighborhood until the beginning of November, nor did the round-up parties come across a single head of cattle found dead under suspicious circumstances.

This immunity from annoyance and loss is attributable solely to the presence of the police detachment, and the fact that we have hitherto been able to prevent Indians from roving about that country.

In addition to the foregoing standing outposts, a special flying patrol has at intervals taken a run round the more unfrequented part of the country. Their movements were necessarily dependent upon water supply, which has been at an unprecedented low ebb during the past season.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT.

Owing to every available horse and man of the division being employed at work from which they could not be withdrawn without prejudice to the public service, I was unable to furnish any escort on the occasion of His Excellency's visit. The omission was supplied from Macleod, in a manner that left nothing to be desired.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The assistance required of us by the Indian Department has been limited to escorting the Bloods' and Piegans' treaty money from Dunmore to Kipp, and helping an individual Indian here and there to recover his horse, &c., &c.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

We systematically furnish the Customs officer here with a report of all inward-bound travellers from the United States, and if we think there is a possible chance of "a slip between the cup and the lip" we bestow upon them the enjoyment of our society along the road.

The seizure of Garrison's cigars and tobacco, the capture of Arned Lambert's horse, and the seizure of Percel's outfit comprehend the main items.

ASSISTANCE TO THE RAILROADS.

The North-West Coal and Navigation Company have not required any particular assistance from us during the year.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

We have had a large and varied experience of prairie fires during the year. In the course of last winter and spring the entire country round about here was burnt over, and if these fires should be of annual recurrence, as seems more and more probable with advancing settlement, the grass will deteriorate year by year and may eventually be killed altogether. It may, therefore, be supposed that in a stock country prairie fires are an all-absorbing question. There is no doubt that locomotives are responsible for a large proportion of these fires, and nothing short of a strip 100 feet wide burnt on each side of the track will obviate danger from that source. Of the rest, I believe the majority of prairie fires are the result of criminal negligence or worse. The country is so large, distances so deceptive and the time occupied in reaching a fire so great, that it is very difficult to discover the origin and bring it home to the culprit.

On the evening of the 5th December, 1888, a prairie fire became visible from barracks. As it appeared to be only a short distance beyond the Six Mile Coulée to the southward, at 6 p. m. I sent 20 men to put it out. On arriving at the coulée they found it was 5 or 6 miles further on, and estimated it to be about 20 miles wide. They extinguished about 10 miles of it, prevented it from coming towards the town, and reached barracks next morning about 6 o'clock. A fall of snow shortly afterwards put out that which was left burning.

On the 12th February, in the forenoon, I noticed a column of smoke arise from the Whoop-up Valley, and sent Constable Arrowsmith to see what it was.

There is no doubt that it was started by settlers to clear land of brush, &c., but no evidence was obtainable. It is about seven miles from this to Whoop-up. Within half an hour of the constable's departure the wind had risen from a gentle breeze to a furious gale. I became alarmed for the safety of our herd of horses, which were at pasture about twelve miles from here, in the very line which the fire would naturally take, and galloped out with Sergeant Ross. Needless to say the fire beat us all to nothing. It ran by leaps and bounds. The grass was long (a beautiful grazing country), and patches of burning grass would be carried through the air 50 and 60 feet at a leap. Sergeant Ross, who is an experienced prairie man, said he never saw fire run so fast. Of course there was no question of attempting to stop it. We found our herd in a little off-shoot of a coulee, with fire all round them, but out of harm's way. Two or three of the settlers along the St. Mary's had very narrow escapes. Constable Arrowsmith arrived in time to assist in saving one house, &c., the fire having burned to within a yard of the hay stack; and Constable Graves managed to extinguish a tongue of flame which shot down into the valley from the table land, and which would in a few minutes have reached the house, hay, &c., of a settler who was away from home at the time. A snow storm in the evening checked the further progress of the fire, but not until a large tract of valuable feed had been destroyed.

On the evening of the 4th of April Mr. Howell Harris, manager of Mr. Conrad's and I. G. Baker's ranches, asked for assistance to put out a large prairie fire, supposed to be from twelve to fifteen miles north of this, which was threatening his range. I was very short of men just then, but went myself with a party of nine. We left the barracks at 8 p. m., crossed the river near here and made straight for the fire. We rode until 3 a. m. next day, and seemed to be as far from the fire as when we started. From 3 to 4 a. m. we halted to rest and feed the horses, and then, as we were not rationed for a lengthy stay, and there was a great uncertainty about water, we retraced our steps, reaching the river at 11 a. m., and the barracks soon after noon We had

thus travelled from 8 p. m. till noon, with one hour's intermission, and must have covered fifty miles. We found afterwards that the fire was burning in an arc, and that the centre, which seemed to us to be the nearest point, was really the furthest from us.

As we neared our journey's end the wind gradually freshened and brought the aforesaid fire within the limits of practical extinguishment on the 6th April. On that evening it was creditably said to be within seven or eight miles. I started with a party at 9 a.m., and made the nearest point in about fifteen miles. We put out several miles of fire—all there was—and arrived in barracks at 5:30 a.m. on the 7th. Estimated distance travelled, thirty seven miles.

On the 11th April we put out two large fires which had for some days been raging to the south and east of us, and which threatened the town.

In all these cases the place of origin was too remote and indefinite for us to be able to ascertain the particulars.

On the 3rd July a couple of children were playing alongside the track, when an engine ran by, and a spark therefrom set fire to the grass. The children ran and called their mother, who came out of her house, close by, with a broom. A neighbor came out similarly armed, and in spite of its being a calm day, these women had great difficulty in keeping the fire out of their respective homes. In accordance with general instructions, the evidence obtainable in this case was forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor, but it was not considered advisable to institute a prosecution.

On the afternoon of the 16th September, there came into view the smoke of a prairie fire across the river, which looked as if it might be about ten miles distant. I sent out Inspector Moodie and a party. They rode towards it for about three hours, and then, finding that it was still a long way off and out of my district, returned—having travelled upwards of thirty miles.

On the morning of the 21st September at 5:30 o'clock, the picquet reported a fire on the west side of the Belly River, and I sent out Inspector Bradley and a party of eight to put it out, and ascertain its origin if possible. About 10 a.m. an appeal came for more men, so I went with seven more. The first party had a hard time of it fighting the fire in the brush, &c., in some of the coulées. We burnt round these, and left them to burn themselves out; then made for the outer rim of fire, which by this time had travelled some distance. Having reached it we divided into two parties, put out from ten to twelve miles of fire, and reached home about 9 p.m. We must have left a little fire somewhere, for during the night the wind freshened and the fire broke out again, so I took out another party, and between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. put it out finally. A rancher lost two stacks of hay, containing about 50 tons, a new waggon and some harness, which he would not have lost had he had a proper fire-break round his corral. The origin of this fire is a mystery. It did not cross the Macleod trail and did not start from there; the ferryman at Kipp said no one had crossed between the evening of the 20th and the following morning, and if it had started from the haymakers' carelessness it would have shown itself much earlier. As it was, the wind was too high on the previous afternoon to unload the waggon, which was run in between the two stacks and left till the morning.

On the 27th September a rancher started a prairie fire, to protect his holding, as he said. At any rate, he allowed the fire to get away from him, and was convicted and fined accordingly.

On the 5th October an engine started a fire about five miles down the railway. I took out a party, and after a good deal of hard fighting, for the wind was high, extinguished it.

During the forenoon of the 31st October a very large prairie fire on the Blood Reserve about eight miles from here, came into view. At 1:30 p.m. I took out a party, and we saved a good deal of valuable feed in the river bottoms and on the table land, relieved Mr. Dave Akers anxiety as to his buildings hard by, and protected the prairie over which the late Mr. F. Strong's horses are accustomed to range. We returned to barracks at about 10 p.m. The Indians do not interest themselves in the matter at all. There is some reason to suppose that this was started by some of them..

On the 8th November a large fire came into view at dusk, and was apparently about six or eight miles to the southward of the barracks, extending from the railroad to the Benton trail. I sent Staff Sergeant Ross and ten men to one end and Inspector Baker and seven men to the other. They put out the northern edge of fire, about eight miles long, and an opportune fall of snow obviated their going ten miles further to reach the southern edge. They arrived in barracks at 1.30 a.m. This fire clearly started from the railroad.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, &c.

The discipline of the division is good. For some time past I have been gradually getting rid of the worthless element, which is dear to the country at any price. With a very few exceptions the division is now composed of men whom it is a pleasure and a pride to command. I am fortunate in having a good staff of non-commissioned officers headed by Sergeant-Major Jarvis, whose administration has fully justified his promotion early in the year.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, &c.

The Division underwent a course of target practice and spring drills before the field season commenced, and the same will have to be done next year, as weather permits. There has been no time or opportunity for other drill. The work has at times been so hard that the night picquet duty left the men with barely three nights in bed. Last spring we put in a good deal of work upon the butt belonging to the local rifle association, who kindly allow us to use their range; but I doubt that advancing settlement will in the near future close the range altogether.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division is very fine, as is best proved by the work which has been done.

HEALTH.

There has been very little sickness during the year. The average of sick ($2\frac{3}{4}$ per month) has been raised by two cases of venereal, which did not arise in this division. One constable who has gone to Regina to be invalided, is, I fear, past cure. Constable Gilbert has had a long illness from blood poisoning, but is now well enough to go on leave for the winter. He cut his foot with an axe while on duty at Writing-on-Stone in August last, and has been within an ace of losing it. Staff-Sergeant White incurred a troublesome attack of rheumatism in August and September while at Writing-on-Stone. He had a good deal of travelling with a pack horse outfit in and about the Sweet Grass Hills, enquiring for missing horses, hunting up evidence, &c., and did not speak of it until the rheumatism had got a firm hold of him. He is now on leave at Banff.

RECRUITS.

Regl. No. 396, Constable F. W. Young, re-engaged here for three years' service, and Regl. No. 2359, Constable David Leith, engaged for five years' service, both with your authority, and are driving teams.

DEATH.

I regret to report that Regl. No. 2181, Constable Alfred Perry, lost his life here in June last. He was stationed on the Little Bow, and came in with the usual weekly reports. When rejoining his detachment he endeavored to cross the Belly River, which at that time was very high, swift and dangerous, although he had been cautioned against it, and paid the penalty with his life. We found his horse, saddled and bridled, standing under a cut bank on the opposite side of the river, but

did not recover Constable Perry's body for about a fortnight, when it was found about twenty miles down the river, from where he went into the water. No inquest was considered necessary.

RATIONS.

The rations are sufficient and good. The coal oil is not, however, all that could be desired.

KITS, CLOTHING, &c.

The clothing, generally, is satisfactory, with one or two exceptions.

HORSES.

The horses have well earned their winter's rest, which, however, they will not get for another fortnight, so far as the teams are concerned.

As far as I can judge now, my wants next year will be limited to one good four-horse team.

We have a couple of very old police horses which have done good work in their day, and these I propose to send to herd permanently, where they can end their days in peace. An evening handful of oats will not cost much.

I have three horses which are absolutely useless, and I doubt if they will sell at all; two are incurably lame, and the other cannot stand a day's work. I have also an assortment of worn out horses which can be utilized in the mower, rake and hay rack. When they are not doing that kind of work they can stay on herd.

Seven horses have died during the year—three probably from sequel of the typhoid influenza epidemic of last year, one (an old horse) from azoturœa, one from acute enteritis, one destroyed on account of a broken leg (kicked by another horse), and one destroyed on account injuries sustained in an accident while attached to "H" Division at Macleod.

The rest of the horses have been and are remarkably well and in good condition.

The teamsters deserve great praise for the care they have taken of their horses.

I enclose a return (not printed) of the distance travelled by each horse during the year—total, 198,844 miles.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

We have seventy-one saddles in good order, and these are sufficient for our needs at present.

The harness, on the contrary, is very old and unsafe, and requires constant patching.

Of heavy harness we should have four new sets of wheel and four of lead.

Of light harness we require one four-in-hand set, and two sets for single buck-boards.

STABLES.

The stable floors here will require a good deal of repairing this winter. It would be better to floor all the stables with blue clay, of which there is abundance in the neighborhood, but we could not undertake to work it ourselves. A local brickmaker would supply us with as much as we want in trade for a couple of horses, which are useless to us, but which would be useful to him in working his puddling machine. We should get more value for them in that than in any other way.

FORAGE.

We have called for only 200 tons of hay for barrack use this year, instead of the 350 tons supplied by contract last year. The price is high, $17.74 per ton; but owing to scarcity caused by prairie fires and drought, this hay had to be hauled 30, 40 and 50 miles.

The aggregate cost of 96 tons, put up by the several outposts, including cost of mower, rake and racks, and working pay at the rate of $1.50 per ton, equals about $230.

The oats supplied by contract have been clean and good.

TRANSPORT.

We have now eleven heavy waggons, including the water waggon, and one old one used for hauling hay into the stables. With the exception of the three new Canadian-built waggons received early in the year, all these waggons are old and will not run much longer.

Last winter they were thoroughly repaired, painted, &c., by our own artizans fitted with spare parts, and took the road in the spring in first rate order.

During the past season the repairs to them have been continuous, and I fear it will be found that four new waggons will be necessary in the course of next season.

The Canadian-built waggons above mentioned are not an unqualified success.

The best waggon for these parts is the Schutler. They cost, laid down here, $150, and of that about $25 duty might be remitted on police account.

At present we have too many different patterns of waggons, and the parts are consequently not interchangeable, as they should be.

ARMS.

We have eighty-five carbines, few of which can be said to be even in passably good order. They were old carbines when first issued to "K" Division at Battleford on its formation.

I do not think the Winchester is well suited for the use of this force, but have not had the opportunity of seeing a better arm. More careful sighting would tend to reconcile one to its other imperfections.

Of eighty-seven Enfield revolvers which we have, all are in good order but eight.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment is good. The saving in wear and tear of canvas will pay an appreciable dividend on the money laid out in permanent outposts.

DESERTIONS.

Eleven desertions have taken place from this division during the year, of which two of the men gave themselves up within a short time. Of the remainder, three deserted from the barracks, two from Milk River Ridge, two from Writing-on-Stone, and two from Pendant d'Oreille outposts. Of the three who ran away from the barracks one had deserted in 1885 in southern Manitoba and subsequently re-engaged. He was undoubtedly half-witted. Another came here, I believe, with the intention of deserting—at all events, he was of no use during the short time he was here. The third had been making free with Inspector Baker's property, and reasonably deemed it unsafe to remain.

The only reason that can be assigned for the desertions from the outposts is that the men thought they would have better times on the other side of the line, but it is certain that they will never get their three comfortable meals a day and money in their pockets for the same amount of work which they did here.

Staff-Sergeant White ascertained that at Great Falls, in Montana, there were numbers of men in idleness. The only work to be had was smelting, and few of them could stand the pressure, How they managed to exist was a mystery.

As far as the police force is concerned, if men cannot be trusted near the frontier without taking advantage of its proximity, the sooner they benefit their country by leaving it the better.

INSPECTIONS.

The post here has been frequently inspected by yourself during the year, and the Assistant Commissioner inspected the outposts in June. The latter officer commenced a second inspection of the outposts and of the division generally on the 28th November.

BARRACKS.

During the last few months a hospital has been built within the precincts of the barracks by a contractor, under the auspices of the Department of Public Works, and is nearly completed.

It contains two wards, each 28 ft. by 14 ft.; surgery, 13 ft. by 10 ft., and kitchen 10 ft. 11 in. by 11 ft. 4 in. on the ground floor, and an infectious ward, 28 ft. by 13 ft., and two smaller rooms, each measuring 12 ft. by 11 ft. on the second floor. Of the latter, one will be available as an officers' room if required, and the other for the hospital steward. The principal want, for which no provision has been made, is a bath room.

A lean-to has also been added to the building erected last year for a recreation room, and when the improvements are finished the men will have a billiard room, reading room and canteen.

Two of the barrack rooms have been lined with wood, and are now very comfortable. This will prevent the plaster from falling off, and will stiffen the building generally. The other four barrack rooms require to be treated in the same way.

This work has been done by contract, under the supervison of the Clerk of Works.

An orderly room and office, and a larger and more convenient carpenter's shop, are much required.

TELEPHONES.

Whenever the town should progress to any extent, it will be advisable to have telephonic connection between the town, police station and the barracks.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

Telegraphic communication with Kipp, now that "D" Division has a permanent out post there, would be a great convenience.

Such communication with Milk River Ridge will be a necessity if new railway and mining works are taken in hand there.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We are still without water, except such as we haul by a waggon load at a time. Four household extinguishers and a few pails represent our sole fire protection, and the prospect is not cheering.

In January last a fire originated in the surgery, owing to the explosion of a bottle of permangenate of potash, an occurrence that could not have been foreseen, and but for the promptitude of the men the entire barrack building must have gone up in smoke.

Again, the other night a horse got loose in the stable and the picquet went in to tie him up. Being unable to catch the horse readily, the sentry put his lantern down behind him and attempted to get hold of the horse's head. The animal suddenly dashed past him, kicked at the lantern, broke it and set the lighted oil running over the stable floor. Const. Dupont seeing that the oil had run down between the planks, and that he was powerless singlehanded, at once gave the alarm.

Promptitude again averted disaster, but if this had happened only one hour later the stable must have gone and the thirty horses in it.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The long-wished for bridge over the Belly River here is now in course of construction, and will be a great boon when finished. Competent judges, however, say that the contractors have taken it at $10,000 too low a figure.

RANCHING.

The spring prairie fires and long continued drought prior to the June rains were a very serious cause of anxiety to the ranchers in this neighborhood and to cattle and horse owners generally. "Blackleg" caused a good deal of destruction among the calves in the first half of the year, but lately I have not heard of many cases.

GAME.

Owing to the Indians not having overrun the country, as they did last year, the antelope have had time and opportunity to increase and multiply, and if they have a similar chance next year there will be a tolerable stock of such game.

In the spring I was pointing out to the spokesmen of a band of Indians that they would not be allowed to molest the antelope in the breeding season, and said that if such slaughter were permitted the antelope would soon go where the buffalo had gone. A smile, "child-like and bland," played over the Indian's face as he replied: "Yes, but then the white men are the buffalo."

I beg to enclose a list of criminal cases tried in this district.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE,

Superintendent, Commanding "K" Division.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT STEELE, COMMANDING MACLEOD DISTRICT.

FORT MACLEOD, 30th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of this district for the year ended 30th November, 1889:—

I took over the command of the district from Superintendent P. R. Neale on the 8th December, 1888; Superintendent Macdonnell taking command of "H" Division on the same date, and Inspector Wood relieving me of the command of "D" Division, thus placing me in a position to devote the whole of my time and attention to the general work of the district.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district during the year has been extremely quiet, considering the large mixed population passing to and from the United States.

CRIME.

There has been no serious crime in this district during the past year; the majority of cases have been for infraction of the liquor laws, and some few of larceny, principally of a petty nature. There were several cases of cattle killing reported—in two of the cases arrests were made and the prisoners committed to trial before the Supreme Court.

Several Indians were arrested for bringing stolen horses into Canada, but were afterwards released, as parties in the United States who were advised of the arrests having been made and who were requested to prosecute failed to appear. I had, therefore, to release the prisoners.

There were some few arrests made for setting the prairie on fire—in one case the prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor, and in another a fine of $50 was imposed, which was paid, and the case appealed to the Supreme Court.

One J. W. Garland was committed for trial for shooting with intent at Corporal Armer of this force, on duty in charge of the town detachment, Macleod. The case is to come up for hearing at the next sitting of the Supreme Court.

A few cases of assault have been heard, but none of a serious nature.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The following detachments were supplied from this Post during the year:—

Stand Off	1 N. C. O.	3 Men.
St. Mary's	1 "	3 "
Kootenay	1 "	2 "
Big Bend	1 "	2 "
Leavings	1 "	1 "
Kipp	1 "	1 "
Lee's Creek		2 "
Mosquito Creek	1 N. C. O.	2 "
Milk River	1 "	3 "
Porcupine Hills	1 "	2 "
Pincher Creek	1 "	5 "
Crow's Nest		2 "
Town Detachment		2 "

In addition to the above-mentioned permanent detachments, I had two flying patrols formed, whose duties were to patrol in certain portions of the district which could not be covered by the permanent detachments. These flying patrols were principally for the purpose of preventing cattle-killing on the ranges, and, I believe, did good service. In addition to this, I had one commissioned officer stationed at Pincher Creek, and another at St. Mary's. The duties of these officers were to visit and inspect the different detachments placed directly under their charge, and to generally supervise the work done.

All the detachments patrolled regularly, making connection with "K" Division at Milk River Ridge, and with "E" Division at High River.

Patrols have been kept up between all these detachments, ranches within a radius of twenty miles of each outpost have been visited at least once a week, and any complaints of settlers have received prompt attention.

From reports received on all sides, I find the settlers and public generally to be highly pleased at the manner in which the patrolling has been carried out, and the demeanour of the members of the force towards them.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

An escort was formed on 4th October, consisting of two commissioned officers, two non-commissioned officers and eight constables, to proceed to Kipp, where they received from "K" Division the money for the treaty payments of both Blood and Piegan Indians. This escort proceeded to the reserves of those Indians and handed over the money to their different agents, leaving men to strengthen the detachments at the reserves during the payments. Everything passed off quitely.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

On the night of the 12th January, the Collector of Customs at this place, reported to me that 53 head of horses, which had been seized some months ago, and were on herd at Heney's ranche near Macleod, pending the decision of the Minister of Customs, were stolen from the herding ground. I immediately despatched one corporal and six constables in pursuit, and at the same time notified all the outposts. This party returned the next day having failed to overtake the thieves who it was supposed were by that time across the line, the information from the Collector of Customs not having been communicated to the Police for twenty-four hours after the theft had been discovered. Later on it was ascertained that the thieves had entered Montana, U.S., and were arrested with the horses in their possession on the south fork of Milk River, at the instance of the Montana Stock Association, were placed in gaol at Benton, and are still there pending trial.

Every arrival of settlers or stock has been promptly reported by the frontier detachments, through me to the Collector of Customs at this place, and Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton has made the necessary inspections under the quarantine regulations.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the general conduct of the non-commissioned officersand constables has been good.

I am surprised that there is not more crime among the men, considering the many temptations with which they are surrounded. There is hardly a respectable place of resort, such as they would be likely to visit, and none for amusement in the town. An other drawback is the fact that no recreation room worthy of the name is at this post. I ampleased to say that one is now in course of construction; I am hopeful that it will be finished and furnished in a comfortable manner at an early date; this will greatly obviate the necessity for the men leaving barracks to seek amusement, as they will be in a position to spend their evenings both pleasantly

and profiably in barracks, which, from what I have seen and know of the members of this command, is their anxious desire to do.

The majority of men who get into trouble are recruits who have little experience in the country; the older hands who are acquainted with the customs of the country and the character of the people out here, give very little trouble and are not often led to commit themselves.

All ranks have been willing and obedient to those inauthority over them on all occasions.

DRILLS, TARGET PRACTICE, &C.

The command has been thoroughly drilled, both mounted and dismounted, as far as circumstances would allow.

Field gun drill was held during the summer months under Inspector Wood.

The opportunities for drill at this post are very few and far between, but, with great difficulty, I have succeeded in giving the whole of the men a course, as far as I could go, for about a month. The dismounted drill was carried out, under my supervision, by the officers, each of whom instructed his own sub-division, assisted by the non-commissioned officers.

The mounted drill consisted of field movements, riding, etc., and training of the men to ride at the paces laid down in the Cavalry Regulations. There was great interest taken in it by both officers and men.

Owing to the immense amount of patrol work in this district, it would appear that all men coming to this post for duty should be thoroughly drilled and have at least a year's service.

There was a gun detachment formed from "D" and "H" Divisions, and instructed under Inspector Wood, who had each gun fully horsed and manned by good drivers. Inspector Wood has done his utmost to keep the guns in an efficient state and men and horses up to their work.

Lectures on the Constables Manual were given by the officers of the different divisions weekly, during the early part of the year, until the men were thoroughly conversant with their duties.

The annual carbine and pistol practice, both mounted and and dismounted, commenced May 30th, under the direction of Inspector Starnes, who performed the duties of Musketry Instructor, to my entire satisfaction, and it was continued until all the members of both divisions had completed their course.

The non-commissioned officers and men, also, were instructed in the manual of signalling by flags at various distances under Inspector Matthews.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the men of both divisions is good, the average height being 5 feet 9 inches.

The men are mostly young, of robust constitution, and well fitted to perform the arduous duties entailed upon them.

A great majority of the men in the district are as fine a lot as any officer would wish to command, being hard-working, painstaking, and always do their duty in a straightforward manner.

RECRUITS.

Only one man has been recruited at this place, but several men who had previously served in the force applied for re-engagement and were accepted.

Many of the men whose time expired during the year re-engaged for a further term of service.

HEALTH.

For the state of the health of this command, see report of Assistant Surgeon Fraser herewith.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery is in good condition. "D" Division saddles are mostly all double cinchas and are well suited for the work, much more so than single cinchas with which "H" Division is supplied. A number of new cinchas will be required during the coming year to replace those badly worn.

The harness is all in good condition, most of that in possession of "D" Division having been supplied during the year. "H" Division was also completed with new harness.

RATIONS AND LIGHT.

The rations supplied by the contractors are good and the issue liberal.

An allowance of cabbage and turnips during the winter months would be very acceptable.

The coal oil received has been of first class quality.

A garden of four acres has been laid out and ploughing commenced so that operations towards the cultivation of vegetables may be started early in the spring.

If the garden proves a success it will greatly benefit the different messes.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The men are now well equipped in the matter of clothing and kit. I would strongly recommend that all articles required for issue during the year should be in store here not later than the 30th June.

The clothing supplied is generally of fair quality.

The members of this command provided themselves with a broad-brimmed hat which is used during the extreme warm weather on patrol duty only. I would recommend that a free issue of similar hats should be instituted.

I would also recommend that the stable clothing be made an annual issue; these clothes only last a very short time, having to be used on all fatigues, patrol duty as well as stables. Many men are forced to purchase on repayment an ample supply of this clothing to meet the requirements of the service.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ARTILLERY.

The command is fully equipped with the Winchester carbine and Enfield revolver.

The Winchester carbine at present in use is not fitted for the service. I recommend that this arm be changed at an early date for one more suitable. A new weapon has been decided upon for the British cavalry, and as it has been no doubt selected after mature consideration, I would suggest that when new arms are purchased the force be supplied with the same.

Inspector Starnes, in his report on ammunition, says that used at target practice was good with the exception of a dozen rounds or so.

With regard to the artillery branch, our armament consists of two 9-pounder M. L. R. guns, and two bronze mortars, which are in serviceable order, and a sufficient amount of serviceable ammunition for both is in store.

A complete set of harness for each gun is also on hand.

No ammunition waggons have ever been supplied.

INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

All men entitled to good conduct pay during the year have received it in accordance with existing orders.

INSPECTIONS.

The post, stores and command were inspected on the following dates: By yourself on 10th January, 27th March and 31st July; by the Comptroller on 31st July; by the Assistant Commissioner on 27th March and 26th November, and by Inspecting Superintendent Cotton on August 14th. The hospital and medical stores by Senior Surgeon Jukes on the 17th June.

The outposts were inspected regularly by the officers placed directly in charge and by myself on several occasions during the year, and by other officers detailed at uncertain times, as also by the Assistant Commissioner twice during the year, who after each inspection expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the arms, accoutrements and horses were kept, as well as the cleanliness of the men's quarters and camps.

On 13th October, His Excellency the Governor General visited and inspected the barrack rooms, hospital, guard room and stables, and expressed himself as highly pleased with their appearance, particularly with the state of the stables and horses.

Assistant Surgeon Fraser, in charge here, inspects the sanitary condition of the barracks weekly, and reports result to the district office.

I personally inspect the barracks thoroughly once a week, visiting the men's rooms and mess rooms, besides at uncertain times, and have very seldom found it necessary to find fault.

The orderly officer inspects the barracks, hospital, messes and stables daily; he attends all stables, all other officers noon stables.

Officers commanding divisions inspect their harness and saddlery weekly and kits monthly.

The usual monthly musters of men and horses were held, the horses being numbered and branded as occasion required. The herd is visited daily by the orderly officer, and frequently by Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton.

DESERTIONS.

The following desertions have taken place during the year:—

"D" DIVISION.

No. 1669,	Constable	Morris, J., December 31, 1888.	
2242	"	Woodruff, G. L., April 14, 1889.	
1593	"	Rowe, J., February 25	"
2263	"	Gowing, A. M., June 15	"
1784	"	Depres, M., May 1	"
1768	"	Keator, G. E., January 22	"
2171	"	Thompson, J., April 14	"
1998	"	Stephenson, H., May 18	"
2056	"	Smith, J., June 21	"
2173	"	Hammond, W. R., June 15	"
2213	"	Burton, C. S., October 30	"

"H" DIVISION.

No. 1657,	Constable	Demarsh, A. L., April 25	"
1251	"	Heron, A., May 13	"
1369	"	Ware, W. H., May 18	"
2009	"	Watts, A. E., June 18	"
2047	"	McClintock, J. "	"
1177	"	Stewart, J., June 22, 1889.	

Most of the foregoing men were of very indifferent character, and some were tempted by the high rate of wages supposed to be offered by parties in Montana.

On account of our close proximity to the lines it is an easy matter for the men to get away and evade arrest. Men who deserted and settled in Montana, wrote to their comrades here giving such glowing accounts of what they were doing, as to induce others to join them, some of whom have, since their desertion, written here stating that if they were guaranteed light punishment they would gladly return.

It has been ascertained that a couple of men freighting contraband whiskey from Montana, on several occasions have induced men to cross the lines with them, merely to make the passage money. I hope to be able to bring some of these parties to justice.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

During the year the following amounts have been deposited through the Department in the different banks:—

"D" Division	$2,374 49
"H" do	2,634 60
Total	$5,009 09

HORSES.

The actual strength of the horses of this command is as follows:—

"D" Division, saddle	44
do team	39
do pack ponies	18
"H" Division, saddle	76
do team	26
Total	203

The horses of both Divisions are for the most part of a high class, young and in good condition and free from any serious diseases.

The total mileage of the horses travelled by both Divisions on duty is 352,854 miles.

"D" Division	152,210 miles.
"H" do	200,644 "

The horses purchased this year for this command have proved a good lot, and well adapted for the work of the force.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in a fair state of repair.

Nearly all the heavy waggons are constantly on the road with supplies for the different detachments, the wear and tear is very great. Two heavy waggons were supplied this year.

Of light transport I have at present a medium supply; so many small parties going out during the year, a good supply of light transport is a necessity. The light waggons supplied this year appear to be of good material and workmanship.

FORAGE.

The oats supplied by the contractors, which were all grown in the vicinity, have been of very good quality.

The past season was a very unfavorable one for the hay crop and in consequence thereof the price of hay was much higher than last year. The quality of the hay supplied is as good as could be obtained in the district; great care has been exercised in receiving and stacking the hay, and it has been thoroughly salted as put in the stack. The stacks have been in all cases secured by a good fence and protected by fire breaks, as well as from the high winds by rails securely tied down.

A quantity of barley and bran is fed to the horses during the winter months, being boiled and fed warm once a week.

STABLES.

There is at present stable accommodation, including infirmary stable, for 125 horses.

The new stable which was completed this year adds greatly to the requirements of stable accommodation at this post; the stalls in this stable were not found suitable,

and had to be torn out and replaced; the lower half of the stalls are now laid down with planks, the upper being of earth. This grealty benefits the horses' feet.

The large stable in use by "H" Division requires to be completely renovated and refitted similar to the new stables; the present boarded stalls in that stable are unsuitable and dangerous, taking into consideration the many young unbroken horses which have to be handled.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment is very good, "D" Division has only received as yet 10 carbine buckets, but these are seldom used.

New Bell tents and some few "A" and Wall tents will be required for next season's work, as those at present on hand are pretty well worn out.

The high winds which prevail in this district are terribly destructive to our tents.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barrack furniture is in fair condition, and has all been made in the post.

I would again strongly recommend that more suitable barrack furniture be procured, such as iron cots, and tables and benches with iron legs.

FUEL.

The post is supplied with coal by the contractor from the Galt mines at Lethbridge; Pincher Creek detachment is being supplied this year from the Stewart mine; Kootenai and Big Bend detachments are now being supplied from the Rouleau mine.

Wood is only purchased for use at the detachments which are not at present supplied with coal stoves.

TELEPHONES.

There is no Government telephone at this post.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The only telegraph line in this district is the Galt line, which connects Macleod with Lethbridge, and from that point to all points east and west.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire protection at this post consists of one hand engine with 500 feet of hose, 8 Babcocks, and the necessary ladders. In summer a supply of water is kept in barrels placed around the pump-house; in winter no preparations other than fire-buckets and Babcocks are available should a fire break out. The water in the well cannot be reached by the suction pipe of the engine. This will be overcome this winter if the Department of Public Works follows out their intention of constructing a large tank in the upper part of the well.

The necessary fire orders have been published and posted up in the barrack rooms, detailing the members of both divisions to their special work, should any alarm of fire be given. In addition to this, the water cart and all available waggons loaded with water barrels are told off daily to assist in case of fire.

Every precautionary means is takento prevent the destruction of public property by fire.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water for the horses is obtained from a well in the centre of the square. This well, which was only 28 feet deep last year, has been bored to a depth of 120 feet this summer by contract, and is now in good working order, and an ample supply of water can be obtained at all seasons of the year, but is of such an alkili nature as to be unfit for cooking purposes. Water for this purpose has therefore to be drawn from a spring at the foot of a steep hill 600 yards from the barracks, which necessitates the constant employment of two men and four horses.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in this district are very good. Bridges are badly needed at many points, there being only one at present in the district, which spans a small stream between here and Pincher Creek. They should, at least, be placed over the following rivers, especially on the main trails, Old Man's River, Kootenai, Belly, St. Mary's and Willow Creek.

There was no high water during the past season, the rivers being always fordable, which was quite an unusual circumstance; but to provide for such a contingency I had two boats built, one for the St. Marys, and one for the Belly River; another will be constructed for the Kootenai, near Stand Off.

FERRIES.

There are two ferries in this district, one at Kipp and one at Macleod, both crossing the Old Man's River, but they are seldom run when most needed, for fear of accidents.

LIQUOR LAWS.

I may say that nearly all classes in this district are strongly opposed to the existing liquor laws, and there are but few who will not assist either in smuggling or screening the smugglers.

As long as the permit system does exist and the law as it is at present interpreted, it will be impossible to suppress the illicit traffic in liquor.

It has been ruled by the judges that a permit can be exchanged between two parties, as long as the liquor goes with it. The police have to be exceedingly careful in making arrests or seizures, as unfortunately the burden lies with the prosecutor to prove that the liquor seized is not the same as that brought into the country under the permit held. The defendant is not compelled to prove whether it is or not. In consequence of this it is very hard for the police to obtain convictions, and they have to be careful in checking rowdyism, &c., resulting from its use.

As the law is now, you cannot arrest a man for being drunk unless he is creating a disturbance, and I would strongly recommend that the law be so amended that any man may be arrested who is found intoxicated in the public streets or highways.

Hop beer, which is sold to Indians principally, is still manufactured, but not to such a great extent as formerly. This should be stamped out altogether, as it is a curse to the Indian population. Men would sell them this beer when they would never think of giving them whiskey, relying on the chance of proving that it is not of an intoxicating nature, although the Indians manage to doctor it in different ways to bring about the desired result.

The parties who are engaged in the manufacture of this beer are a worthless lot, are of no benefit whatever to the country in which they live, and care little what trouble the Indians may get into through its use, as long as they can escape any penalty and get the Indians' money.

I reported this matter fully to the Inspector of Inland Revenue at Winnipeg, through his assistant, Mr. Thomas, at Lethbridge, who was here during the summer, an attempt to get a conviction was made, but none of the appliances for manufacturing could be found on the premises.

SETTLERS AND CROPS.

Quite a number of settlers have located in this district this season.

The Mormon settlement at Lee's Creek has largely increased, and a still greater influx is expected next spring. Another Mormon settlement has been started at Spring Coulée, about 12 miles from Lee's Creek. These settlers appear to be all conforming to our laws; they are extremely industrious, and make sale of a large dairy produce. They have imported this year a number of cattle, and I believe it is their intention next year to greatly increase their output of butter and cheese, which is of a very superior quality.

The other settlers in this district are generally of a prosperous class, a good number of whom are ex-policemen, who raise considerable produce, for which they find a ready market.

I have collected the following information from reports I had ordered prepared by the different members of this command in charge of outposts, which will give intending settlers a fair idea of the capabilities of this district.

Kipp.

Corporal Bunt, in charge of the detachment at Kipp, reports no new settlers in his vicinity ; the old settlers are located on the bottom lands along the Old Man's and Belly Rivers.

The crops this year have not been good, the hay crop proving almost a total failure ; very little has been put up, and of a poor quality.

The land is rolling prairie, hills, and there are many good bottom lands along the rivers ; the soil is principally light sand, with gravel bottom.

There are about 1,000 head of horses and a similar number of cattle on the ranges. The horses are principally natives, but there are a good many which have been imported from the eastern Provinces and the United States ; the cattle are of a good grade.

The settlers are generally satisfied with the present prairie fire ordinances.

Stand Off.

Sergeant Hilliard, in charge of Stand Off reports, under date of 10th November, as follows : No new settlers have settled in his vicinity ; the crops this year have not been successful, on account of the dry season ; the crops raised are principally oats, potatoes, turnips and a small quantity of wheat. The country is well adapted for settlement.

The soil is black or sandy loam, and is well watered by the Belly and Kootenai Rivers, and numerous springs.

The settlers complain of the Indians being allowed to roam the country and carrying arms ; they also blame the Indians for being the cause of the majority of prairie fires.

St. Mary's.

Sergeant Waite, in charge of St. Mary's under date of 7th November reports that 23 settlers have located in his neighborhood during the year bringing into the country with them 288 horses, 1,677 head of cattle and about 200 calves.

Owing to the late arrival of the settlers, nothing has been raised but oats, which yielded about 30 bushels to the acre ; about 2,000 tons of hay has been put up, of which about 600 tons was taken to Lethbridge.

The land along the St. Mary's River, Snake and Lee's Creek, is good for mixed farming, as the lands adjacent to these streams can be irrigated at a small expense, and a good crop raised each year. On Boundary Creek the land is more adapted for stock-raising, it being excellent hay land.

The settlers are safisfied with the existing ordinances.

New Oxley.

Sergeant Blake, stationed at New Oxley, reports the land in that vicinity of a sandy loam, and in a few places stony ; it is well suited for grazing purposes, and in some parts good for mixed farming ; it is watered by Willow Creek, which runs north and south.

The crops this year are not up to the standard. Sir Lister Kaye has a stock ranche about 18 miles north-east of here. He has about 2,000 head of cattle on his range. The Oxley Company, 6 miles from here, have between 9,000 and 10,000 head of cattle.

All the settlers around here are doing considerable in cattle and horses.

A great quantity of hay has been put up.

The settlers are satisfied with the present ordinances regarding fire.

KOOTENAI.

Sergeant Roby, in charge at Kootenai, reports as follows:

Three settlers have located near his detachment.

The country patrolled by him is rolling and stony; the land is a black loam.

Oats is the principal crop, and the settlers state they will average 50 bushels to the acre this year.

Several settlers have suggested that the law should compel parties having hay camps to use cook stoves, and not be allowed to make fires on the ground. To this they attribute many of the prairie fires.

PORCUPINE HILLS.

Corporal Wright, in charge of the Porcupine Hills detachment, reports very few settlers in his vicinity, the land being held on lease by the Waldron Ranche Company and the Piegan Indians as a reserve, but thinks were the land available for settlement many homesteads would be located.

The crops were considerably below the average. Hay was put up in considerable quantities for the large ranching companies.

The bottom lands at the Old Man's River are light and sandy, on a gravel bed, possessing the advantage of maturing early crops. As the land rises to the hills, the soil changes gradually to a rich black loam.

The settlers are generally satisfied with the present ordinances, especially as regards prairie fires.

MOSQUITO CREEK.

Sergeant Rohrig, stationed at Mosquito Creek, reports that his district is entirely devoted to cattle and horse-raising. Many large companies have their ranges near here, as well as many private parties who have gone extensively into the business.

This season was not altogether favorable, a great number of calves having died of black leg.

Considerable trouble was experienced in securing sufficient hay for winter use.

The settlers are well satisfied with the ordinances as they stand, and have no suggestion to make regarding changes.

LEE'S CREEK.

Acting Corporal Kirkman reports from Lee's Creek that some forty-five new settlers arrived in that district and have taken up homesteads.

The crops have been fair, taking the dry season into account. Wheat averaged 18 to 20 bushels to the acre, and oats from 25 to 30.

The land is rolling prairie, well watered, and admirably adapted for settlement; the soil is chiefly black loam, on which excellent crops can be grown. Hay is plentiful.

The settlers are well satisfied with the laws and the manner in which they are administered, and have hopes of a great future for this locality.

BIG BEND.

Constable Matthews reports from Big Bend that there are no small settlers in his immediate vicinity, the land being occupied by the Cochrane Cattle Company to the west and the Blood Indian Reserve to the east.

The land extending from the southern boundary line of the reserve to the mountains is of such a hilly nature that it is almost useless for any but grazing purposes. The soil is chiefly black loam; the country is well watered.

PINCHER CREEK.

Inspector White-Fraser, who is stationed at Pincher Creek, reports that the established settlers appear well contented with the results of the season's operations, both as regards crops and stock.

Oats, have yielded a general average of 25 bushels to the acre. Potatoes have been more or lessa failure, on account of the dry season, and hay is of a poor quality for the same reason.

The country is rolling towards S. E. and N. E., hilly to the N. W. and S. W., well watered, and having a soil ranging from clay to sandy loam, rich to the west and lighter towards the open lands.

I have heard of no new settlers.

The settlers are satisfied with the existing ordinances as regards prairie fires.

MILK RIVER.

Sergeant Macfarland, in charge at Milk River, reports no settlers in his vicinity.

The land is good for grazing purposes, and hay is plentiful. The soil is sandy loam.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

I am informed that the ranching prospects in the district are satisfactory, the cattle and horses are looking well and a large percentage of increase was shown this year at the different "rounds up" and branding camps. The feed at present is fairly good, and good prospects of an open winter, which will be greatly in their favor.

GAME.

The game laws are rigidly enforced in this district, many of the settlers taking great interest in the preservation of the game, which on account of the country becoming more settled, is naturally getting scarcer.

Ducks, geese and prairie chickens were found in great numbers on the Kootenai and St. Mary's rivers. The mountain streams and lakes abound with brook and salmon trout.

INDIANS.

The Blood and Piegan Indians, whose reserves are located in this district, have given considerable trouble and annoyance during the past year, and unless some great change takes place it will not be lessened. The members of both tribes take every opportunity of procuring liquor of any description on every possible occasion—in fact, they even indulge in smuggling it across the line for their own use. This and horse stealing are the main causes of all our trouble with them; it seems impossible for them to resist indulging their apparent natural inclinations in this direction.

On the 2nd July the "Sun Dance" commenced on the Blood Reserve. On the 4th a constable from the Stand Off detachment then on duty at the Sun Dance reported to me at Macleod, that Sergeant Hilliard and two constables had tried to arrest an Indian, "Calf Robe," for pointing a gun at constable Zinkham, when trying to arrest him for horse stealing some time previous, and as the Sun Dance was then in progress some 200 or 300 of the Bucks assisted in rescuing "Calf Robe" from the police. On the following morning I ordered Inspector Wood, in command of a small party, to proceed to Stand Off and investigate the matter; he returned the following day, bringing with him several of the Indians who participated in obstructing the police in doing their duty. They were placed in the guard room.

On the 8th July, the five Indians that were placed in custody were brought before me and Inspector Wood, for their preliminary trial, Indian Agent Pocklington appearing for the defence, they were committed for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court, which was held on the 5th August, Indian Agent Pocklington and their chief, "Red Crow," going their bail pending the sitting of the court. The Crown prosecutor thought before the trial came off that there had been a good case

made out, that the Indians had no cause or right to assault the police, even had there been no warrants issued; but the judge, on hearing the evidence, threw out the case, as I believe he decided it was not a legal arrest as no warrant had been issued, and the prisoners were released. In making this arrest, the non-commissioned officer was not in possession of a warrant, but I consider he acted perfectly right, there being so many bad Indians wanted at times that unless a man takes every chance offered he will likely lose his man altogether, as they give very few opportunities for arresting.

The impression has gone abroad that the Sun Dance is a religious festival; it may have been regarded as such at one time, but the experience of nearly all those whose dealings and occupations have brought them in close contact with the Indians, and who are well acquainted with their manners and customs, do not now consider it as such. It has degenerated into a gathering merely for the purpose of using up presents of tea, tobacco, &c., given them by their agents or begged from their white neighbors. It is a festival that should be discouraged; it has the effect of reviving too vividly old associations. Old warriors take this occasion of relating their experience of former days, counting their scalps and giving the numbers of horses they were successful in stealing. This has a pernicious effect on the young men; it makes them unsettled and anxious to emulate the deeds of their forefathers.

It was reported to me on the 30th of April that a party of fifteen Blood Indians had left for the Crow Reserve in the United States for the purpose of stealing horses. Sergeant Hilliard, in charge of Stand Off detachment, got the names of the Indians absent from the reserve in case they were needed. On the 22nd I received a telegram from R. S. Tingley, of Big Sandy, Montana, to the effect that some of our Indians were stealing horses in that vicinity, and requesting me to take action in the matter. I sent word to the outposts to keep a sharp look out for their return and also notified the agent at the reserve to warn me of their return, should they escape the notice of our men.

On the 4th of May I received another message from R. S. Tingley that they had stolen seventeen saddle horses from him. I immediately despatched Inspector Macpherson and all available non-commissioned officers and men to intercept, if possible this band of Indians, and also notified all outposts.

On the 7th of May I received a further despatch from R. B. Harrison, Helena, Montana, stating that the Bloods had run off forty horses belonging to the Crows. Scout Giveen was sent out at once to notify Inspector Macpherson in charge of the patrol then looking for these Indians, and to join his party. I also received a telegram from the Officer Commanding Fort Assiniboine, U. S., that nine Bloods had passed through the Bear Paw Mountains, having stolen stock belonging to the Crow Indians in their possession.

Several rumors came in from the reserve, brought in by Indians who claimed to have seen "Prairie Chicken Old Man's" party, and who reported that they were all killed by Gros Ventres in the Bear Paw Mountains.

On the 16th Inspector Macpherson's detachment captured the "Bee," who was one of the party, and sent him in here.

On the 18th he sent in "Hind Gun" together with "Young Pine" and the "Scout," who by the advice of the chiefs gave themselves up to the Indian Agent Pocklington, all of whom were placed in the guard room here.

"Young Pine" made a confession regarding the trip, and stated that the party comprised five Bloods and one South Piegan, and that on the Big Horn at the Crow Agency they drove off about 100 head of horses, the most of which were very poor and dropped along the trail. When returning on the second day they were surprised by a large party of Gros Ventres, who commenced shooting at them; they jumped on their horses and went further into the Bear Paw Mountains, the Gros Ventres continuing to fire on them, they firing in return, and saw some of the enemy drop; they continued to retreat, and noticing two Indians on the trail in front of them, they pursued them and killed one of them, an "Assiniboine." The "Scout" took his horse and "Prairie Chicken Old Man" his gun and scalp. At this moment a party of American Cavalry were seen coming to cut them off, so they continued their

flight, leaving nearly all the stolen horses in the hands of the Gros Ventres, they however, arrived on the Blood Reserve with five of the stolen horses and one stray horse. These they handed over to their chiefs, who handed them over to us. Owners for these horses have not yet been found. I sent a description and brands to the Montana Stock Association, but they have not yet been claimed; they are at present running with our herd here.

On the 13th of June the Indian Commissioner, Mr. Hayter Reed, was here, and held a conference with these Indians in regard to their late conduct, and told them there had been no charge laid against them, as the parties from whom the horses had been stolen had lodged no complaint. They were dismissed with a good caution and an intimation that they were liable to be sent for at any time to answer to the charge.

On the 21st of June "Calf Robe," another of this marauding party, came to the post and gave himself up, but I released him, first giving him a good lecture as to his future conduct.

Two Indians during the year were tried and convicted of frequenting tepees kept by women and peddling same for the purpose of prostitution. They were both given six months hard labor. Severe sentences in these cases were given solely as an example to try and stamp out this pestilence.

Several minor cases of Indians being drunk were tried before me and other Justices of the Peace and punished accordingly, but in nearly all cases it was a matter of impossibility to convict the whites who furnished them with the hop beer, it being proven that the Indians themselves had doctored the beer by using tea and tobacco.

The North Piegans are the best behaved Indians I have anything to do with, very seldom having a case against any of them for misbehavior.

All Indians visiting the town of Macleod are required to have passes from their agents, failing which they are ordered at once back to their reserve.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

During the year the members of this command were called upon, on a great many occasions, to extinguish prairie fires. The first call was in April, when a large fire was burning in the vicinity of Willow Creek; thence across the country to the Little Bow River. In this instance several of the hired men on Strong's ranche co-operated with the police in the work, killing cattle and hauling their carcasses along the fire trail; this had to be done to put the fire out, no water being available.

On the 10th of this month the Government hay stack at St. Mary's was destroyed by a prairie fire which was travelling at great speed, owing to the high wind prevailing at the time; every effort was made to protect the stack, but of no avail.

During May no fires were reported and only one in June and none during July and August. In September and October prairie fires were raging all over the district, no less than ten large fires, as well as some minor-ones, having been reported. Large parties were sent to all these fires. In many instances every available man in the post was turned out, the citizens of Macleod were pressed into the service, and on most occasions they responded willingly. The men for some two weeks were forced to remain out both day and night fighting the fires—in fact, at times no other duty could be done.

The settlers were highly pleased with the manner in which the men worked, and the great assistance given in saving the feed on the ranges.

A great number of the townspeople having no horses or vehicles would have been unable to turn out to give assistance had not police teams been sent to transport them to the scene of the fire.

My opinion is that a great number of these fires were started by "round up" parties and parties having hay camps, who, on changing camp, were careless in extinguishing the fires used for cooking and branding purposes. There are now over

thirty fire guardians in this district, which will, I hope, aid greatly in checking this evil.

POLICE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The press and others at times have made attacks upon the manner in which police officers perform the duties of Justices of the Peace; at the same time there are others who take a firm stand on the opposite side. There are men who imagine and say that it is impossible for a commissioned officer of the police to divest himself of his feelings as a police officer and sit impartially as a justice. I think the very fact of our being placed in this position is a guarantee of our responsibility and forces us to act in an impartial manner, well knowing that should we show any inclination to err, as accused, we would only give our opponents room to talk. Only one case has come under my notice of an officer being biassed; in all other cases I think the decisions have been just and unprejudiced; and I would look upon any man who could not, under existing circumstances, do his duty as a justice without fear or favor, a poor specimen of humanity and one not likely to be in the police force.

If the matter were thoroughly sifted, it would be found that it is only in regard to liquor cases that police officers as Justices of the Peace are supposed to err. The sympathy of the public being with the whiskey traders and against the liquor laws, they show the very fault for which they blame the police, viz., that of prejudging the case for the defence.

If people would calmly consider this subject and throw prejudice aside they would come to the conclusion that the Justices of the Peace who are members of the force will compare favorably in ability and fairness with any in the Dominion.

In conversation with many, I have been unable to get any suggestions in regard to appointments which would give better satisfaction.

Were all magistrates civilians it would be no guarantee that they would not be biassed in their judgments, and they are certainly not as free of the different cliques and their neighbors squabbles as police officers are, and often more afraid of public opinion.

In this district there are several notable exceptions. Mr. Morden and Capt. Scobie, who have been acting here for quite a while, are capable men, and have given general satisfaction. Men of this stamp cannot be always got.

Superintendent Macdonell and Inspector Wood were the only other Justices of the Peace, besides myself, until the arrival of Inspector Begin, and they shared the work of that exceedingly disagreeable office.

BUILDINGS.

The following is a list of buildings erected and improvements made during the past year in this district under the supervision of Inspector Starnes and Staff-Sergeant Davis:

I would particularly refer to the buildings at Kipp, Big Bend and St. Mary's which are all of a superior class, and fully meet the requirements of the service. The St. Mary's building will be completed by 31st December.

The building and stables erected on Beaver Creek for the use of the Porcupine detachment are constructed of logs, and are well built, the work being done by Corporal Sparrow, Constable Davis and three others.

Staff-Sergeant Davis deserves every credit for the manner in which he has carried on this work, as do also the constables of the force who were working under his orders.

The whole of the work has been done by the members of this command, and reflects great credit upon them.

Big Bend.

Built house 18 by 20 feet, and kitchen 12 by 12 feet, shingled roof and sheeted inside and outside with siding. Stable 26 by 18 feet, shingled roof, five stalls, oat bin and saddle partition. Latrine shingled and sided.

Kipp.

Built house 26 by 28 feet, kitchen 12 by 14 feet, shingled roof. sheeted inside with beaded lumber, oiled and varnished outside, with siding painted. Upstairs, one barrack room 18 by 26 feet. Downstairs, officers' room 11 by 16 feet, store room 11 by 10 feet, corporal's room 10 by 10 feet, dining-room 11 by 16 feet, hall 5 feet wide, verandah in front of building. Latrine sided, and shingled roof. Stable 24 by 35 feet, shingled roof, sided and painted, fourteen stalls, saddle partition, lean-to coal shed 10 by 10 feet, sheeted and shingled. Outhouse 10 by 10 feet, sheeted and shingled.

Porcupine Hills.

House 18 by 20 feet, logs and plaster, shingled roof. Stable 18 by 26 feet, logs and plastered, shingled roof, five stalls and outhouse.

St. Mary's.

House 26 by 28 feet, and kitchen 12 by I4 feet same as Kipp. Stable, coal house, outhouse, and latrine same as Kipp.

Stand Off.

Old logs made into a kitchen, 18 by 18 feet.

Macleod.

Kalsomining, painting and varnishing done in two large barrack buildings, mess and kitchens; sergeant's mess building; sergeant's quarters, orderly room; "H" Division office; veterinary office; hospital; commanding officer's kitchen and wood-work; officers' mess and pantry.

Inspector Matthew's quarters: Log kitchen sheeted over with dressed lumber and battoned and painted; fence for yard painted; latrine; three rooms papered and wood-work painted;

Sick Stable.

Log stable divided into two by lumber partition, two box stalls of 2-inch lumber, lock-up 5 by 12 feet, nine stalls, upright bales and mangers renewed.

Bake House.

Old carpenters' shop taken from west side of square and placed east; sheeted inside with beaded lumber, new floor and joists, one new window, one new door; brick floor, two bricks thick, in corner, for portable oven to rest on. Building inside 17 by 25 feet.

Carpenters' Shop.

New shop built 24 by 40 feet, with upstairs for painting; not yet completed.

Recreation Room.

Old sick stable, 25 by 50 feet, moved to place in line with barrack rooms, raised 2½ feet, new floor (double), sheeted inside with "V" grooved lumber, new windows, doors, partitions, &c., not yet completed.

Chimneys.

Six brick chimneys built on officers' quarters, one on Inspector Wood's quarters, two on Inspector Matthew's quarters, one on "H" Division saddle room.

Officers' Quarters.

Old recreation room to be partitioned off for two single officers' quarters; not yet commenced.

Sidewalk.

A board walk of 2-inch plank was built all round the square and from the south-east corner to the hospital door, 8 feet wide in front of barrack rooms and 3 feet wide elsewhere.

Pincher Creek.

New blacksmiths' shop, 14 by 16 feet; not yet commenced.

BUILDINGS REQUIRED.

Stand Off.

Stand Off being a central point to all outposts, besides being the most important outpost in the district, requires permanent quarters to hold at least twenty-five men. Repeatedly during the past summer and winter from twenty to twenty-five men, with officers, have been forced to sleep on the floor. In addition to the men stationed here, teamsters and their off men with supplies for other detachments, parties out on special duty on the Blood Reserve, or in transit to other points, necessitates accommodation for a large number of men. I will submit plans and detailed estimate, which I recommend to your consideration.

I would suggest that the officers' quarters which you intended to have constructed at Pincher Creek be placed at Stand Off. I consider that there is no outpost in the district of such importance.

Referring to the estimates that were submitted for that place, I venture to have the officers' quarters laid out to suit either married or single officers. There is a very slight difference in the expense.

For Men's Quarters.

A T shaped building, front part 48 x 28 and back part 24 x 40 containing the following: One barrack room 28 x 20, one 18 x 20, an office 10 x 10 and a non-commissioned officers' room 10 x 10, a hall 8 feet wide, two cells, a small wash room, a mess room 14 x 24, a kitchen 16 x 16 and a store room 8 x 16.

It would be built with a sheeting of shiplap, covered with tar paper and outside with siding, the inside with beaded matched lumber the whole to be painted.

The total estimated cost of this building is $2,031.00.

This post would require permanent officers' quarters. I would recommend that a building of which estimate and plan will also be forwarded to you, containing hall, sitting and dining room, pantry, kitchen and servants' room, with an upstairs for bed room.

The estimate cost of this would be about $1,100.

One more stable to hold twelve horses is also necessary, and the present one needs sheeting outside. This could be done, and building a small outhouse and coal shed lean-to for about $350.

Milk River Ridge.

Will require a building of the same description as the Kipp one, that is to say a house 28 x 26, with kitchen 12 x 14, and an upstairs for barracks room, ground floor, with non-commissioned officers' room, officers' room, dining room and store room, a stable to hold twelve horses.

This would cost $950.

Macleod.

A blacksmith's shop will be required in the post; this would have to be the same size as the carpenters shop built this year, 24 x 40, so as to allow two fires going and hold waggons being repaired and horses being shod.

This would cost about $500.

I cannot too strongly recommend the building of a second coal shed in the post, as the present one holds only about half of the year's supply; the other half has to be put outside exposed to the weather, and there is, consequently, a large loss. I will forward estimate of cost.

I would also recommend that the inside of "H" Division stable should be all changed, the floor taken up and replaced by a new one, having clay half way in the stalls for horses' forefeet to rest on.

The present board partitions between stalls replaced by swing-bales, the inside of stable sheeted with shiplap. The present board floor has proved injurious to horses, and the stiff partition dangerous in the handling of young horses, estimate will be forwarded.

The very rocky ground between the barracks and the town of Macleod makes the walk exceedingly disagreeable and hard on men's boots. I would recommend that a two-plank walk be built from the barrack gate to the outskirts of the town, a distance of about 650 yards. This could be done at a cost of about $275.

Cemeteries.

Shortly after I assumed command of this district. I caused the plot of ground containing the graves of the members of the force who died in the old fort to be examined, as it was reported to me that there was great danger of the next spring freshet carrying away the whole of the remains. I personally inspected the plot of ground said to be reserved as a police cemetery, and formed the opinion that a much better selection could be made. As it was urgent that the remains be taken up at once, and placed where they would be safe, I had the bodies exhumed, and those of the Protestants placed in the Protestant cemetery, and the Catholics in theirs, both of which cemeteries I am pleased to state have been neatly fenced. I also caused to be exhumed the bodies of Sergeant Chassie and Constable Collins of "D" Division, which were interred in the previously selected burying ground in rear of the barracks, and had them placed with the others.

The pastors of both denominations are willing to reserve for the police a considerable plot of ground in their respective cemeteries, in consideration of receiving a small remuneration to help to keep them in repair, and which is now in progress of settlement.

Officers.

During the past year the officers of the district have performed their duties satisfactorily, and supported me, and cheerfully met my views in all matters. Superintendent Macdonell and Inspector Wood are in charge of the two divisions here, and by their excellent example have established between their respective Divisions a state of good feeling which is pleasant to observe, and which certainly did not exist when they took command.

Inspector Starnes superintended all the building and repairing in the district; in addition to his other duties, which he performed in turn with the rest of the officers. His work has been satisfactorily done. Mr. Peters, Superintendent of Public Works, has expressed his opinion of it as equal, if not superior to any in the country.

From the beginning of the year until 1st. August Inspector Wilson was in charge of the outposts extending from the Porcupine Hills to Milk River, making Pincher Creek his headquarters. These detachments he visited monthly during last winter and also at uncertain times until 24th May, when Inspector Macpherson took charge of the outposts on the border, as it was utterly impossible for one officer to perform the duty. These officers travelled many thousands of miles during the year in inspections and other duties connected with their charge, and carried out promptly and well any orders received from me. Inspector White-Fraser relieved Inspector Wilson 1st August, and has been unremitting in his attention to the work allotted to him.

Assistant Surgeon Fraser joined this post on June 16th, and on the 17th took over medical charge from Dr. G. A. Kennedy. He has proved himself most attentive to the sick and punctual in his duties.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers now serving at this post and district has been in almost all cases all that could be desired. Those employed on patrol and special duty have in every case shown great anxiety to carry out the duties allotted to them in a proper manner.

Sergeant-Major Stewart, who is now on furlough, has been undeviating in his attention to duty. He is a very capable non-commissioned officer, firm and fair in carrying out his duties, which are much more trying than those of the sergeant-major of a regiment. He scarcely leaves the barrack square, except during meal time, from early morning until last post.

Staff-Sergeant Fane has carried out the duties of quartermaster-sergeant in a most satisfactory manner, giving satisfaction in every respect. His books are neatly and well kept.

Staff-Sergeant Davis, as referred to under the head of building, has been most attentive to his work and has done all he could to push the construction of detachment buildings to a completion. He has shown great tact in his management of the men and in assisting them. I suggest that this non-commissioned officer be placed in charge of any work of this kind which has to be done in the western part of the Territory.

Sergeant-Major Hetherington was promoted to staff-sergeant in the early part of the year, and shortly afterwards appointed acting sergeant-major of the Depôt Division, from which he was transferred to this post as acting sergeant-major of "D" Division, and since promoted to the full rank.

While in charge of the town detachment at Macleod, as sergeant, in December last he displayed great firmness and moral courage in bringing to justice three non-commissioned officers, two of them his seniors, who were behaving in town in a manner calculated to bring discredit on the force. This non-commissioned officer is conscientious and painstaking to a marked degree, and improving himself in the knowledge of his duties.

Sergeant Hilliard is in charge of the detachment at Stand-Off, near the Blood Reserve, a position requiring great tact, knowledge of the Indian character, and pluck. He has performed the duties of this disagreeable situation in a most satisfactory manner.

Sergeant Hayne has performed the duties of hospital sergeant here since last spring, and on no occasion has there been any complaint on the state of the hospital, or anything connected with it, either by the surgeon or any of the inspecting officers.

This non-commissioned officer lately received the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for saving the life of Reg. No. 1977, Constable Rawlings from drowning. This is the second testimonial that he has received.

The Governor General's visit to the District.

On 29th September I received instructions to provide a travelling escort and transport to meet His Excellency the Governor General and party at Lethbridge. I detailed Inspector Wood for this duty, as also the required number of non-commissioned officers and constables as escort and the necessary transport; three 4-horse and a single team were sent from Calgary to complete the transport required.

The escort consisted of the following:—

Inspector Wood in command, Sergeant Brooke and forty-four other non-commissioned officers and constables, twenty-three saddle horses and eleven 4-in-hand teams.

This escort met His Excellency at Lethbridge on the morning of the 11th and left that place for the Blood Reserve. On the same day I proceeded from here with a mounted escort consisting of two sub-divisions from "D" and "H." Inspectors Wilson and Matthews were placed in command of their own sub-division.

The Governor General and his party arrived on the reserve at noon and were received in the usual manner. A large number of Indians assembled to do him

honor. A pow-wow was held and a sham fight was given, showing the Indian method of warfare, which was highly interesting.

His Excellency left the reserve the same day, proceeding to the Cochrane Ranche.

On the evening of the 12th October His Excellency arrived at this place and was received by a guard of honor and a salute of nineteen guns. A large number of people assembled on that occasion. The next day being Sunday the Vice-regal party remained at Macleod and attended Divine service. On the same day His Excellency honored the barracks with a visit, minutely inspected the post, and expressed his entire satisfaction and gratification at its efficient state, particularly the hospital and stables.

On Monday morning, the 14th October, His Excellency started for Calgary, which place he reached on the fourth day afterwards, visiting *en route* all the important ranches of the district, the travelling escort and transport returning to Macleod on the 22nd October, all the horses in good condition, and the transport none the worse for the trip.

On the morning of the 14th October, the ladies of His Excellency's party proceeded to Calgary *viâ* Lethbridge. Transport was provided by Inspector Wood.

Inspector Wood deserves credit for the manner in which he conducted the escort and transport. The behavior of the non-commissioned officers and men forming the escort was all that could be desired.

As the Assistant Commissioner, who accompanied His Excellency, reported on this subject, it is unnecessary for me to give further details.

GENERAL WORK.

During the greater part of last winter a guard, consisting of one non-commissioned officer and three men, was mounted daily. Three provost constables to take charge of the prisoners and a night stable picquet of three men was mounted in the evening and relieved at reveille. An inlying picquet of six mounted men was detailed daily and held in readiness to turn out when required. During the summer the duties were so excessive, and there were so many men employed on patrols, that I was obliged to take off the day guard and detail as a substitute a provost guard of one non-commissioned officer and three men, who remained on duty for a week.

Provost guards are very unsatisfactory, as having a tendency to produce slackness. Daily guard mounting has quite the opposite effect.

The remaining duties were fatigues, which were constant. Very few of the men had a day off during the past year.

There have been church parades every Sunday for men whose denominations are represented in the town.

The town of Macleod has been patrolled night and day, and the detachment stationed there has done very good service towards the suppression of crime and rowdyism.

December 2, 1888.—Corporal Sparrow and Constable Myles, acting under information received, arrested near Willow Creek two men named Pete Smith and John Cabler for having in their possession a waggon loaded with whiskey. They were tried on the 3rd. Smith was discharged and Cabler was fined $200 and costs, and the horses, harness and waggon confiscated by the Customs Department.

December 7, 1888.—One grey mare and one horse, the property of P. K. Richards and J. McDougall, of Macleod, were recovered at Stand Off by the members of that detachment and handed over to the owners.

December 15, 1888.—Sergeant Waite, in charge of Stand Off detachment, brought in a horse he recovered from the Indians, the property of A. J. White, of Slide Out, to whom the horse was handed over.

December 19, 1888.—"Star Child," a Blood Indian, reported to me that "The Dog," an escaped convict, was at the South Piegan Agency, and about to return to the Blood Reserve, and asked that he might be retained at St. Mary's detachment for a

short period, in order to assist the police in arresting him. His request was complied with, but no trace of "The Dog" could be had.

December 19, 1888.—Constable Murray, of "E" Division, and a Mr. McDonald, of Calgary, arrived here, having a warrant for some horses and waggons on which Messrs. Lafferty and Smith, of Calgary, held a mortgage, and which were then under seizure. On their arrival here at 3 p.m. their horses being played out, asked for assistance to capture these horses and waggons, which were being hurried towards the line. I immediately sent out two parties, one in the direction of St. Mary's and one in charge of Inspector Wood, on the Benton Trail, who after several hours hard riding caught up with the parties, seized the property wanted and returned here. The property was handed over to the Calgary authorities on the 21st.

January 4, 1889.—Sergeant Hetherington, in charge of the town patrol, arrested one George Braden, Calgary stage driver, for having liquor illegally in his possession. He was tried and convicted on the 12th instant, fined $100 and costs, and horses and waggon confiscated. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and the conviction quashed.

January 4.—Two Indians "Crazy Crow" and "The Fellow-that-never-ties-his Moocassins," were arrested by the detachment at Stand Off, for having in their pessession a saddle which was stolen from a Mr. Maupin, of Pincher Creek. The former was dismissed and the latter having been convicted, was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labor.

January 17.—Inspector Matthews and six constables arrived at this post from Regina for duty with the Command.

January 21.—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor arrived at this post to-day and left for Calgary on the 24th. I furnished him with the necessary transport.

February 4.—Signalling drill commenced at this post, under Inspector Matthews.

February 9.—Three Indians, "Crooked Leg" "Fat" and "Patsey," were arrested for being drunk in the town of Macleod, and were given fourteen days imprisonment.

February 18.—One child, a Blood Indian was arrested for being drunk in Macleod and, on the 19th instant, was sentenced to 14 days imprisonment.

March 8.—The town patrol arrested eight men in the act of gambling seven of whom were fined $50 and costs, or one month's imprisonment with hard labor, and the other $50 and costs for allowing gambling on his premises, elected to do the month; the balance appealed to the Supreme Court.

March 21.—One E. Venn, a hop-beer vender, was tried and convicted of having given beer to Indian women. He was fined $100, or three months imprisonment with hard labor. He took the latter.

April 2.—The detachment to be stationed at Milk River during the summer was this day sent out to that place, under charge of Inspector Macpherson.

April 3.—The detachment to be stationed at Big Bend was sent out this date. This will in future be a permanent detachment; also, two men were sent out as a flying patrol between the Dry Forks and Stand Off, to prevent cattle killing in that vicinity.

April 8.—Field gun drill commenced this date, under Inspector Wood.

April 12.—One sergeant and two constables left for Mosquito Creek, where they will be stationed during the summer months.

April 26.—Two Indians, "Broken Rib" and "The Man-who-carries-the-Pot," were arrested for being drunk and disorderly in the town of Macleod. They were tried and convicted, and sentenced, the former to one month's imprisonment and the latter to two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

June 9.—The Assistant Commissioner and myself left to inspect the different detachments, commencing with Pincher Creek.

June 10.—Two white men named, Loudon and Fontain, were arrested this day near Kootenai by Constable Condon, suspected of killing cattle belonging to Mr. Macfarland. They had a preliminary examination here and were committed for trial at the Supreme Court, but were admitted to bail pending trial, and were afterwards dismissed, the case not being proven.

June 19.—Mr. Gray, from Montana, U. S., arrived here in search of a stolen horse. It was recovered by the detachment at Stand Off and handed over to him.

July 7.—An Indian named "No Flyer" was arrested at Stand Off and brought here, charged with stealing a horse from Mr. Johnson last fall. He was committed for trial, and was sentenced to by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

July 9.—Information was given by the Waldron Ranche Company that a horse of theirs had been stolen, and the thief had made off in the direction of the Crow's Nest Pass, *en route* to British Columbia. Sergeant Waite and Constable Robinson were sent in pursuit. They recovered this horse at Pincher Creek, but found that another horse had been stolen from a rancher there by the same party, who had joined with another man guilty of the same crime, both of whom made off together. Sergeant Waite and Constable Robinson obtained a warrant at Pincher Creek from Inspector Wilson and proceeded in pursuit *viâ* the Crow's Nest Pass to Galbraith's Ferry, B. C. On their arrival there they found that the thieves had passed through a couple of days previous, making for Okanagan *viâ* Morgan Pass. The warrants were handed over by Sergeant Waite to Mr. Dennis, Government officer at the Ferry, who hired a special constable and sent him in pursuit, promising to report if he succeeded in capturing the thieves. No report has yet been received from the British Columbia authorities.

August 7.—Myself and assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton left this post to visit the different hay camps in the western part of the district, in order to judge the quality of hay, making a distance of 140 miles in three days, and found the hay very poor everywhere, and none better than that being delivered in the post.

August 19.—Two Indians, "Heavy Runner" and "Eagle Tail," arrived from Stand Off, to make a report regarding the horses stolen from them by the Gros Ventres. They were sent with interpreter Potts to St. Marys, there to meet Inspector Macpherson, who accompanied them to Chinook, Montana, U. S., to prosecute. The Gros Ventres were committed for trial, and are now in goal at Benton, awaiting trial.

August 28.—A Chinaman, "Ah-Too," laid information against a Piegan Indian for being drunk and assaulting him. Sergeant Brooke was sent to the reserve to arrest him, but found that the Indian had skipped the country.

September 30.—A fire broke out in the bake shop at this post about 8 p. m., which resulted in its total destruction. The command, under my own observation, worked manfully, and did everything in their power towards extinguishing the fire and preventing its spreading to other buildings in the vicinity, in which they were successful, although a high wind was blowing at the time.

On this date a Mr. Meztler, laid information against "Owl Bear" and "Fast Rider," for stealing a mare and colt, Inspector Macpherson recovered them in the United States. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the Indians, but they skipped the country, and are still at large.

October 23.—Indian "Morning Owl," was arrested in the town of Macleod for being drunk, and was fined $10 and costs or one month's imprisonment. Fine paid.

November 4.—An Indian, Joe Smith, was arrested in Macleod for being drunk. He was find $10 and costs or one month's imprisonment. He took the latter.

November 12.—The Milk River detachment was relieved by me for duty at the post during the winter months.

November 16.—Sergeant Waite, in charge of St. Mary's detachment, reported here bringing with him 110 gallons of whiskey which was found in a caché by Constable Percival and Scout Giveen on the St. Mary's River, but no person could be seen in the vicinity of the caché. The whiskey was destroyed at this post, under the supervision of Inspector Matthews, orderly officer.

November 17.—Sergeant Hilliard, in charge of Stand Off detachment, reported having found a caché of 15 gallons of liquor near Stand Off, which he destroyed.

November 20.—The Assistant Commissioner arrived at this post to make his inspection, leaving on the 21st, accompanied by Inspector Wood, to inspect all the detachments in the district, and returning on the 26th, when he inspected this post.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Springs of coal oil have been discovered in the fork of the South Kootenay Pass, near the Kootenay Lakes, by Mr. W. L. Lee. A great many claims have been staked out.

Coyotes, which have been in the past very destructive on calves and sheep, are in a fair way of being exterminated. Several of the ranchers keep packs of hounds for the purpose. The Cochrane Ranche pack destroyed 112 of these animals last month.

The Porcupine Hills detachment, formerly stationed at Dunbar's, has been removed to Beaver Creek, on what is called the "Old, Mill" trail, where the new quarters have been built, being now about 27 miles distant from the post and 9 miles further than the old site. Its present location is more central, being close to the Waldron Ranche, the stables and fields where their thoroughbred stock is kept being within a quarter of a mile. Firewood is close and plentiful. The feed here is good, and an abundant supply of water.

I would recommend that the Police quarter-section at Pincher Creek be fenced with barbed wire. The posts and top rails can be got very cheap at that place. This is absolutely necessary to preserve the feed for the horses of that detachment, on account of the large number of cattle running at large in that section.

The same should be done at Stand Off on account of the large number of Indian. ponies prowling around. I will have estimate of cost prepared and forwarded to you

With your approval I have had posts and top rails got ready for the extension of the barrack square towards the south.

As you are aware, this is most necessary, owing to the present position of the hay stacks. When the fence is extended there will be less risk from fire.

I enclose herewith, in connection with this report, return of Criminal Cases; Mileage Reports "D" and "H" (not printed) and Police Map, giving the stations of all outposts established during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. B. STEELE,
Superintendent, Commanding Macleod District.

The Commissioner
N. W. M. Police, Regina.

Since the above report was forwarded, the following letter has been received from the Secretary of the Board of Stock Commissioners of the State of Montana :—

STATE OF MONTANA BOARD OF STOCK COMMISSIONERS.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HELENA, MONTANA, 13th January, 1890.

L. W. HERCHMER, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, N. W. M. Police.

SIR,—The Board of Stock Commissioners of the State of Montana, in their efforts to protect the live stock interests of the citizens of both Montana and the North-West Territory, have frequently called upon the North-West Mounted Police and the authorities of the North-West Territory to aid them in their efforts, and we take this occasion of expressing our high appreciation for the assistance and many courtesies received at their hands; and the people of both countries are greatly indebted to Inspector D. H. Macpherson, who is thoroughly conversant with the status of the live stock interests of both sides of the line. For this reason we trust he may be retained in his present position, feeling sure that it would be to the benefit of the people of both countries.

Very respectfully yours,
BOARD OF STOCK COMMISSIONERS.
R. B. HARRISON,
Secretary.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT PERRY, COMMANDING "F" DIVISION, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the district of Prince Albert.

Very little change has taken place in the condition of this district since I submitted my last annual report. There has been no marked increase in the population nor decided improvement in the wealth and prosperity of the settlers—the former undoubtedly due to the want of railroad communication, and the latter to the exceptionally dry season.

The early completion of the railroad from Regina to this point, now being so rapidly constructed, will speedily change this state of affairs, inspiring those already here to renewed energy, and will confirm the confidence in the future of the district, even now firmly established. It will attract a large proportion of the immigrants coming to the North-West, thus ensuring the influx of capital for the development of the vast resources of this district.

Before the intentions of the Government were made known last spring on the question of providing railroad communication, a general and widespread despondency existed, which was manifested by public meetings.

These meetings gave legitimate expression to the feeling that a point had been reached in the settling up of the country on the Saskatchewan, formerly known as the Fertile Belt, whence no advance could be made unless rail communication was given, and without which retardation would take place. This district is possessed of sturdy, energetic and pushing settlers. Its chief town, Prince Albert, ranks among the wealthiest in the Territories, with good shops, fine, substantial residences, and most excellent schools.

Good schools exist throughout the district. New settlers will find the elements of civilization already established, an attraction however, common to the whole Territory.

INDIANS.

The Indians on the different reserves of the district are quiet and contented. The police have only been called on once by their agent to interfere. Some of the Duck Lake band left their reserve last spring without permission, to attend the Sun Dance at Sturgeon Lake. A small party was sent to intercept and turn them back, which they did without trouble.

Little or no crime has been committed by the Indians, and it is probably true that they live more peaceably together than the same number of whites.

I would call your attention to my last year's report on the Sioux Indians living near this town. I again strongly recommend that they be placed on a reserve, where they would be subject to beneficial influences and gain a permanent home for themselves. The early advent of the railroad makes it desirable that they should be removed from the vicinity of the town.

FRENCH HALF-BREEDS.

The French Half-breeds are in a much better condition than last year.

Owing to the exceptionally low water in the Saskatchewan River, steamboats could not come up with freight, and consequently all the imports for this district and country lying far to the north had to be hauled overland from Qu'Appelle. They obtained a large percentage of this freight.

During the coming winter plenty of work will be afforded in making and hauling ties for the railroad. I therefore do not anticipate any extended applications for relief. A few of the poorest families and some widows may require aid.

Last winter not much assistance was afforded. Several applications were made, but work was usually offered and was seldom accepted. Wood was purchased from the needy.

During the spring and summer a few were employed around the police barracks cutting wood, clearing the reserve and erecting a fence.

CRIME.

I have no serious crimes to report having been committed. The following summary is taken from the list of cases disposed of during the year .—

Larceny and horse stealing	7
Having glandered horses in possession	2
Offences against the game laws	1
Setting out prairie fires	1
Resisting the police in the execution of their duty	1

You will notice that larceny is the most common offence. One case of horse stealing is recorded. The horse was stolen by a Cree Indian near Calgary, in 1888, and brought to Snake Plains. Information was subsequently given to us, and arrest and conviction followed.

Several complaints were made to me from time to time that horses had been stolen, but in every case it turned out that the horses had only strayed.

During the year six civilian prisoners have undergone terms of imprisonment in the guard room.

The lamentable death of the Finlayson Bros., who perished some hundred miles north of Cumberland in January last, created much sympathy in this district, where they were well and favorably known. These unfortunate men were engaged in trading with the Indians in that country, which is inhabited only by a few straggling bands. They were found dead near a camp fire by one of the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company some time after their death. Information reached here on 14th March. Some of the most intimate acquaintances suspected foul play, and made affidavits, before a coroner, which were forwarded to the Honorable the Minister of Justice. All the facts of the case, which could be ascertained, were submitted in a report made by me. The Honorable the Minister decided that no suspicion of foul play was disclosed, and therefore an investigation was unnecessary.

LIQUOR LAW.

Another year's experience has given me no cause to change my views on this question, as submitted in my last year's report.

The permit system, at present fails to regulate the use of intoxicating liquor amongst a certain class. Permits are nominally issued for domestic use only, but too often are obtained with the sole object of selling the liquor thus imported. It appears to me that, either the actual granting of the permits, or the recommending of them, should be vested in a board appointed for the purpose, in each district or large town, so that the members of the board would be acquainted with the applicants. In this way the present abuses of the system would be greatly modified.

The following table, showing amount of liquor imported into the district, is taken from the lists of permits sent from headquarters :

	Galls.
Wine and spirituous liquors	896
Malt liquor	190
Four per cent. beer for sale	2,500

Ninety per cent. of the spirituous liquors was imported by residents of the town.

PATROLS.

The system of patrols, laid down for the district, have been regularly executed, except when other important duty has interfered. During last winter all the Indian reserves were visited at intervals. During the summer the detachment stationed at McKenzie's Crossing, Batoche and Saskatoon patrolled weekly along the South Branch for a distance of 100 miles.

These detachments, being stationed at the ferry crossing of the South Saskatchewan, were able to examine all vehicles coming into the district from the south, for the purpose of preventing the importation of intoxicating liquor illegally.

SPECIAL DUTY.

The nature of the duty performed by the Mounted Police is so well known that it is unnecessary to deal with it in detail.

This Division has been actively employed during the whole year. A large amount of travelling has been done by small parties and patrols. The total mileage travelled by the horses is 90,000 miles.

Two long trips were made by the division—to Saskatoon and return in June, and to Regina and return in the fall months. The strength which marched to Saskatoon was as follows:—Officers, 2; N. C. O. and men, 55; horses, 60; waggons, 7.

Three days were occupied in travelling the distance of 100 miles, and the same time in returning. While there a team of "F" Division, consisting of 10 men, fired a rifle match with a team of the same number from "C" Division, Battleford, for the possession of a trophy cup presented by the officers of the Hudson Bay Co., Saskatchewan District. "F" succeeded in winning the cup.

On the 29th August, under your orders, the Division under my command of the following strength, marched for Regina *viâ* Saskatoon: —

2 Officers; 46 N. C. O. and men; 56 horses; 9 waggons.

A detachment of 18 men, under command of Inspector Norman, were left at the Post.

Saskatoon was reached on the 3rd September and "F" Division was there joined by "C" Division under the command of Inspector Chalmers. The strength was:—

1 Officer; 44 men; 45 horses; 3 waggons.

Both Divisions marched for Moose Jaw on the following day and reached there on the 9th, distance 165 miles. Two stretches of 40 miles were crossed without water; the first from Beaver Creek to the elbow of the South Saskatchewan, was passed by a night march without detriment to the horses; the last stretch into Moose Jaw was very fatiguing, camp being reached at one o'clock in the morning. After two days' rest, to recoup the horses, the Command moved on to Regina. While there, "C" and "F" Detachments were formed into a provisional Division, and shared all the regular post duties.

On the 4th of October, they took part in the review before His Excellency the Governor-General, and on the previous day, had the honor of forming the escort for His Excellency on his arrival at Regina.

On the 9th, both Divisions marched for Saskatoon by the railroad trail, on their way to respective head-quarters.

The behavior of both Divisions while associated together under my command was excellent, and I cannot speak too highly of the good feeling and fellowship which existed between them.

The distance travelled by each Division was 600 miles.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The usual escort, at the annual payment of the Indian Treaty Money was furnished; that, to the Carlton Agency, travelled upwards of 400 miles.

Last February, an escort of 5 men was sent to take the Indian Treaty Commissioners, Col. Irvine and Mr. Goulet, to Montreal Lake, who were proceeding there

to admit certain bands of Indians in that district, into Treaty No. 4. There was neither hay nor oats to be had the entire distance of 160 miles, consequently, hay was pressed and a supply of it was forwarded half way. No difficulty was experienced, and the horses returned in good condition.

Col. Irvine informed me that he was much pleased with the escort, and that they had performed their trying duties to his entire satisfaction.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the dryness of the season, scarcely any rain having fallen in the months of June, July and August, prairie and forest fires raged in many parts of the district. In the timber lying north of the town, fires frequently occurred, and further to the north-west, about Sandy Lake, much of the country was burnt over. Fortunately, no fire spread much between the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan, but to the south of the south branch and west from Fish Creek, the entire country was burnt over as far south as the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The settlers around Saskatoon and Clarke's Crossing lost a large quantity of hay estimated at 800 tons, worth at the present time $5 to $8 per ton. The town of Saskatoon was in great danger, and was only saved by the strenuous exertions of every inhabitant, at the time, mostly women and children.

Every effort was made by the police to prevent fires, and to discover the cause. Whenever a fire sprung up, a party was sent out to assist in checking it, and to discover the origin.

Early in the spring it was reported that the timber in the Sturgeon Lake Indian Reserve was burning. A party of 15 men was sent out, but before it reached there the fire had been put out by the Indians. Sufficient evidence was obtained to cause the arrest and conviction of the offender.

Several times in May and June fires sprung up in the timber across the river. Assistance was given by me to the Crown timber agent to subdue the flames, and an investigation was made. There are a large number of Sioux Indians living in the wood and in a dry season it is apparent that the slightest carelessness would cause a fire. In one case, the fire was traced to a smudge. Last winter I visited all the reserves lying north of the river and spoke to the chiefs personally, asking them to aid us in preventing fires. All agreed to assist in putting out fires and to ascertain the cause.

One fruitful source of fire is the inflammable material used by the Indians as wadding for their guns.

During the latter part of July and in the month of August patrol parties were sent from this post in every direction, with the object of looking after fires, but over so vast an extent of country, with settlers scattered here and there, and parties constantly travelling by the numerous trails, it was not possible that our patrols could guarantee protection from fire.

In portions of this district where the prairie is covered with a luxurious growth of wild flowers, rose bush and scrub, it is difficult to put out a fire once started—very different to the short grasses covering the plains to the south and the west.

Last summer a fire close to the barracks was put out four times, but every heavy breeze would fan the smouldering coal at the roots of some bush, and the flames would burst forth.

All non-commisioned officers in charge of detachments have been appointed fire guardians under the North-West Ordinance.

GLANDERED HORSES.

During the early past of the year several cases of glandered horses were found in the district. Determined efforts were made to stamp out the disease, and Veterinary Staff Sergeant Sweetapple, V.S., examined a large number of the horses in the district. Eighteen horses were destroyed, and their carcasses properly disposed of according to the ordinance. The owners were found willing to destroy the animals as soon as they were convinced of the nature of the dicease.

I believe that the disease has been nearly got rid of. A few cases more may be found, but the same careful inspection in the future, will eventually stamp it out entirely.

INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING OF THE DIVISION.

A course of lectures lasting through the winter monts was given to the division on the subject of police duties. Notes were taken by the men, and at the end of the course fair cepies were made and carrfully inspected and corrected.

Lectures were given also by Veterinary Staff Sergt. Sweetapple on the care and treatment of the horse. Concise notes were dictated, giving simple remedies and the proper treatment of slight accidents, which were copied by every man of the division.

During the months of January, February and March lectures were given by the commanding officer daily to a class of officers, non-commissioned and men on the following subjects. Discipline and interior economy; drill; musketry and minor tactics.

Written examinations were held at the end of the course with highly satisfactory results. Some of the papers were very superior, and the average of them excellent.

As soon as the weather permitted, spring drill was commenced. The new physical training as laid down in 1889 Infantry Regulations was adopted, instead of the extension motions. All recruits were put through a course of riding. On the completion of the spring drill, musketry was commenced, and the entire course of target practice with Winchester and revolver gone through. Men on detachment were brought in, and all the men of the division, except four, completed the course.

The returns of this practice have been forwarded to you. I consider that a marked increase in the shooting of the division is apparent in all practices, due much to the decided interest shown by all.

During the year several team matches were fired with other divisions and with Rifle Associations. "F" Division team won every match.

Sergt. Gordon won the highest aggregate prize at the annual meeting of the Assiniboine Rifle Association, and at the Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association meeting Constable Carmichael won the trophy cup fired for by the ten highest aggregates.

No encouragement is given officially to induce an active interest in shooting. I would most strongly recommend that badges and cash prizes be awarded yearly to the best shot in each division.

I know that such badges would be highly prized, and would certainly increase the interest in the annual practice.

I believe that during the coming year the North-West Mounted Police will be made eligible for competition at the Dominion Rifle Association meeting. Our force should take advantage of this, and be represented in the meeting of 1890 by a strong team. To gain a place on that team would nerve every shot in the whole force. The musketry instruction of an armed corps is the first essential in its proper training, and consequently nothing should be neglected which would lead to that end.

On completion of the target practice, the division was instructed in dismounted and mounted drill, according to Mounted Infantry Regulations, and obtained a fair knowledge of the work.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The general tone of the division is excellent, and the men of a superior class, but in a large force it must necessarily happen that a few men of bad character gain entrance. One man was summarily dismissed on account of conviction before the civil court on a charge of larceny. The heaviest punishment inflicted during the year was one month's imprisonnement with hard labor in one case only.

DESERTIONS.

No desertions have occurred from the division.

HEALTH.

The general health has been good. Twenty-two patients have been admitted to hospital, but only two have been dangerously ill.

Average daily sick report	4.37
do number off duty	$1\frac{1}{3}$

The increase in the average off duty was caused by the protracted illness in five cases.

The physique of the division is excellent.

In connection with this subject, I would point out that there is no proper hospital building at this post. A barrack room is temporarily fitted up, but for obvious reasons is not satisfactory. I hope that a small hospital capable of holding six patients may be erected during the coming year.

RATIONS.

Our supplies are of excellent quality, and according to contract. I would again refer to the want of good cooks properly trained, who would secure the full benefit of the rations to the men. There is a large waste in the kitchen, which would be prevented to the advantage of the division mess.

KITS AND CLOTHING.

The kits of the men are complete, and the quality generally good. The fur coats of sheepskins, dyed black, are very warm and comfortable, but are very heavy, either for riding or marching. They have not been long enough in use to judge of their durability.

I am of the opinion that some changes should be made in the uniform, and that a suitable prairie suit should be adopted. Serviceability and comfort should first be considered, and as a consequence fitness in appearance would result. Our present uniform is only suitable for men in barracks.

INCREASED RATE OF PAY.

I desire to point out to you a feeling, which I have in common with many other officers, on the subject of the pay and promotion of the commissioned ranks.

The force has now been in existence upwards of sixteen years, and has still on its strength a number of officers who joined in its early days; and therefore the subject of advancement is one demanding attention. The grades in the force are few, being practically limited, in the combatant rank, to Inspector and Superintendent, as promotion beyond the latter grade is only possible.

Virtually the only advancement is from an Inspectorship to a Superintendency. In future years the slowness of promotion to that grade will be felt. There are now a number of Inspectors, of seven to eight years' service, and many of five and six years' service. To the larger number, promotion appears almost hopeless. Once a Superintendent, it is at an end, and under the present regulations, the pay is fixed for all the years of service, no matter how long.

Stagnant and hopeless promotion is not for the welfare of any force, and therefore the desirability of a change in the present regulations cannot be contested. An officer having joined the force has taken a calling, which he cannot well relinquish, and all his hopes of advancement are centered on it, in the way of promotion and increase of pay. It is his ambition to succeed in his profession, but ambition without hope cannot exist, and therefore the stimulant of reasonable promotion to certain grades, according to length of service, must be provided. This principle is recognized in the Imperial service and in the permanent corps of the Canadian militia. In the latter a lieutentant usually obtains a captaincy in five years, and a brevet majority follows in time. I am not sure whether these ranks add increased pay, but they certainly assume a more important position, as the ranks of captain and

major by long and glorious association convey with them a marked distinction. If the force is compared with the Royal Irish Constabulary, to which we are perhaps now similar, it will be found that the position of the officers in the latter is much better than ours.

The principle of increase of pay according to length of service is recognized, and the number of grades double the number in this force. In the Civil Service Act of Canada the principle is laid down by statute. A clerk has an annual increase of $50, until he attains the maximum of his class. We pay the same superannuation fee, but owing to no increase of pay it bears immeasurably harder on us than on the Civil Servants, who have their annual increase and final retirement on the precentage based on the increased salary.

I know that my views will meet with your approval in this matter, and I trust the attention of the Government may be directed to the subject.

DISCHARGES.

A number of men purchased their discharge during the year, but were compelled to wait long periods for the privilege.

A quicker and surer way is necessary, and as recruits for the force are easily obtained, no strong objection can be urged.

ARMS.

I would again recommend that the Winchester carbines be thoroughly overhauled and re-sighted; a new pattern sight should be adopted, and properly adjusted for each carbine.

ARTILLERY.

The old 7-pr. M. L. R. bronze gun at this post has been declared unserviceable and taken into store.

BARRACKS.

The barracks are in complete repair. The only improvement effected during the summer past was the erection of a new fence. A recreation room, hospital and magazine are required. The magazine is a necessity. A large quantity of fixed ammunition is kept in the quartermaster's store, which, in case of fire, would be very dangerous.

Barrack furniture has not yet been provided.

STABLING.

The stabling is excellent.

HORSES.

During the year five horses were transferred from the division, four cast and sold, and twenty-three transferred to the division.

The effects of the epidemic of last year were noticeable. Those horses which were attacked by the epizootic never fully recovered their strength, and were especially subject to any change in the weather or extra fatigue.

The team horses of this division are very good and sufficient for the work of the district. The saddle horses are chiefly young, and the long trips of the past summer bore heavily on some of the lighter ones.

FORAGE.

The forage received during the year was very good, and the cost very reasonable. A large quantity of oats were received from the Interior Department, which had been returned in place of seed grain issued to the settlers.

SADDLERY.

The saddlery is in good order and thoroughly serviceable. A partial supply of superior numnahs were received; thirty more are required.

TRANSPORT.

Both the winter and summer transport is sufficient and serviceable. A small amount was received during the year. Little or none will be required for another year.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment of the division is good. A number of small articles will be required, which are shown in the estimates forwarded with this report.

SAVINGS BANK.

The sum of $2,656 was deposited in the Government Savings Bank by members of the division during the year.

FIRE PROTECTION.

I would refer you to my last year's report for the requirements of the post on this matter.

DISTRIBUTION.

The following was the average distribution of the division in the district during the year:—

Name of Post.	Officers,	N. C. O.'s.	Constables.	Total.	Total Horses.
Prince Albert	3	11	46	60	64
Batoche	.....	1	5	6	6
Saskatoon	.....	1	3	4	4
McKenzie's Crossing	.....	1	1	2	2
Mack's Crossing	.....	1	1	2	2
Total	3	15	56	74	78

You will find attached to the report the usual list of criminal cases disposed of during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Superintendent, Commanding "F" Division.

The Commissioner,
N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT GRIESBACH, COMMANDING "G" DIVISION.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 1st December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the district under my command is satisfactory. No crimes of serious nature were committed.

That there are frequent breaches of the liquor laws is without question, but under the present system this is an evil hard to deal with.

Owing to drought, from which there is a partial failure of the crops this year, the district is not quite in such a prosperous condition as is usually the case, but last year's crops being above the average, this will not be seriously felt.

To supply the deficiency, a larger cheque than usual was drawn on the never-failing "River Bank," with what success the following approximate statement and statistics will show.

Within a radius of four miles above and the same distance below this post, thirty-five to forty men found employment from about the middle of April to October this year washing for gold on the gravel bars, and from the banks of our river (the North Saskatchewan), and from a reliable source it is ascertained that between six and seven thousand dollars was taken out during that period, and within the radius mentioned.

A low estimate of the total quantity of gold washed out of the North Saskatchewan, say from 70 miles above and 50 miles below this post, is placed at $20,000 for the season.

Thus many of our settlers earned enough to purchase their winter supplies, who otherwise might have had difficulty in doing so.

Quite a quantity of platinum is found with the gold, but owing to the miners not understanding its use and value, they throw it back into the river. Small rubies are also found in large quantities, and treated in like manner.

Settlers are waiting patiently for the railroad which now, there is reason to hope, will not be long in finding its way here. It is a matter of great surprise to all delegates and visitors that such a country, with so many natural resources and advantages, should have been so long overlooked.

When a railway once pierces this northern district there is reason to believe that towns will rise up second to none in the west.

There have been no prairie fires running in my district since last spring, although everything was dry and parched, and high winds often prevailed.

Owing to the heavy fall of snow which occurred on the 19th, all danger from this source is over for the season.

CRIME.

There were no crimes of a serious nature committed in my district during the past year. One man named Smith was fined $200 in the early part of the year for selling intoxicants, and two others $50 each. An Indian was sentenced to six month's imprisonment with hard labor for horse stealing; a Half-breed was fined at Victoria for killing moose out of season, and there was one conviction for setting fire to the prairie.

Other parties were proceeded against for the latter offence, but it is very difficult to bring the guilt home to those responsible; hence the few convictions obtained.

There were several other minor offiences, as will be seen by the accompanying criminal return, but none calling for special remark.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The following are the outposts from my division :—

Edmonton.—18 *miles west from Headquarters.*

One officer, two non-commissioned officers and ten to fifteen men, varying according to my strength, are stationed at Edmonton.

This detachment patrols south beyond Black Mud Creek, north-west to Stoney Plains, Lac St. Anne, St. Albert, Rivière qui Barre, &c.

Victoria.—60 *miles north-east from Headquarters.*

One non-commissioned officer and constable have been stationed up to last month at this post, when, by your order, they were withdrawn for the winter.

They patrolled north-east as far as Saddle Lake, 30 miles, to " Bear's Ears " Reserve at " Wah-set-en-ow," 18 miles, and south-east to Egg Lake, 8 miles distant.

Peace Hills.—60 *miles south-west from Headquarters.*

One non-commissioned officer and one constable were stationed here till the middle of September, when they were withdrawn for the winter by your orders.

This detachment has been replaced by a flying patrol, who keep continually travelling, as the weather permits, between Edmonton and Wolfe Creek, where they are met by the Red Deer patrol.

Red Deer.—100 *miles south from Headquarters.*

One non-commissioned officer and five constables are stationed at this place, who escort the mail going north and south, patrol the Little Red Deer settlement, 25 miles west, Buffalo Lake, 35 miles east, Blindman's Settlement, 8 miles north, and Stoney Reserve, Wolfe Creek, 40 miles north.

St. Albert.—18 *miles north-west from Headquarters.*

One non-commissioned officer and two constables are stationed at St. Albert, who patrol the settlement there, which extends for several miles, also the Stoney Plain, Rivière qui Barre, and other reserves in their district.

This detachment has done good work.

As will be seen by the accompanying map, this district has been thoroughly patrolled, and from the reports of parties in charge, is in a most orderly and satisfactory state.

A special patrol was sent to Beaver Lake, and from there across to Battle River to the "Selway" settlement, returning by the Bear's Hills Reserve and Calgary trail. All settlers were interviewed, and no complaints of any kind were made. The roads were good, but water scarce, all swamps and many creeks being dried up.

A special patrol was also sent to Lac la Biche to look generally into the state of that portion of the district, and more particularly to enquire into certain rumors which were afloat charging that intoxicants were being manufactured, and that much gambling was going on there.

After a thorough investigation, the patrol party remaining some time at the place, it was found that the rumors were unfounded as regards the intoxicants, but no doubt there is a good deal of Indian gambling, which cannot be hindered.

This patrol, on the return trip, picked up an insane man named Coyle, found wandering about looking for Lord Lonsdale. He was brought in to headquarters, and is still here, a hopeless case, I fear.

Wood and water were plentiful on the more northern line of this patrol.

Patrols from Lac St. Anne and the north-western portion of the district report bush fires still burning, and large quantities of valuable timber destroyed. Nothing but deep snow can stop this devastation. Wood along these routes is plentiful, but water is only found in the larger lakes and creeks.

Patrols to Buffalo Lake, Quill Lakes, Lone Pine, Little Red Deer, Wolf Creek, and Blind Man were made from the the Red Deer detachment, and, with the exception of a case of house breaking at Little Red Deer, which is being investigated, no complaints of any moment were hard.

It will be seen, therefore, that the whole district is quiet and orderly.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT

The annuity money was escorted from Calgary and distributed to the Indian agents at Battle River, Stony Plain, and Saddle Lake reserves.

Escorts were furnished to agents Deballinhard, Lucas and Mitchell during the payments, which all passed off quietly and orderly. Nothing occurred calling for special comment.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division has been fair.

Number of entries in the defaulters' book, 55.

Total amount of fines imposed, $242.20.

Four men were punished by imprisonment.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The annual drill and target practice was carried on, and all members of my command went through the usual course, with a few exceptions.

The reasons of these exceptions are attributable to sickness, inability to ride, &c., and are set forth opposite their names, in the "Remarks" column of the returns.

The carbine practice was better than last year, showing an average of 56·40 per cent.

Two of my men, Sergt. Davidson and Staff Sergt. Joyce, made 307 and 303, respectively, out of the possible 360.

Owing to my being somewhat weak in strength, and the amount of patrol, outpost, and other special duties required to be done, my division has not received as much drill as would have otherwise been the case, and as I would have liked.

PHYSIQUE.

The general physique of the division is as will be seen by the figures below good, the average height being 5 feet 8 inches, and chest measurement, 37½ in.

RECRUITS.

There were no recruits taken on in my division during the year.

Seven men re-engaged.

HEALTH.

During the early part of the year the health of the division was not very satisfactory, there being several serious cases of quinsy, the cause for which was, no doubt, owing to the very changeable weather. However, that all passed during the summer, and I have now an empty hospital, and a clean bill of health all round.

An accidental shooting case was successfully treated by Dr. Tofield, and the patient was perfectly cured within one month of the accident.

RATIONS.

The rations issued to the men are of the best quality, but owing to the failure of the potato crop and the extraordinary high price, potatoes are only issued on alternate days, beans being issued in their place.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

There is no artillery connected with my division.

With regard to the small arms, the result of a special inspection of carbines showed that a great many are honeycombed and otherwise used up, and in my opinion should be replaced by a stronger and more servicable arm (a true carbine), with less mechanism about it, and which would be handier to carry on horseback.

The revolvers are all in good order, and are a good hard-shooting weapon.

DESERTIONS.

I have no desertions to report.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Number of depositors for the year, 229; amount deposited, $3,880.28. Average number of depositors per month, 19 ; average amount deposited per month, $323.35.

INSPECTION OF THE DIVISION.

The division and its outposts were inspected by the Assistant Commissioner on the 12th, 13th and 14th of August last, and by Inspecting Superintendent Cotton on 28th November.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are generally in good and serviceable condition, but owing to the loss of twelve by the fire which occurred at Edmonton on the 4th September last, and also the probable necessity to replace some horses which are liable to be cast in the spring, about twenty re-mounts will be required to complete.

The re-mounts supplied last spring are of a fairly good stamp ; but, owing either to some defect in breeding, or it may be from the treatment necessary to break them, five are unsound in the legs—either in the hocks, or in the fetlock joints.

Amongst the re-mounts should be three good chunky teams.

The division lost fourteen horses by death during the year—twelve were burnt by the fire which occurred at Edmonton, one died from inflamation of the brain, one died from inflamation of the bowels.

The distance covered by the horses of my division during the year was 184,369 miles, per return herewith. (Not printed.)

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness of the division is in good order, but much worn, and three sets of heavy harness are required to replace some that will have to be condemned.

The saddlery is in fair condition, and will last another year with repairs; but, as I stated last year, a saddle that will admit of the men carrying more weight, so as to be more independent of transport, is much required.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of the Division is in good order, but a new light spring waggon for patrol work is required to complete.

FORAGE.

The oats supplied by contractors are of the best quality, and are grown in the district.

The hay, considering the dry season, is very good. In addition to the new hay, I have still some of last year's, which I am now using, and which, owing to good stacking and salting at the time of putting up, is in excellent condition.

STABLES.

The stables at Fort Saskatchewan require to be re-built on fresh ground.

This is a necessity, and should be done next year; otherwise, the health of the horses will suffer, the bottom logs and foundation being rotten.

The new stable rented at Edmonton is in good condition. but will, I think, be cold.

At both Red Deer and St. Albert the stabling is good.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment of the division is in good and serviceable condition, and at the present strength, is equal to the requirements; but should my division be raised to its full compliment of men and horses it would then be hardly adequate.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

At Fort Saskatchewan, a new barrack room 60 ft. by 20 ft. has been built, and is now occupied. It is well built and will, I think, be both healthy and comfortable.

The following is a statement of building, improvments and repairs effected during the year 1889 :—*See* Supt. Cotton's report, Appendix B.

At Edmonton new quarters have been rented from Mr. Macleod, which will be warm and comfortable.

At Red Deer and St. Albert the quarters are good.

The result of the work done will be to give more room, better ventilation, better light and better accommodation in every way, and will add materially to the health and comfort of the men.

Barrack furniture is made and supplied within the division. Iron cots would be a great improvement to the rooms, and I trust they will shortly be supplied.

FUEL.

Wood is burnt at Fort Saskatchewan, and costs from $1.49 to $1.60 per cord. This includes the dues, 25 cents per cord.

From the fires which have run the past few years, large quantities of cotton wood and poplar have been converted into dry wood, but contractors have to haul it from six to eight miles.

Coal is used at Edmonton for all purposes, except cooking, for which a small contract is let.

The coal costs $2.70 per ton delivered.

I have also piled at Fort Saskatchewan some 120 cords of wood which will be suitable for firewood next winter.

This was cut by distressed Half-breeds last winter, in return for relief rations.

TELEPHONES.

One telephone is in use in my division, between the telegraph office, Edmonton, and the police barracks.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

There is only one telegraph line in my district, from Edmonton *viâ* Fort Saskatchewan and Victoria to Qu'Appelle.

FIRE PROTECTION.

There is no fire engine in connection with my post. All buildings have roof ladders, and are supplied with water pails, hand grenades and fire axes, besides which there are twelve household fire-extinguishers and one Babcock, distributed so as to be as effective as possible.

The men have been frequently instructed in fire drill exercise, and each detailed to his particular duty in case of fire.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water used at Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton is good, and is taken from the Saskatchewan River, for the most part. There are wells at both posts, but the water being hard, is not so good as the river water for general purposes.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in all parts of the district have been, for the past year, of the best, and the bridging of streams much in advance of last year.

The bridges on the Calgary trail are all in first class-order, with the exception of the one over Wolfe Creek, which requires renewing.

Year after year shows great improvements in the Athabaska trail, and at present two new and substantial bridges are being built over the Vermillion and Sturgeon rivers respectively, which, in view of the ever increasing traffic with the north, will be a great convenience to freighters and others.

The trail leading north by Victoria to Lac la Biche (160 miles) is singularly devoid of bridges, and, what there are, are mostly dangerous and useless, although there are more streams on this route than in any other part of the district.

The bridge on White Mud Creek, between Victoria and Saddle Lake, built by the Indian Department, was carried away by ice some two or three years ago, and has never been replaced. This is a very dangerous stream in high water.

Most other generally-used trails in the district being now fairly well bridged, this I think is the next that should have the attention of those concerned.

FERRIES.

There are three chartered ferries in this district—one at Fort Saskatchewan, one at Edmonton and one at Red Deer—all of which are in good working order. As recommended last year, a ferry at Victoria would be a great convenience, both to the general public and the police, as the road from here to Victoria on the south side of the river, besides being better than the one on the north, having only three creeks to cross, one of which is well bridged, is considerably shorter. Freighters from Calgary could then proceed directly to Saddle Lake and the Lac la Biche district *viâ* Victoria, shortening the route considerably.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The present liquor laws are both easy to evade and hard to enforce. That the system must be altered is the general opinion, both of the public and the enforcers of the law.

Whether a high license, or what other regulations should be made, is not in my province to discuss; but, should the present system be continued, I am of opinion, and have to recommend, that parties applying for permits should be more particularly verified, as there is no doubt that many permits are granted in the names of people who have never applied for them, and whose names are used without their knowledge by parties who thus obtain liquor which is used for traffic. Another reason is that there are always those to be found who are ready at any time to lend their names to saloon keepers, who will use them in the same manner and for the same purpose.

SETTLERS.

Quite a number of new settlers have come in during the year, and it is expected that next year there will be a decided influx of immigration.

The district has been visited by delegates, practical farmers, from both Eastern Canada and Dakota, who all expressed wonder and surprise at the vast natural resources and advantages of this northern belt—the richness of the soil, the unbounded wealth of coal, timber, rails, hay and other facilities for farming.

Though drought visited the district this year, the first time in many years, thanks to the abundant harvest of last year the effect has not been seriously felt, as has been the case in Dakota, where numbers have been ruined, and many of whom, we are informed by the delegates from that territory, will come north and make a fresh start in our district in the coming year.

An Icelandic settlement has been commenced at Little Red Deer, which, from all reports, is in a fairly flourishing condition, and likely to increase rapidly, those already there being well satisfied with their prospects.

Railway communication of course, is required to properly settle the district, and when that arrives—and there is reason to hope the time is not far distant—a long and steady stream of immigration may be expected to flow in.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

The ranching prospects of the country are excellent for cattle, sheep and horses. The pastures are of the finest in the North-West. Hay and water is abundant. Horses can range most of the winter, there being everywhere good shelter in the bluffs of cottonwood and thick willows.

GAME.

The game in this district consists of moose, elk and jumping deer, bear, beaver, otter, lynx, foxes, wolves, wolverines, coyotes, mink, rabbits, rats, &c., cranes, prairie chicken, partridge, geese, waveys and ducks. There is also whitefish, sturgeon, jackfish, &c., to be found in the lakes and streams.

Big game, which is not so plentiful, will no doubt in a short time become very scarce.

This, though applying to all kinds of deer and fur-bearing animals, and arising from the same cause, refers particularly to the beaver.

This animal, one of the most prolific of its kind, the fur most valuable, and the meat the best of food, is fast becoming exterminated by the heedless and wanton destruction of both old and young in the breeding season.

Not only is the killing of the old in the breeding season one of the worst features of the case, but also the killing of the young at any time, without regard to age or size, and I would suggest that it be made an indictable offence to kill beaver under an age to be stipulated, or what is called "kitten beaver."

I cannot express myself too strongly on this subject, bearing as it does on that already sufficiently intricate question, the future welfare of the Half-breed and Indian. If something is not done, and done quickly too, to prevent the wholesale distruction of game, a few years must see the end, and the Half-breed and Indian of the north must lose a source of income and food which has hitherto been his greatest standby, and of the thick bush Indian, his very existence.

Inspector Piercy who lately visited the north and lake part of my district, the home of the whitefish, reports on the fish question as follows:—

"Fish.—This is a matter that should be brought to the notice of the Government at once. From what I can learn the fish are becoming less every year, and at the present rate it will be a matter of only a very few years until the whitefish will be a thing of the past.

"The practice amongst the Indians has been to learn the spawning season, which they do to the very day, when the fish come into shallow water and are there caught.

"They know nothing about deep-water fishing, but this could very easily be remedied by sending fishery instructors to the different reserves."

Partridge and prairie chickens are fairly plentiful, and duck would be unlimited in number were it not for the manner in which roving bands of Indians get into their homes, destroy their eggs and beat down the young before they are able to fly, with the aid of dogs and sticks, to say nothing of their killing in the same manner the old in the moulting season.

Rabbits are more plentiful this season than last, and will now increase from year to year, until they become almost a pest. They then, in like manner decrease, until they almost disappear.

In regard to the destruction of deer and fur-bearing animals, I beg to suggest that stringent measures be taken for their protection during the close season.

Responsible game guardians should be appointed, and Indian agents instructed to advise and counsel the Indians against these practices, and every endeavor made to prevent what will eventually become a great calamity.

In regard to the destruction of whitefish, Inspector Piercy, in his report, suggests a remedy.

As to the gathering of ducks' eggs, and the slaughtering of young ducks, I would suggest that no Indians be granted passes to leave their reserves, except on special and stated business, during the breeding season, as laid down in the ordinance.

INDIANS.

The Indians on the different reserves are, and have been during the past year, orderly and contented. Very little crime has been committed by them, and few complaints made.

In June last two head of cattle were killed by the Indians on the Stoney Plain Reserve. The guilty parties were arrested and brought before Indian Agent Deballinhard, who took the evidence, and the matter remained in the hands of the Indian Department for disposal.

It is no use disguising the fact that their crops have for the most part failed, and that they will be hard up the coming winter.

Their general health, so far as I can ascertain, has been better than in the previous year.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

This is a most serious subject, affecting as it does all classes of the community. From the destructive power of the prairie fire, the difficulty in preventing and controlling it is a matter surrounded by danger and difficulties.

Of late years they have become more powerful, and of greater extent. This can be accounted for in my district, no doubt, from the great number of sloughs, creeks, lakes and swamps, which used to be full of water, being now dry. These used to act as a great protection, and were a great aid in "heading off" fires, but which now, being full of long dry grass in place of water, have the opposite effect.

Apart from the damage and loss to settlers, the country at large suffers in its vital parts. Large groves of poplar and cottonwood, valuable as building timber and fence rails, are converted into dry wood, which, falling with the high winds decays and rots.

In the heavy pine and tamarac districts great damage has been done, and vast quantities of valuable timber burnt. The difficulty in these districts is from the fire eating deep down through moss and decayed matter into the ground, and so is never properly extinguished until visited by continuous rains or deep snow.

These fires also do much damage to hay grounds when they run in the fall. At that time of the year, the ground being very dry, the roots are injured and destroyed by the action of the fire.

Travelling is rendered difficult for want of feed. I have seen the Calgary trail so burnt that it was hard to find a camp for a small outfit.

It behooves, therefore, all classes to use the greatest precautions on all occasions to prevent what once started is difficult to arrest, and the end of which cannot be foreseen.

From the beginning of March to the middle of May, more particularly during March, almost the entire district was burnt; fires raged in all directions—north, south, east and west. In most cases they were seen in the distance for days before they came anywhere near, and it is impossible to state where they commenced or how they originated.

The members of "G" Divison did good service in the vicinities of Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton and St. Albert, and I may state that during the month of March many of the settlers owe the saving of their barns, fencing, stables, and in some cases their houses, to the exertions of the police. At that time teams were kept harnessed and ready to be hitched at a moment's notice, and wet bags were kept in waggons ready for immediate use. Mounted parties were also sent to the more distant fires.

Notwithstanding all these precautions however, much property was lost and several buildings destroyed, including a grist mill, Indian houses on the Stony Plain Reserve, also hay, fencing, &c., the property of people living at too great a distance for the police to be of service.

The men stationed at headquarters were out on many occasions.

The detachment at Edmonton were out five times, on one of which occasions the town of Edmonton was threatened.

The St. Albert detachment were out four times, and did good service.

During the time mentioned high winds prevailed, and everything being in such a dry state, not the least resistance was offered to the flames. Fires which were thought to be extinguished would break out again, and this can only be accounted for by the fact of their eating into the ground and starting up again at the first high wind.

Causes.

There is no doubt that prairie fires are sometimes commenced by farmers, ignorant or careless of the danger of putting out fire to clean out their fields, and also to burn out the old bottom from their hay grounds, as also by freighters leaving their fires along the trail not thoroughly extinguished.

These cases are extremely difficult to bring home to the guilty parties, and account for the few convictions made.

Another cause, and I think a very frequent one, is from the manner in which Indians out hunting load their guns, using old rags and other inflammable material for wadding. This kind of wadding becomes ignited from the powder, and being left smouldering, no doubt in many cases accounts for fires breaking out in out-of-the-way places.

There are many other causes, but I think these are the chief.

To this subject I have given most particular attention. All patrol parties and detachments have strict and special instructions with regard to it.

I caused copies of the ordinance bearing on prairie fires to be distributed, and everything possible was done to combat this dangerous element.

RELIEF TO HALF-BREEDS.

Fewer Half-breeds applied for and received relief last winter than the winter before.

The system of exacting work for relief rations works well, and I cannot suggest any better. The accounts forwarded to you will bear me out.

Demands for relief are already coming in. The failure of the crops, more particularly the potato crop, will be severely felt by this class of the community, and there is no doubt that help will again have to be extended to them in some shape or another.

Forwarded with this report are the following returns, &c, viz.:—

Return of cases disposed of during the year.

Mileage return—(not printed).

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. H. GRIESBACH,
Superintendent Commanding "G" Division.

The Commissioner N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Assa.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT JARVIS, COMMANDING "B" DIVISION.

REGINA, 30th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of the work done by the division under my command for the year ending to-day.

The headquarters of the division remained at Regina during the winter, and there were seven detachments distributed over the Wood Mountain and Moose Mountain districts, as detailed in my last annual report. The party sent to Manitoba last fall remained there during the winter.

Having received your orders to recommence the summer patrols, the headquarters of the division marched from Regina on 29th April, arriving at Wood Mountain on 4th May. Inspector McGibbon withdrew his detachments from Manitoba and marched them to Wood End, where they arrived on 2nd May.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT, AND CRIME.

The few settlers scattered over this part of the North-West Territories are peaceable and law-abiding citizens. There has been no crime in the district.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The whole district was thoroughly patrolled from 4th May to 9th November, but with difficulty during the last two months, owing to the scarcity of water and feed. Outposts were established at Willow Bunch, at Wood End, Alameda and Cannington. During the fall a detachment was also stationed at Pinto Horse Butte, 50 miles west of Wood Mountain post. There is a good supply of wood and water at Pinto Horse Butte, and I propose to build a hut and a stable there next year.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Weekly visits were paid to the Indian reserves on Moose Mountain by the men stationed at Cannington. There are no other treaty Indians in this district.

ASSISTANCE TO THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Duty has been collected along the frontier for the Customs Department.

The detachments stationed in Manitoba last fall and winter for the prevention of smuggling along the southern boundary of the Province were withdrawn at the end of April. It was soon found however, that their presence in Manitoba had become a necessity, and they were ordered back again in June. Early in July more men were sent east from Wood Mountain to patrol the country between Turtle Mountain, the Souris, and the Antler, with headquarters at Sourisford.

The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, accompanied by Mr. Parmalee, Assistant Commissioner, and Capt. G. H. Young, Inspector of Ports, visited this district in September. Transport was furnished by this division from Deloraine, Man., to Kennedy's post on Milk River, a distance of 600 miles, and the party was accompanied by an officer all the way.

The international boundary line is now watched by this division in the interests of the Customs Department, from Rhineland, Man., to the White Mud River, a distance of 520 miles.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the members of this division have been very good, the number of charges being small and invariably of a minor nature. The good conduct of these men is all the more commendable when it is considered they are distributed over a large area by twos and threes, that they are largely dependent on their own resources and sense of what is right, and that many of them are far removed from the immediate control of a superior officer.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Owing to the small number of men together at any one time in this district, there was but little opportunity for drill. A subdivision having been ordered to Regina at the time of the Governor General's visit, they were got together by drafts on the various outposts.

Dismounted target practice was carried on from time to time whenever men were available, and was completed by about one half the division. As there was but little preliminary practice, the result is scarcely a fair test of the shooting of the division. In some cases men could only fire at a few ranges at a time and several weeks would elapse before they returned to the post to complete the course.

The air was full of heavy smoke all summer, which interfered considerably with the shooting at the longer ranges.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique is generally good, the average being considerably over the standard. The members of this division, with very few exceptions, are well fitted to stand the hardships of prairie life.

RECRUITS.

Several recruits joined during the winter at Regina, some of them being posted to this division as soon as they joined the force. Some of these were subsequently transferred to other divisions, leaving nine recruits on the strength when the division marched out for the summer work. These men have behaved well, but being so much away from their division headquarters have not had many opportunities for instruction and cannot be expected to know much about the duties required of them. The peculiar situation of this division demands experienced men only.

HEALTH.

The general health of the division has been good, the only serious case of illness being that of Reg. No. 2021 Const, A. Campbell, who was laid up for three months with typho-malarial fever, but is now convalescent.

RATIONS.

The rations issued this year have been of good quality and ample quantity. The beef and potatoes, which are purchased at Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch, cannot be surpassed.

In Manitoba good board has been obtained for all the detachments at various farm houses and hotels.

A free issue of dried vegetables and oatmeal should be made I think, to all outposts drawing rations during the winter.

KITS AND CLOTHING.

The clothing and kits of this division are in good order, but several issues are in arrears. This is particularly the case with regimental breeches. I have been unable to procure the larger sizes, which are so much required.

Some of the calf-skin coats are still in use, but are a worthless article, and should be exchanged for something more serviceable, particularly in the case of men wintering out.

I again, suggest that issues of clothing should only be made on a fixed date annually, to the whole force or by divisions. A great deal of clerical work would be saved, and all the clothing being of the same age and pattern would make a better appearance.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

There is no artillery attached to this division. The Winchester carbines in use are gradually deteriorating from age, and require more and more repairs each succeeding year. It is surprising that they have lasted as well as they have, considering the rough usage to which they are necessarily subject, and the few opportunities of taking proper care of them. I am of opinion they should be gradually replaced by a more efficient weapon.

The Enfield revolvers now in use are in good order, and are suitable to the requirements of the force. The ammunition received this year has all turned out good.

TRANSFERS, DISCHARGES AND DESERTIONS.

Twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and men and seven horses have been transferred to this division, and thirty-one non-commissioned officers and men, and twelve horses from it.

The number of discharges have been seven, of which three were by purchase, and four time expired.

Seven desertions have occurred since my last report. One man deserted while on leave in Winnipeg last winter, and two from Regina. The other four deserted while on duty in Manitoba at various dates. Two of these having given themselves up, have since undergone imprisonment at Regina, and have been dismissed the force. The names of the deserters are as follows :—

Regt. No. 1718, Const. C. D. Seals, December.
Regt. No. 1394, Const. W. Fiedler, December.
Regt. No. 1843, Const. F. Clark, January.
Regt. No. 1829, Const. J. Elwood, March.
Regt. No. 2233, Const. H. Smith, April.
Regt. No. 2224, Const. G. Jennings, October.
Regt. No. 2342, Const. W. Anderson, November.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

have somewhat decreased this year, and amount to $3,880. The number of depositors has been fifty-two, showing an average per man of nearly $75.

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

The average strength during the summer season has been 3 officers, 3 staff-sergeants, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 57 constables, 32 team and 46 saddle horses. As there are 15 outposts to supply, covering a distance of 500 miles in a straight line, it would seem that a few more men and horses could be utilised with advantage in this district.

WINTER DETACHMENTS.

The distribution of the detachments wintering out are as follows :—

Name of Place.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Wood Mountain	.....	1	.....	6	7	7
Willow Bunch	.....	.....	1	2	3	3
Coal Mines	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Alameda	.....	.....	1	2	3	4
Carnduff	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Manitoba (10 detachments)	1	1	2	17	21	22
Total on Command	1	2	4	31	38	40

It will be observed that the Cannington detachment is omitted from the foregoing list, that outpost being now supplied from Moosomin, from which it is only 42 miles distant.

INSPECTIONS OF DIVISION.

I have visited and inspected every outpost of this Division twice during the year, and many of the detachments, more accessible from Wood Mountain, were more frequently visited. Arms and kits were inspected whenever practicable.

HORSES.

The division is fairly well horsed, but there are about six team horses and four saddle horses unsuitable for the work required of them. Some of these have been four or five years in the force, and although they might last out another year or two on light work, they are not fit for the long journeys necessary in this section.

All the saddle horses left out with the winter detachments have been broken to harness and have been used in jumpers.

The only casualties were the death of Reg. No. 1174 in March, at Wood Mountain, and of Reg. No. 1615, who broke his leg in October, and had to be shot.

The total number of miles travelled by the seventy-eight horses of this Division is 130,691. This includes 3,000 miles travelled by my own team.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness in use in this division is in good order and suitable to the requirements of the service, with the exception of the two light sets referred to in my last report.

TRANSPORT.

All the wheeled vehicles are in running order, but half a dozen of the heavy waggons are nearly worn out. They are very old, and are constantly in need of repairs.

The half springs of the patrol waggons gave out early in the season and, after repairing them a few times, I removed the springs altogether, and I find these waggons just about as useful without the springs. Several of the waggons were broken while hauling firewood, the country being rough where the wood was got.

As many waggons as could be brought to Wood Mountain received a fresh coat of paint.

FORAGE.

The oats for Wood Mountain district were sent from here, and were of good quality and clean. Those for the Moose Mountain detachments were purchased at Moosomin, in the spring on favorable terms, and were freighted out at a reasonable rate.

The hay crop was poor this year, owing to continued drought; but I obtained enough, and of fairly good quality to supply our wants, at the same price as last year.

In Manitoba the forage is supplied by those who board the detachments.

STABLES.

No change has been made in the stable accommodation this year. An addition to the stable at Wood Mountain post and a small stable at Willow Bunch, as suggested in my last report, are required.

The patrol stables proposed to be built this year were abandoned for the present, owing to the drying up of the water supply at three out of the five places at which it was intended to build.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

There are no barracks in this district, the division being under canvas from April till November. The amount expended in renewing tents, camp stoves, fuel, &c., to say nothing on the score of health and cleanliness, would repay the cost of suitable barracks.

At Willow Bunch, the tents having been blown to rags, I rented a small house from 1st October, for the use of the detachment, at a rental of $5 per month.

The barrack furniture issued to the division at Regina during the winter months, leaves much to be desired. I entirely agree with those officers who have already so strongly recommended the issue of iron cots in place of the bed-board and trestle.

FUEL.

The supply of firewood at Wood Mountain has practically come to an end. A great deal of extra work was entailed on the division this year in consequence of having to get their own wood. For the last two months there were twenty-one stoves constantly going at Wood Mountain alone, and it was a heavy tax on the resources of the division to keep them supplied.

Coal of fair quality is plentiful in the neighborhood, but cannot be got at without a certain amount of "stripping," for the expense of which no provision has yet been made.

TELEPHONES.

Telephones were supplied by the Government Telegraph Department last spring and operated for a short time between Wood Mountain and Moose-Jaw, a distance of 100 miles. The instrument at Wood Mountain however, was burnt out by lightning, and has been sent to the Superintendent of Government Telegraphs for repairs. The line worked very well during the time the instrument was in use.

TELEGRAPH LINE.

The telegraph line from Moose-Jaw to Wood Mountain has worked fairly well this year, but it will not be satisfactory—for police purposes—until the line is extended from Moose-Jaw to Regina.

FIRE PROTECTION.

There is none at Wood Mountain post. The nearest water is 300 yards distant.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply throughout the district is good, although in a few instances water has failed this year where it was never known to go dry before. No rain has fallen since June.

At Wood Mountain post the creek is 300 yards west, and there is a good spring 500 yards south-east. The water from this spring could be brought to the post by laying a small wooden box. The fall is about 40 feet, with a good grade. About 2,000 feet of lumber would be required for this.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

The trails throughout this district are good. There are no bridges nor ferries, nor are any required.

LIQUOR LAWS.

There has been no infraction of these laws in this district. The total amount of liquor imported during the year is less than 50 gallons.

SETTLERS, CROPS AND RANCHING.

The eastern portion of this district, from Alameda to the Manitoba boundary, is sparsely settled. The land generally is good, but the distance from a railway no doubt prevents more settlement.

One settler has come into the Wood Mountain district, having located at Little Woody Lake, about 20 miles south-east from the post.

The crops have been a failure all over. This is attributable to the unusual drought.

The country immediately around Wood Mountain offers good opportunities for ranching on a small scale. The nearest ranch is some 60 miles north, situated on Old Wives' Creek where it runs into the lake.

GAME.

Game has almost entirely disappeared from the district. The Indians, by their summer hunting, have managed to put an end to it.

INDIANS.

The Moose-Jaw Sioux paid their annual visit to Wood Mountain, spending most of the summer there. A small band of Crees passed through in the fall, returning from the United States to their reserve at Crooked Lake.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The whole district has been devastated by prairie fires, which reached Wood Mountain early in October. So suddenly did the fires come down that the hay at the post was saved with great difficulty. In the more settled districts some of the settlers lost their hay, and in some cases their buildings.

An Indian child was burned to death at Willow Bunch, the parents losing tent, blankets and all they possessed.

The origin of these fires could not be ascertained.

GENERAL WORK.

In addition to the regular patrols already referred to, this division has scouted over a large area, hunting lost horses and cattle, looking for wood and water, and generally exploring the country. In Manitoba, in addition to the work on behalf of the Customs Department, the issuing of permits to cut hay and timber has been entrusted to our men.

On 18th August Deputy Sheriff W. B. Cathey, from Montana, arrived at Wood Mountain in search of an alleged murderer who had passed the post going north on the previous day. The sheriff was furnished with a fresh horse, and escorted by Corporal Brown, rode on next day to Moose-Jaw, 100 miles. The man Brazier, of whom he was in pursuit, was arrested a few miles from Moose-Jaw and returned with the sheriff to the States to stand his trial.

A man giving the name of Martin arrived from Montana in October. His horse was suffering from glanders, and on a certificate to that effect being given by the Veterinary Staff Sergeant the horse was destroyed. The man returned to the States.

The mud roofs of the Quartermaster's store and of the hospital were replaced by a good board and shingle roof in July; and the building purchased from the Home Land and Cattle Company last year was moved over to the post and erected as quarters for the Inspector, the Sergt.-Major, and a troop store.

The old stable was floored and turned into a troop mess room, and a kitchen was built on at the back. A carpenter shop and a paint shop were built as a lean-to, in rear of the Quartermaster's store.

SPECIAL WORK.

The trail running west from Wood End is on the American side of the international boundary for about twenty miles. Assisted by Inspector McGibbon, I located the boundary line at this point, building mounds of stones to mark it, and I surveyed and opened a new trail from Wood End to Long Creek, running parallel to the boundary but two miles north of it, and entirely on Canadian territory. This trail will be used in future by all our patrols. It will probably before long be continued west to the Big Muddy and thence direct to Willow Bunch. An exploration has shown this line of country to be practicable, and an improvement on the old trail used at present.

A portion of the international boundary near Kennedy's post, on the Milk River, about fourteen miles in length, not having been marked out at the time the survey was made, I procured a transit instrument and went there early in September and located it. I built stone mounds at suitable distances and had the line chopped out across the valley of the Milk River. It is now permanently defined. In this work I received great assistance from Inspector Baker, who was stationed there, and who had previously thoroughly explored the surrounding country and found the starting and terminal points.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. JARVIS,
Superintendent, Commanding "B" Division.

The Commissioner
North West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. D. ANTROBUS, COMMANDING "C" DIVISION.

N.W.M. Police Headquarters "C" Division,
Battleford, 30th November, 1889.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending this day. The following was the distribution of members of my division during the year:—

Post.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Constables.	Horses.
Battleford	4	13	51	61
Union Lake	.....	1	7	8
Bresaylor	.....	.....	3	3
Sixty-Mile Bush	.....	.....	2	2

The Bresaylor Detachment was brought in early in spring, and previous to my arrival, and has not been re-established since, but a weekly patrol has been regularly kept up.

I took over the command of this division from Inspecting Superintendent Cotton on the 20th May last, and found everything in good order. Shortly afterwards I inspected the outposts, and found everything correct, with the exception of the buildings at Onion Lake, upon which I will report under the proper heading.

The general state of the district is good, as far as obedience to law and order is concerned; but I am sorry to say that owing to a very dry summer the crops were not a success. However, everyone appears to be making a living, so I am in hopes that during the coming winter the Government will not be obliged to issue rations to indigent Half-breeds, as they did last winter.

A number of Half-breeds, some from the neighborhood of Duck Lake, have settled at Jackfish Lake, about thirty miles north of Battleford. I feel certain that the above will be a prosperous settlement in the near future, the soil and hay being good, the country abounding in lakes, in which whitefish are plentiful, and there being an abundance of wood, both large and small.

GENERAL WORK.

On 3rd December, 1888, an information was sworn against Mrs. J. D. O'Neill, of Battleford, who for some time showed symptoms of insanity. A warrant was issued by Inspector Howe, and the woman was placed in close confinement. At the same time a man named Joseph Nolin was confined in the guard room at this post on a similar charge. Both of them developing dangerous symptoms some few days later, were, on an order from the Lieutenant-Governor, sent under a strong escort to Winnipeg

On the evening of 12th December, one of the Bresaylor detachment arrived here and reported that a man named Poitier had been accidently shot by a son of Mr. Peter Taylors of Bresaylor, on that day. Inspector Chalmers and Coroner Laurie went to Bresaylor the following day, and after summoning a jury, proceeded to the scene of the accident, about ten miles from the settlement, on Mr. Taylor's ranche. It appears that Poitier and young Taylor were slaughtering a heifer, and for this purpose used a Winchester carbine. Poitier, after discharging the carbine, laid it

down, and neglected to draw the cartridges, which remained in the magazine, and on Taylor raising the carbine off the ground it exploded, the bullet striking Poitier and causing instant death. As the occurrence was purely accidental, no further action was taken in the matter.

On 12th January a number of squaws were reported by the Indian agent for being in town without passes, and without any visible means of support. They were at once arrested and ordered to go back to their several reserves.

On 16th January, a course of drill for all available non-commissioned officers and constables was commenced, and continued on every fine day, with very good results.

On the morning of the 9th February, at about five o'clock, the photograph gallery of Mr. H. A. Head was destroyed by fire. As it was a detached frame building, and a strong wind was blowing at the time, there was no possibility of saving it.

On 5th March very large prairie fires were observed among the Eagle Hills. A couple of men were at once sent out to ascertain if there was any danger to be apprehended from the fire spreading, but it appeared that the fires were started by farmers and were all under control.

On 20th March Inspector Morris left for Onion Lake to inspect the detachment at that post.

On the morning of the 13th April a fire was discovered in the boiler-house by the sentry. The fire buckets were immediately brought into requisition, and the fire extinguished without doing any damage.

On the 22nd April Judge McGuire arrived, and opened court on the following day. The only case for trial was that of William Ducharme, a report of which I give further on.

On the night of the 26th April a very severe gale raged; a large portion of the stockade was blown down. As it is no protection to the post, I would reccommend that the balance be pulled down and used for firewood.

On the 27th April Inspecting Superintendent Cotton arrived and took over temporary command of the division from Inspector Howe on the 28th.

On 2nd May Inspector Howe left, after transferring the division to Inspecting Superintendent Cotton.

On 19th May I arrived here, and assumed command of the division on the following day. Inspecting Superintendent Cotton left on the 23rd.

On 25th May I was informed by Indian Agent Williams that a squaw of Poundmaker's Reserve named Pe-so-wit was charged with killing cattle, the property of a squaw on the neighbouring reserve. I at once sent out a party to arrest her, but on arriving at the reserve they found that she had, in company with her husband and two other Indians, left for the south. I wired the officer commanding at Maple Creek to look out for and arrest the parties, giving him a description of them.

On 3rd June the first of a series of weekly patrols was commenced. I have already forwarded you in my weekly reports full details of these trips.

On the morning of the 12th June a report was brought to barracks that a disturbance was going on amongst the Half-breeds on the south side of Battle River. A party was immediately mustered and sent to the scene, but it turned out that nothing more serious than a slight family disturbance had taken place. One man named Poitras was arrested, but was discharged next day with a caution.

On 14th June the annual target practice was commenced, under the superindence of Sergeant Dunne. Every member of the division, with one or two exceptions, was put through a complete course, both mounted and dismounted, and the results showed a great improvement on last year's practice. I forward you under another cover detailed score sheets and returns.

Acting on the permission granted by you, a party consisting of sixteen non-commissioned officers and constables, in charge of Inspector Morris, left on 17th June for Saskatoon to compete with "F" Division in a shooting match for the Hudson Bay Cup. The cup was presented by the officials of the Hudson Bay Company, and is to be won two years in succession. "F" Division succeeded this year in winning the cup.

On the 19th June Lieutenant-Governor Royal and Superintendent Gagnon arrived. A mounted escort was sent to meet the party. His Honor visited barracks the next day and expressed his appreciation of the manner in which everything was conducted.

On 9th August information was laid by Farm Instructor Applegarth against a Saulteaux Indian named "Wee-ass-is-ka-win" for starting a prairie fire.

This fire had been raging for some days on the north side of the Saskatchewan River, and had gone over a very large extent of country, causing considerable loss of hay in the neighborhood of Jackfish Lake. I sent out and arrested the Indian, and on the case being proved, fined him $5 and costs or ten days imprisonment, with hard labor. The fire started from the Indian's camp fire, and as it was shown in evidence that he had made some attempt to extinguish it I let him off with a lighter sentence than I otherwise would have inflicted.

About noon on 20th August a large prairie fire was observed close to the town in the direction of Mr. J. M. Skelton's farm. I at once got three or four teams ready and proceeded with all available men to the place. I found the fire burning furiously, and as a strong breeze was blowing, it appeared for some time as if the town would be in danger, however, after working hard for some hours, we succeeded in extinguishing it, without its causing any serious damage.

As the fire was altogether accidental, having been carried by the wind from Mr. Skelton's camp fire, I took no further action in the matter.

Acting under orders from you, a party consisting of forty-two non-commissioned officers and men and one guide, in charge of Inspector Chalmers, left on 29th August for Regina. I was glad to learn officially that while at headquarters "C" Detachment fully sustained the good reputation of their division.

On 12th September about 11 p.m., I was notified by telephone that the jewellery store of Mr. H. H. Millie was on fire. I have further on reported on this, under the head of "Telephones."

On 9th October the payment of Treaty money to the Indians commenced. I will not here mention the work done by the division in connection with this matter, but will refer you to that portion of my report on "Assistance to Indian Department."

On 13th November a number of Cree Indians were brought before me, charged with being under the influence of liquor. The information was laid by one of the Indian police lately organized by the Indian Department on Poundmaker's Reserve. After carefully going into the case, I thought it would have a better effect on the Indians if I dismissed them with a caution, which I accordingly did.

I issued a warrant for the arrest of a saloon keeper named Williams, who had supplied the Indians with beer, but could not convict him as it was shown that the Indians had drunk essences, which were given them by a Half-breed before partaking of the beer.

The old log buildings have all been mudded and whitewashed this fall, and look well. The work was done by Indians, which rendered the cost trifling, as compared with the amount paid in previous years for the same work.

I have had holes dug for a wire fence around the new barracks, and the posts cut, but owing to the sudden appearance of winter I was obliged to give up the work for the present. On the first appearance of mild weather I will go on with the work.

CRIME.

As will be seen by attached return, crime in this district is very light, the most serious being the following:—

A young Half-breed named Ducharme was arrested on the 28th December, 1888, for having broken into the Hudson's Bay store, and stolen articles therefrom; he was on the same day committed for trial by Inspector Howe. On the 17th January, 1889, he escaped from custody, but was re-arrested the following day. Referring to the re-arrest, I beg to refer you to Inspector Howe's letter of 18th January, 1889. On the 23rd April he was tried by Judge McGuire, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor at this post.

On the 3rd May one Arthur Mannix laid information that 39 gallons of beer (hop) had been stolen from his premises. Constables Atkin's and Maguire were charged with the crime, and committed for trial. On the 21st June, under order from Judge McGuire, I admitted them to bail. On the 24th October they were tried by Judge McGuire and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Manitoba Penitentiary, to which place they proceeded under the sheriff of this district, with an escort of one sergeant and one constable from the division.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS

On assuming command I found the following outposts established :—
Onion Lake.—One staff-sergeant, seven men, eight horses.
Sixty Mile Bush.—Two constables and two horses.

The Onion Lake detachment has done good work in keeping the Indians under control and otherwise assisting the Indian agent in the execution of his duties. The house at present occupied by our detachment at Onion Lake is rented, and I would strongly recommend, both with a view to economy and the comfort of the men, that a building to accommodate ten or twelve men be built. The rent we are now paying, $15 per month, would go a long way towards paying for new quarters. The stable is our own property, but being very old, I had it pulled down this fall and rebuilt by our own men. The roof I had thatched by Indians, at a cost of $25.

The detachment at the Bush is in my opinion unnecessary. The men of this detachment could be utilized to better purpose by being stationed at Slessor's which is close to an Indian reserve, and on the main road between Swift Current and Battleford, or at Bresaylor, 25 miles from here, on the road to Fort Pitt.

These outposts have been regularly inspected.

By referring to attached map and return of mileage, you will see that this district has been thoroughly patrolled during the past summer. A party of five or six was sent out every Monday and patrolled in different directions, returning on Friday or Saturday. Other parties were also sent out weekly to the Bresaylor settlement.

The mileage for my division for the past twelve months amounts to 102,289 miles, being an average for each horse of 1,461 miles.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

On 2nd October I sent Inspector Morris and one constable to Eagle Creek to bring in the Indian annuity money for this district. He returned on the 7th, and on the following day, after handing over to Indian Agent Williams the box for the Battleford agency, I left for Onion Lake, at which place I delivered the box for that agency to Indian Agent Mann. As the Indians in this district had not been paid since the Rebellion, at the request of the Indian agents I furnished men to attend at the payments and have received the thanks of the agents for the assistance rendered by our men.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

I have been able to render but slight assistance to the Customs Department, as parties coming from Montana must pass a Customs post before reaching this point. I have however made one collection from parties having come by way of Medicine Hat.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, &c.

The conduct of the men of my division, with a very few exceptions, has been good, and discipline has been most rigidly enforced by me. Drill has been carried on as far as practicable. Target practice was performed, both mounted and dismounted, by all members of the division, with the exception of those unable to do so. The shooting was very fair.

I forward a report on the two kinds of ammunition (American and Canadian manufacture). In shooting, the revolver throws high, which may be accounted for by being too heavily charged with powder.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the men is good, the following being the average age, height, chest measurement and weight :—

Average age	25 years.
do height	5 ft. 9 in.
do chest measurement	37½ inches.
do weight	160 lbs.

RECRUITS.

Only one recruit joined at this post during the past year.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good since I assumed command. A short time previous to my arrival, there were a few cases of fever, similar to that of last year, but none of them were very serious, and on the appearance of rain, what appeared to be the beginning of an epidemic disappeared, and we have been free from it ever since, although the quality of the water was such as to keep us in constant dread of a recurrence of the disease, and it was only by great precautionary measures that it was avoided.

RATIONS

Are of good quality, but I fear that owing to the absence of potatoes the health of the men may be affected. On this point I would refer you to Assistant Surgeon Paré's report. Owing to the failure of the crop in this district it was impossible to procure them here, and when tenders were called for it was so late in the season that no one would undertake to bring them from the east.

Vegetables being necessary to health, and as none will be procured here till next summer I anticipate, in the early spring, a large sick report. I would respectfully recommend that in future tenders for potatoes be called for early in the season, so that in the event of a failure of the crop tenderers may be able to bring them from some other point before the cold weather sets in.

KITS, CLOTHING, &c.,

Are of very good material. In forwarding uniforms from headquarters the size roll should be more strictly followed. I beg to refer you to that part of my report of last year relating to gauntlets. The "Napa Buck" are a good gauntlet, and more serviceable than the buckskin ones at present in use. I would recommend for heavy fatigue work, such as wood sawing, that heavy leather mitts, without lining, be supplied. In cold weather a woollen mitt could be worn underneath.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

At this post there are two 9-pr. M.L. and two 7-pr. brass guns. The former are in good order, but the latter are unserviceable, owing to the carriages being old. In handing over the command of the division to me, Inspecting Superintendent Cotton told me that on no account were the latter to be used.

The Winchester carbines are all old. Some are honeycombed, and others are badly sighted.

DESERTIONS.

There were no desertions from this post during the past year.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The amount deposited by thirty-three members of the division in the Government Savings Bank during the past twelve months exceeds $4,130, being an average for each depositor of $125. This only represents the amount paid through the Department, and does not include money lodged in various other banks.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

Inspecting Superintent Cotton thoroughly inspected this division when he took it over from Inspector Howe in June. Since then forty-five men were inspected at Regina.

HORSES.

Although there are some very good horses in this division, as a whole I cannot say they are as good as they should be for the work they have to perform. The average age, after taking into consideration that the division has been strengthened by eight or nine young horses this year, is over ten years. Some of the horses have been in the force for over twelve years. Where long distances have to be travelled, and the horses are obliged to be out in severe weather, a young horse will naturally stand the hardship better than an old one. I have already recommended that some be cast. They would bring good prices from farmers, as slow work on soft ground would not hurt them, whereas travelling on hard roads and over a hilly country tells on them. Last year the horses of this division suffered from malaria, and as a consequence are not so strong as they otherwise might be, although from the care they receive they look well. As regards this epidemic, I would refer you to Inspector Howe's report of last year.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness of this division are in splendid order. The saddler is a most efficient and painstaking man, and takes pride in his work. Inspector Howe, in his report of last year, mentions this man (Constable Hollister) very favorably, and I am glad to be able to bear him out in his statement.

I would beg to draw your attention to my report of last year, referring to saddles, in which I recommend that " a 'D' might be put near the top of the cantle at the back, so that a coat, cloak or blanket could be strapped tightly up to the saddle and off the horse's back."

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order, but we have been obliged to repair the patrol waggons after every trip made by them.

Some time ago I requisitioned for rubber buffers. Since receiving them there have been fewer breakages.

The buckboards are good and strong, and have done good service.

A couple of light spring (express) waggons would be very useful, and more convenient than the buckboard, as one of them will carry sufficient baggage, forage, &c., for four or five men and horses; whereas, a buckboard will only carry sufficient for a party of two.

FORAGE.

The forage is of good quality, but I do not think is quite as good as that supplied last year. The season being unusually dry, the hay is not quite so good, although very fair. Owing to the failure of the crops in this district, a very small quantity of native oats could be procured, the balance being brought from the east.

STABLES.

No alterations have been made in the stables at this post since last year. These buildings are one of frame and three of logs. The latter are very old, and are not healthy in summer, while in winter they are cold. The other is a very good and comfortable stable. I would recommend that as soon as practicable three more stables similar to the latter be built.

GENERAL EQUIPMEMT.

The general equipment of the division is good, and is in excellent repair.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

The walls of the new barrack rooms, kitchens, &c., having been plastered on the inside this year, will be much more comfortable this winter than they were last, although had the ceilings been plastered as well as the walls they would have looked better.

At present, the ceilings are boarded and covered with thick brown paper, which keeps the heat in the rooms almost as well as plaster, although, it does not look so well. I would suggest that the ceilings be plastered next summer, and a wainscoting 3½ or 4 feet high be placed around the rooms. This would, beside preventing the breaking of the plaster, make the rooms much warmer and add greatly to their general appearance.

After the plastering was completed I had shelves placed around the rooms, for which purpose I was obliged to purchase lumber.

Previous to this time there were very few shelves in the rooms, and it was difficult for the men to keep their kits properly.

In his report of last year Inspector Howe recommended iron cots for the men. I agree with him that on the score of economy as well as tending towards the comfort of the men and the appearance of the rooms his recommendation should be carried out.

A wash-room is badly needed at this post. This was also asked for by Inspector Howe last year.

FUEL.

Wood only is used for fuel here, and as it is very dry the quantity consumed is large. I would recommend that if possible coal be procured from Edmonton next year. The first cost might appear large, but I think that in the end, it would be found cheaper. This post consumes about 1,400 cords of wood per annum.

TELEPHONES.

There is a telephone line here which connects the barracks with the telegraph office and stores in town, with the Industrial School on the south side of the Battle River, and with Mr. Bourke's farm on the north side of the Saskatchewan.

The instrument at the barracks is in my own quarters. On the night of the 12th September, just after retiring, our number was rung, and I learned that a building in town was on fire. I at once caused the assembly to be sounded, and in twenty minutes I had the fire engine, two waggon loads of water and all my available men on the ground. We succeeded in confining the fire to one building; but had there been no telephone service I am sure the fire would have extended. Our engine did excellent work, and the citizens expressed to me their admiration for the manner in which our men acquitted themselves.

The guard room being a long distance from the new as well as the old barracks (in which are the officers' quarters) an instrument should be placed in it. The only expense this would involve would be the cost of the instrument.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Government telegraph service line passes through here from Qu'Appelle to Edmonton. It is in first-class order and is constantly being used by us.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Besides Babcocks, we have an excellent hand fire-engine, reel and 500 feet of hose

WATER SUPPLY

is bad. There is a well in the square, but the water cannot be used by the men, although the horses can drink it.

All the water used in the post has to be drawn from the Saskatchewan River. A tank in the pump-house which holds thirty barrels of water and barrels distributed

in the different buildings are kept constantly full, but even this quantity would be inadequate were a serious fire to break out. I would recommend that another tank be placed under a lean-to alongside the pump-house, but under the floor.

In this building and over the tank (which could be filled from the present well) the engine might be kept. By this arrangement a fire in any of the new buildings could be reached without moving the engine, thereby saving considerable time.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The new bridge over the Battle River mentioned in Inspector Howe's report of last year has not yet been built, although a large quantity of the material has been drawn to the proposed site.

The bridges over the creek in this district are not so good as they might be this year, but contracts have been given for repairs to them, and I anticipate that next year they will be in thorough repair.

The roads are good.

FERRIES.

There are no licensed ferries in this district.

LIQUOR LAWS

are well maintained, although the permit system is not generally acknowledged to be good. There have however, been no infringements of them here since my arrival.

SETTLERS.

I am sorry to be obliged to report that the past year has not been a good one for the settlers; the season having been so dry, only a very small quantity of grain and a still smaller quantity of vegetables were garnered. I look forward to better crops and a more prosperous season next year, as we have now had more snow than there was at any time last winter.

This will give the ground the moisture it so much requires, and will, to a great extent, counteract the effects of a dry spring and summer.

RANCHING.

There are no large ranches in this district, such as there are in the southern parts of the North-West Territory, but what cattle there are look well, as do also the sheep. A number of cattle have been driven to Jackfish Lake, north of Battleford, to winter. That portion of the district will, in the near future, be well settled, as it is well suited for farming. The great drawback to its settlement is the difficulty of communication from this side of the Saskatchewan River, owing to the want of a bridge or ferry over the river.

GAME.

Game has been, I believe, more plentiful this year than last, particularly small game, such as prairie chicken and rabbits. A few deer and bears have been killed, and in the season numbers of ducks and geese.

INDIANS.

The Indians on all the reserves have worked very well, but owing to the failure of the crops will no doubt require more assistance in the matter of rations than they received last year. I would, through you, bring to the notice of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs the work done by the Indians at Onion Lake under Indian Agent Mann. The Indian Department buildings at that place were built by themselves, and, taking into consideration that the work is new to them, it reflects the greatest credit on both the Indians and their agent.

HALF-BREEDS.

On assuming command of this district I found that some Half-breeds were working in the barracks for their rations, and rations were being issued to others who were sick. This was shortly afterwards stopped, and no rations have been issued them since.

I do not think we will be called upon to assist these people during the coming winter, as a number of families have gone south to Montana, and some to Saskatoon, to work on railway construction. A few were employed on the bridge across the Battle River, which was commenced this fall, and a large number gain their living by freighting. Of course, there will be some who will naturally look to us for assistance, but I would not recommend that it be granted them unless they give an adequate recompense in the way of work for what they receive. Some of the more prosperous among the Half-breed population subsist by farming. These are principally located at the Bresaylor settlement, but the season has not been a very good one for them, owing to the failure of the crops.

Accompanying this report are the following:—

Mileage travelled by horses of the division (not printed), and return of convictions.

In conclusion, I would beg to acknowledge the cheerful and able assistance I have received from the officers, non-commissioned officers and constables of my division.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. ANTROBUS,
Superintendent Commanding "C" Division.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR SANDERS, COMMANDING "A" DIVISION, N. W. M. P.

HEADQUARTERS "A" DIVISION,
MAPLE CREEK, 1st December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the annual report of "A" Division for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

I took over command of the District from Superintendent W. D. Antrobus on 9thMay, 1889, the transfer of the division, stores, &c., from that officer to myself, being superintended by the Assistant Commissioner.

Although only in command for a few months, I trust I shall be able to make a report for the whole year, as I have been attached to the division for that time.

Nothing of extraordinary interest has taken place during the last twelve months. There has been very little crime of a serious nature. Horse-stealing is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, and although the Indian nature, one might say, is imbued with an instinct to indulge in this particular kind of lawlessness, the energetic carrying out of the law and the effects of the rapid progress of civilization is doing wonders in removing this trait from their character. The only crime of this class connected with Indians was the stealing of a few head of horses by Blood Indians from Crees, at Medicine Hat. These horses were subsequently recovered by the police at Lethbridge.

The general state of the district has been one of quietness, peace and prosperity, in spite of many drawbacks.

Ranchers and those engaged in raising stock have been particularly successful this year. The small quantity of the snowfall and the mildness of the last winter brought the stock out in the spring in as fat and as good condition as they were when the winter commenced.

During the summer large shipments have been made of steers and beef-cattle from this district, and the excellence of the beef testifies to the good quality of the feed upon the ranges. The percentage of increase, as shown by the branding of calves at the spring and fall "rounds up," was very high, viz., 50 per cent, and cattlemen generally appear to be jubilant over their prospects, the only dark cloud in their horizon being the vast damage done by the prairie fires (of which I make mention further on), and the evil which will be caused thereby should the coming winter prove a severe one.

Farmers have not had such a prosperous year as is generally the case. The mild winter, although favoring the ranchers, has had a contrary effect upon them; the small snow fall during the winter left very little moisture in the ground in the spring, and the exceptionally dry summer following tended to make the season an unfavorable one for agriculturists. However in spite of so much to contend against, those that had their land in proper cultivation have nothing to complain of, and when one hears of some crops giving 65 lbs. to the bushel of wheat, and 41 lbs. to the bushel of oats, one is inclined to believe that farming in this neighborhood, even under the most adverse circumstances, is a profitable undertaking. Root crops have been very good, and though slightly injured by the same causes as other crops, they have been nearly equal to the high standard of former years. The Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company (of which Sir John Lister-Keye, Bart., is manager) have seven out of their ten farms, viz: those at Rush Lake, Swift Current, Gull Lake, Crane Lake, Dunmore, Kingarth and Stair, situated in this district. Although this company only started operations last fall they had quite a large acreage under cultivation this summer, and with very gratifying results, considering their grain was

sown "on the soil." Each of these farms have an area of 10,000 acres, are nearly all fenced in, and have large, commodious farm buildings, horses and cattle corrals, &c., &c. They are each stocked with about 2,000 head of sheep, 65 mares, 500 cattle and 90 pigs. Next year, if is at all a good one, this company should do extremely well. The great facilities which this district possesses for the prosecution of dairy-farming are beginning to be recognized, and have been taken more advantage of this summer than in any previous one. The supply of butter for the Canadian Pacific Railway hotel at Banff has been entirely drawn from Maple Creek, and one of our principal farmers tells me that he has sold upwards of $500 worth of butter since May last.

Before leaving the subject of the general state of the district, I must not forget to mention the hospital in course of erection at Medicine Hat, and now rapidly nearing completion. It is being built, partly by private subscription and partly by Government aid. I might say it will meet one of the greatest requirements of this part of the country, and prove a great boon and blessing to every one. Up to the present, the nearest general hospital has been that at Winnipeg, in consequence of which police hospitals have often had to be used for persons outside of the force, a thing to be guarded against for many reasons. Great credit is due to the Assistant Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Medicine Hat, who was the prime mover in getting this hospital started, and without whose indomitable energy I doubt whether it could have been pushed to such a successful finish.

CRIME.

In the beginning of my report I refer to the absence of crime of a serious description in this district during the year, and a glance at the attached return of criminal and other cases will give an idea as to their nature. There are however, a few which might bear a little further notice.

In February the Inspector of Inland Revenue laid an information against one R. Tracey for contravening the Inland Revenue Act, there being four charges against him, the principal being "that he unlawfully made malt and steeped grain for the purpose of malting." Tracey was fined $300 and costs, or in default of payment eight months imprisonment with hard labor, on the four charges, by the two magistrates who sat on the case. He paid the fine.

On 22nd December, 1888, I received a telegram from Colonel Otis commanding the United States Post at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, saying two men had left that place and had headed north with two stolen horses. We arrested them here on the 26th, but after holding them a few days I had to release them, the owner being too poor to come over and prosecute. Colonel Otis afterwards sent a party of United States soldiers for the horses, and they were handed over to them by the police near the boundary. One of the above mentioned horse thieves afterwards served a two months' sentence in the guard room here for vagrancy.

On 30th July, I received another telegram from Colonel Otis, stating that two men had stolen from the neighborhood of Fort Assiniboine 25 head of horses. They were arrested by Staff-Sergeant McGinnis, at Swift Current, on 1st August, and brought up here and committed for trial "for having brought into Canada property stolen in the United States of America." The trial took place before Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. Fauquier, Justice of the Peace, and a jury, and although the owner of the horses gave very strong and convincing evidence against the prisoners, they were pronounced "not guilty" by the jury, mainly owing, I imagine, to the character the prosecutor bore. The judge, however, immediately gave an order that the horses should be restored to him, and although the thieves escaped the punishment they so richly deserved the owner had the satisfaction of getting back his property.

On 10th October, I was informed by a telegram from Fort Benton, Montana, United States, that 150 head of horses had been stolen from there and were supposed to have been taken over to the Canadian side I at once notified all my detachments, and also the officers commanding at Fort Macleod and Lethbridge. Nothing has been seen of these horses, but Scout Cobelle reported that he discovered thetracks of a

large band of horses—which must have passed in the spring—between Cypress Hills and Wood Mountain. I am therefore inclined to the opinion that these horses were stolen in the early part of the summer, and their loss not discovered until the fall "round up." The parties who stole them must have crossed the boundary line somewhere south of the east end of Cypress Hills, and re-crossed it into the United States below Wood Mountain and gone into Dakota, where the horses in all probability had their brands altered, and were sold.

A reported case of cattle-killing quite lately turned out, upon careful investigation by Sergeant Tucker, to be devoid of any truth.

As is generally the case, infringements of the liquor law are the crimes which predominate in numbers over all others this year, and the majority of these occurred at Medicine Hat, the largest town in the district. I am happy to say however, that of late the traffic in intoxicants has been greatly reduced at this place.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

During the summer the distribution of the division was as follows:—

——	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Constables.	Horses.
Maple Creek	1	6	31	41
Medicine Hat	1	4	16	20
Swift Current	.....	1	2	2
Saskatchewan Landing	.....	.....	1	1
Dunmore	.....	.....	1	1
Bulls' Head	.....	1	3	5
Willow Creek	.....	1	4	5
Graburn	.....	1	4	5
Battle Creek	.....	1	6	6
Farwell	.....	1	4	5
East End Post	.....	1	5	6 & 2 mules.
Maple Creek Town	.....	1	1	2

The detachments at East End, Farwell, Graburn, Willow Creek and Bull's Head only remain out during the summer, and they have been brought in since the 20th of Novemher for the winter. All these detachments, together with that at Battle Creek, are situated in the Cypress Hills,—to within the last few years a great harboring place for Indian and other horse-thieves, but now, I am happy to say, instead of being a place of refuge, it is being looked upon in an entire opposite light by this class of offenders. These posts are, therefore, a very important link in the line of patrol along the frontier. At Willow Creek we connect weekly with "K" Division from the west, and at East End we send a patrol every Tuesday to connect with "B" Division from the east.

Several improvements have been made this year to the comfortable log houses at each point. At Graburn the walls of the building were raised, a shingle roof put on to replace the mud one, and the whole building floored. Previously to this there was no floor.

At Battle Creek the men have built a very good kitchen behind their quarters.

At Farwell a first-class store-house for rations, oats, &c., was built.

At East End the detachment was moved seven miles east of the position it had last year. It is now situated on the White Mud River, close to where the trail from Swift Current to Belknap crosses. The logs of the old building were moved over to the new site, and with the help of a rancher's shack, which was given up to the police, a very comfortable house with three large rooms was built.

Besides the usual patrolling and scouting which is done by the men on detachment, and consists of riding between the outposts and thoroughly watching the

country within a radius of 15 or 20 miles around each post, a great deal of extra work is often necessitated by reports coming in of horses having been stolen, Indians getting off their reserves, &c., &c. These reports, in a great many cases, do not go into particulars, the stolen horses after a few days turn out to have only strayed, and the Indians may not have gone within 200 miles of us. We have had many cases of this description during the year.

In the beginning of June, having received word that some Stoney Indians had left their reserves, near Battleford, for the United States, and that the Indian Department wanted them stopped near the boundary, so that they might be taught a lesson by having to go all the way back, I had the whole district under my command thoroughly scouted for nearly two weeks trying to find these Indians, and this extra work told greatly upon the horses. Needless to say we did not find them; they may never have come this far, and if they did, perhaps crossed the line outside of this district altogether. If these Indians had been followed from their reserve in the north they would have been easily captured, but looking for them so far away from their starting point as we had to here was very much like "looking for a needle in a hay-stack," and "teaching these Indians a lesson" might have cost us dear, had you not ordered me to call in the scouting parties when you did.

As well as the regular patrols along the frontier, small parties have been sent out frequently during the year, both from this post and Medicine Hat. These parties visited the settlers, particularly those living at some distance from any police posts. They ascertained from these settlers whether they had any complaints, and also picked up any general information that might be of use. New settlers coming into the country are naturally sometimes anxious about Indians, or supposed western desperadoes, and a friendly visit from the police every now and then does a great deal towards reassuring them. A glance at the map of this district will show the country has been well covered by our patrolling parties.

Several horses were reported lost during the year, but they have been all recovered.

On 19th September I sent a four-horse team and single team to McCarthy's Lake, between Wood Mountain and Cypress Hills, to meet the Honorable the Minister of Customs and his party, comprising the Assistant Commissioner of Customs and the Inspector of Ports. I regret I was unable to accompany them through my outposts, but it was impossible for me to get away at the time. However, Inspector Primrose, of "B" Division, who had travelled with them from Wood Mountain, remained with the party until they reached Kennedy's post, when transport was furnished for the continuation of the journey by "K" Division. I saw the Minister when he was passing Maple Creek by train on his return to Ottawa, and he was good enough to express himself as well pleased with the situation of the outposts, and the manner in which he had been taken through by the teams sent from here.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The majority of Indians in this district have never taken "Treaty," and there being no reserve, we have not been called upon to render any assistance to the Indian Department, further than to escort the annuity money for the northern Indians from Swift Current to Eagle Creek. This duty was performed by Inspector Begin and one constable. From Eagle Creek the money was taken to its destination by a party of police from Battleford.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

The two railroads in this district, namely the Canadian Pacific Railway and North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, have not called upon the police this year for any assistance. There seems to be perfect harmony between the management and employées. I have detachments at the following stations along the line of railway: Swift Current, Maple Creek, Dunmore and Medicine Hat. A constable is always present at the arrival and departure of trains at these points.

ASSISTANCE TO THE CUSTOM'S DEPARTMENT.

The outposts on the line of patrol have done a great deal towards facilitating the collections being made for the Custom's. All parties arriving in, or departing from, the country have been made to report, and I am satisfied the Custom's Department have lost no collections during the past year. In one instance a Half-breed, owing to a misunderstanding of the directions given to him through an interpreter, did not report at the Custom's office. He was traced, and the amount of duty collected from him at Battleford. No seizures for Custom's dues have been made this year.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

I am able to report that the discipline and conduct of "A" Division has been, especially for the latter part of the year, excellent. When I first took over command there was a slight increase of offences against discipline, but this I attributed mainly to a change of *régime*. Whilst on this subject. I would like to contradict an erroneous impression which seems to be prevalent in the force, that this division is lacking in discipline. If such has been the case, I can conscientiously say it is not so now, and I believe that you will bear me out in this statement. "Give a dog a bad name and it will stick to it" is an old but true saying, and I would respectfully request, for the sake of the division, that this imputation be officially discredited.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

Throughout the winter and during the early part of the spring, before the detachments went out, drill was regularly carried on, both at Medicine Hat and here. All the men of the division are well drilled, with perhaps one or two exceptions, these being men who, owing to circumstances, such as remaining out on detachment during the winter and summer, or being sick, were not available when the drills were going on.

The target practice this year has not been satisfactory. I was only able to complete the course of dismounted practice. The revolver and mounted target practice was not carried out. Various reasons tended to prevent my finishing the full annual course. I could not bring the men in from detachment when I wished, owing to matters of greater importance necessitating their staying out. Also some of the ammunition issued turned out to be very inferior, and there was a delay before a fresh supply could be received from Regina. Unfortunately, some of the best shots in this divison fired with this inferior ammunition and made wretched scores. Time would not permit of my allowing them to fire over again when the good ammunition arrived.

Although it may not appear so from the annual musketry return, for the above reasons, still I can safely say that I have no less than ten first-class shots in the division, and only few who are not good average marksmen. I would strongly recommend that means be adopted for the greater encouragement of rifle shooting throughout the force. I would also suggest that a medal or good money prize with a badge, be given each year to the best shot in the Force, and that for the best shot in each division a prize of $10 and gold badge be given, the four men coming next to him to get $5.00, and a worsted badge. The badges to be the same (viz., crossed carbines), and worn in a similar manner as is the custom in the Imperial service.

PHYSIQUE.

The general physique of "A" Division is very good, the average height being 5 feet 9 inches; chest measurement, 37½ inches; weight, 158½ lbs, and age 29 years

RECRUITS.

No recruits have been engaged in "A" Division this year. Several applied for enlistement, and their applications in every instance were forwarded to head quarters. None however were accepted, as they did not meet the requirements

the force. Fourteen members of the division completed their term of engagement during the year; eleven of these re-engaged for a further term of service and the remainder took their discharge.

HEALTH.

The health of the division, as will be seen by Assistant-Surgeon Haultain's report, has been very good. During the winter there were a great many colds and sore throats, caused by the bad ventilation and crowded state of the barrack rooms. These barracks were originally built for twenty-five men, and we have to crowd twice that number into them every fall when the detachments come in.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied, both at Medicine Hat and here, by the contractors, have been particularly good this year. I have not received a single complaint about them.

KIT, CLOTHING, ETC.

There are twenty-five men in this division who have no fur coats for winter wear. I have some fur coats in store which are issued to men (not having their own), when performing any duty which subjects them to exposure.

ARMS-ARTILLERY.

On 2nd September, 1889, I reported to you upon the Winchester carbines in the possession of this division, and attached a list giving the number and condition of each arm.

These carbines have nearly all been on the books at this post for some years, and were spoken of in the Annual Reports for 1887 and 1888, as requiring "to be looked over." A new lot of carbines will soon be needed, and I would recommend that before any purchase is made something be done to find out if a better arm than our present one cannot be obtained. Most officers in the force, I believe, agree in condemning the Winchester carbine.

I would repeat here a suggestion which has been made several times before, that every man in the force should have the same carbine throughout his whole term of service, and not have to change every time he is transferred from one division to another. The manner in which small arms are made cannot prevent slight variation in the sizes of different parts; each carbine has then its peculiarities, and the knowledge of one is no guide to the firing of another. A constable, to become any kind of a shot, should therefore understand perfectly the weapon he uses, and to obtain good results should stick to that particular arm.

The Enfield revolvers in the possession of the division are in good order. There is no artillery either at this post or Medicine Hat.

DESERTIONS.

One constable deserted from the division this year. He was a useless man, and a good riddance.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

A man that will save is generally a steady man, and it shows well for the members of this division that their deposits in the Government Savings Bank for the past year should amount to the respectable sum of $5,200, an increase of $2,127 over that deposited last year. No division in the force deposited so large an amount last year.

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

The division is up to its full strength in non-commissioned officers and men, but for the greater part of the year and at the present time is two officers short.

During the summer, to carry on the work properly, the strength of the division ought to be increased to 125 men. Being split up, and having to occupy two barracks, 60 miles apart, besides supplying so many detachments, makes us very short of men. In fact, it is sometimes impossible to spare men sufficient to attend to matters of the utmost importance. "A" Division is more scattered than any other division in the force. If it is your intention to add the detachment at Kennedy's post to this division next year, the increase I recommend will be absolutely necessary.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION

You visited and inspected the head-quarters of the division at Maple Creek on 29th March, 18th April and 10th November. The Assistant Commissioner inspected the division on 6th May, and the out posts along the line of patrol between the 3rd and 8th of July. The detachment at Medicine Hat was also inspected by you on 12th January and 29th October.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are in good condition after the summer's work. The only remount received this year was in exchange for another horse. There have been two deaths amongst the horses, and another had to be destroyed on account of an injury to the coffin joint.

Eight horses, at the least, will require to be cast, and replaced by new ones, before the patrol work commences next year. I have at present 18 horses on herd for the winter, at Fish Creek, and this number I will increase shortly, as several other horses require a good rest.

The total mileage covered by the horses of "A" Division this year, exclusive of that in and about the barracks at this post and at Medicine Hat, is 135,396 miles. One horse travelled 3,926 miles, and five have done more than 3,000 miles, the distance from Quebec to Vancouver.

The distances in this district are well measured, and the above mileage very correct.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery of the division is in good order. Seven new saddles will be required to replace old ones that have worn out and been condemned lately. Some of the single cincha saddles in the possession of the division ought to be exchanged for double cincha ones; because, in a hilly country like that in which our line of patrol runs, the former is very apt to give horses sore backs or injure them in other ways.

The harness is fairly good, some sets being rather old. A number of new collars are required. We have some in store, but they are too small.

TRANSPORT.

The new heavy waggons received this year have given satisfaction, but the remainder being old are continually out of repair.

The patrol waggon I was supplied with during the summer is an excellent one. I was unable to send a proper vehicle, and had to borrow one from "B" Division, to meet the Minister of Customs when he passed through my district. The only light spring waggon in the division is an old rattle-trap that was used when the Marquis of Lorne made his trip through the country. It would not be safe to go more than five miles outside the barracks with it. I believe "A" Division is the only one in the force which has not a good, light spring waggon.

A single buckboard is also greatly needed. We have not one at present.

FORAGE

The hay put up this year, though hard to obtain, is very good, and quite equal to that of former years. The supply for Medicine Hat, viz., thirty-five tons, is hardly

sufficient, and I shall have to take nearly all the horses away from there in the winter, leaving only as many as will be requisite to do the work about the post.

The supply of oats in this district being limited, I have received the greater part of them from the east. The oats were of very good quality.

STABLES.

There is not sufficient stable accommodation at Maple Creek; another stable to hold fifteen or twenty more horses ought to be built. A hospital stable is also badly required. At Medicine Hat the stables are large enough for the number of horses belonging to the detachment.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

I require four Smith & Wesson revolvers, such as are issued to men on duty along the line of railway; also a sufficient supply of field glasses, so that besides those issued to the sergeants of the division I can have enough for each detachment. Other articles in the way of general equipment I make mention of under different headings.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barracks both at Medicine Hat and here have had to have a great deal of plastering done to them this year. On account of these repairs the men in barracks at Maple Creek were under canvas for the greater part of the summer.

As I have stated, the barracks here are too small and too crowded in winter. The Quartermaster's store is not large enough. Owing to this it is nearly impossible to keep the stores as they should be. If a separate store were built to hold oats, with room enough for a casualty store as well, it would be a great convenience.

During the year I have had one of the sections of the waggon-shed converted into a store for articles in charge of the Sergeant-Major. Hitherto there was no such accommodation. At present there is being built—by our own men—a good-sized log house for a carpenter shop; the building which is now used for this purpose will be turned into a saddle and harness room.

I intend during the winter. with your permission, putting up an addition to the recreation room large enough to hold a billiard table. The fence around the barracks, which was mentioned in last year's report as being in course of construction, was finished during the winter. As will be seen by Assistant-Surgeon Haultain's report, the hospital—an old portable building patched up—is hardly habitable in winter for a sound man, much less a sick one.

It is high time, I consider, that the present arrangement by which the division occupies two barracks be abandoned. The division should be united at either Maple Creek or Medicine Hat, and a detachment of four or five men sent to whichever place is given up. Such a change would be the greatest saving, both in expenditure and in men, besides which, it would ensure much more thorough carrying out of the work required to be done by the police in this district than is possible at present.

We have nothing in the shape of barrack furniture, except what is made by our own carpenters, a great deal of which has to be re-made every year, and a saving in this line might be easily accomplished by supplying the police force with proper barrack furniture, such as iron bedsteads, iron-legged tables, &c., &c.

FUEL.

The fuel used at this post and at Medicine Hat is coal, supplied from the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's mines at Lethbridge. It is an excellent coal of its kind, but being soft, burns quickly. It also slacks a good deal, and quite a loss is experienced on account of this, in spite of having a good coal shed.

A small quantity of wood is used for the bake-shop.

TELEPHONES.

I beg to reiterate the recommendation of past years, viz., that telephone communication be furnished between the barracks and town at Maple Creek and Medicine Hat. It would be a great convenience and assistance, besides a saving in horse-flesh.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The principal telegraph lines in this district are those of the Canadian Pacific Railway. From it branch the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, and Rocky Mountain line at Dunmore and Walsh, respectively. The former connects us with Lethbridge and Fort Macleod, whilst the latter gives us a means of communication with all parts of Montana, and has been of great use from the fact that it passes the detachment at Battle Creek, where there is a telegraph office, the operator being Reg. No. 1672, Constable Kennedy.

FIRE PROTECTION.

At Maple Creek and Medicine Hat the means for protection against fire are as good as circumstances will permit. Barrels and buckets filled with water are kept in the barrack rooms and other parts of the post, ready to be used at a moment's notice. Babcocks and hand grenades are well distributed and handy for any emergency. Ladders are attached to all buildings, and great care is taken in seeing that chimneys and stovepipes are kept clean.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply here is very limited, and we have to depend upon a small well a quarter of a mile from this post for all the water, except that for horses, used in the barracks. The water for the horses is obtained from a well in the barracks, which is quite alkali, but not enough so to affect them.

At Medicine Hat there is excellent water to be obtained from the Saskatchewan, upon whose banks the barracks stand. A well sunk there last year has not proved a success.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

A new bridge will have to be built next year between the barracks and the town of Maple Creek. The present one has been in existence for several years and is used by everyone. The bridge put up by the North-West Government last year is out of the way, and not on any direct trail, though on the road allowance.

FERRIES.

There are two ferries in this district crossing the South Saskatchewan at Medicine Hat and Saskatchewan Landing. The former belongs to the police, and is managed by one of our own men; the latter is under the control of a private individual, and is, I believe, a paying concern, being on the main trail between Swift Current and Battleford.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The liquor law is, I think, throughout the country, considered to have served its purpose. Public feeling is strongly against it. From a policeman's point of view, this law is still more unattractive than it is to the public. The enforcing of it of late has been particularly hard, owing to the ruling of certain judges, and the way dealers in liquor can protect themselves by permits. To obtain a conviction, is impossible almost, without some means are adopted which in many cases bear the stamp of being outrageous breaches of confidence, and the unhappy informant is subjected to the revilings and a storm of abuse from the community at large.

An unpopular law is always difficult to carry out, and as the country is gradually becoming more settled the greater difficulty is experienced. As a furtherance

of the temperance cause, few people who live in the North-West Territories will disagree with me when I say it has been a failure. My experience is that the law does a great deal of harm.

SETTLERS.

There has been a large influx of settlers into the western part of this district during the year, but in other parts the immigration has been very slight.

The Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company brought out from the south of Scotland a number of new men during the spring for their different farms. They appear to be a steady, industrious class, who have been accustomed to farming. They will no doubt make first rate settlers in the country at some future date.

The new arrivals in the western part of the district, whom I allude to above, are principally Austrians, sixty-five out of seventy-five families being of that nationality, the remainder Germans, and of each a great number are of Jewish extraction. These people have settled down at a point about twenty-five miles south-west from Dunmore, and have called their place Josephburgh, presumably after the Emperor Joseph of Austria. All are very well satisfied with the result of their first year's experience. They were, however, unfortunate enough to lose about eighty tons of hay from prairie fires. Their ill-luck in this respect unhappily is shared by nearly every settler in the country this year.

Fair crops of oats, wheat, and potatoes were raised, good buildings and outhouses have been built, and others are in course of construction; a school-house and church is talked of, and a post office—if not already—soon will be established. In the way of stock, they have about 700 head of cattle, but very few horses. Oxen are used for hauling wood, ploughing, &c. Before spring they expect to possess some good teams of horses suitable for farm work.

These people appear to be peaceable and hard-working, neat and clean in their habits, and of very obliging disposition.

The laws of the country are unknown to them, and none are able to speak or read English. They are therefore much afraid of breaking the law unintentionally. They have been deeply impressed with improbable stories told them of the Indians, who are a source of anxiety to them. In consequence of this Reg. No. 996, Constable J. Halenbach, has been by your order stationed at Josephsburgh for the winter. This constable, who is a German by birth, has already done a great deal towards helping these settlers and making them conversant with the laws of the country.

GAME.

This part of the country has long had the name of being a good one for game. The wooded coulées of the Cypress Hills, with their clear springs and streams, form good shelter for the larger game—deer, bear, &c.; even beaver still exist in small numbers. The abundance of rose bush affords good feed for the prairie chicken, while the larger and more secluded lakes are the breeding ground of many waterfowl, besides being the resting place of thousands during their migratory flight in the spring and fall. Certain kinds of game are rapidly decreasing. The only traces of elk are the numerous bleaching horns, and antelope are only seen now in small bands. The close season has been rigidly observed by the real sportman this year, but there has been little check to the Half-breeds and Indians (non-treaty), some of whom make a practice of taking the eggs and killing the young birds, a custom which is far more destructive than wholesale and legitimate shooting during the proper season. It is not easy to punish these offenders, as their trips may be taken under many pretexts—bone gathering, &c.; but there are several keen sportsmen in the district, whose appointment as game guardians would have a beneficial effect. The number of Indians who require game for their sustenance is small, and there is no reason why, under proper management, this district should not continue to be considered one of the best shooting grounds in the North-West.

INDIANS.

The Indians are scattered through the district, as follows : Swift Current, eight families; Maple Creek, twenty. and Medicine Hat, ten—thirty-eight families in all—which will give approximately, fifty-five men, sixty women and seventy-five children.

The majority of these Indians have never entered into any treaty with the Government; those who have are stragglers from their reservers, and have been away for a long time. Some are Assiniboines, but the greater number Crees. Polishing buffalo horns and selling them to passagers on the trains passing through is what they mainly depend upon for a living ; Some Indians have made as much as $7 or $8 some days by these means.

They have also other ways of earning a livelihood, such as assisting the farmers at haying-time, gathering buffalo bones, which are shipped East for fertilizing purposes, and doing odd jobs about the towns. They seldom, however, remain long at any work which calls for much energy. As a whole they are a peaceable, fairly moral and well-behaved lot of Indians, they give very little trouble ; the settlers do not complain about them, and only one or two have been convicted of any crime.

Buffalo horns are fast becoming as scarce as the buffalo themselves. It will therefore only be a short time before the Indian loses this—as I have already stated—his principal source of maintenance. He will then either have to sink his dislike for hard work—as he has a great many of his other traditions—or take the treaty and live on the reserves with the other Indians.

HALF-BREEDS.

At Swift Current and neighborhood there is a shifting Half-breed population, which averages about eighteen families, the number there at present, at Maple-Creek and vicinity, ten families, and at Medicine-Hat, five. A few at Swift Current are engaged in freighting from that place to Battleford and other points in the north; others catch fish in a lake near there, and the remainderpolish and sell buffalo horns. The Half-breeds at Maple Creek and Medicine-Hat, with one or two exceptions, are more well-to-do, and some are among the most respected people in the community. Several Half-breeds reported at the Customs here on their way north, they having been in the United States since the Rebellion. Some of them were in very destitute circumstances, and I had to give them slight assistance.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The last summer and fall have, without doubt, been the worst experience the people in this country have had of the devastating prairie fire. From the beginning of March to the middle of November a day and night have scarcely passed during which we could not see somewhere on the horizon the columns of smoke, or at night the lurid glare in the sky of a prairie fire.

Settlers have lost in some instances very heavily from this cause, their farm-buildings being burnt, &c. Hay-stacks all over the country have been destroyed, and this article, which was scarce anyway, on account of the dry season, has been made still more so by the fires burning up the best hay meadows. Added to all this the finest cattles ranges in the country have been burnt over, and it will be difficult to form an estimate of the injury the cattle-men will suffer if unluckily the approaching winter proves a hard one. Fighting prairie fires this year became most heartless work to both the police and settlers; no sooner were they put out in one place than they sprung up at another. Beside this, the unusually high winds which prevailed most of the time rendered the extinguishing of the fire an almost hopeless task. As to where the principal blame lies for this state of affairs, there can be no doubt. The fires in nearly every case are started by sparks from the engines of the Canadian Pacific and North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's railway. We are unable to proceed against them, and it certainly appears these railways cannot help it. The Canadian Pacific Railway have put smoke arrestors, I understand, on their engines, but these become clogged up in such a manner that the engineers have

topunch holes in them, or take them off, in order to make sufficient draught for their fire. The settlers are not altogether blameless; they are quite apathetic until the prairie fires are burning all around them, when they suddenly awake to the fact that if they had set to work in the spring, when the ground was soft, they might have, by ploughing fire-breaks along the railway track, done a great deal towards diminishing so much destruction and loss.

The farms of the Canadian Agriculturial Coal and Colonization Company have suffered as much as others, and Sir John Lister-Kaye, the manager, has a scheme which I think ought to be taken up. It is roughly, I believe, as follows:

The railways and settlers, with the assistance of the police, join together in the spring and plough fire-breaks along each side of the railway tracks, and others branching out therefrom, to stop the fires spreading should they by any chance get away from the tracks. This of course would involve a great deal of work, but with an energetic co-operation on the part of every one, I certainly think the scheme feasible. A few fires have been started away from the railways altogether, and there have been two or three convictions this year of persons caught doing so.

Perhaps the worst of all the fires was one in the beginning of April which originated between the Cypress and Sweet Grass Hills. It was started I think by some parties crossing over into the United States. The remains of their camp were found. This fire burnt for two weeks, entering the Cypress Hills at the west end and burning to the east, destroying in its path the remains of Old Fort Walsh, a stable and part of a hay-stack belonging to one of the detachments, and much valuable timber. Our men have been sent on all occasions when a prairie fire was within reach, and have rendered much valuable service and saved a great deal of property.

GENERAL WORK.

The work throughout this year has been, on the whole, most satisfactory. Crime has been reduced; offenders, with few exceptions, have been made to answer for their misdeeds, and there is no doubt that the activity of the police has prevented a great deal of lawlessness which might be looked for in a country such as this.

In concluding my report, I wish to bring to your notice the satisfactory manner in which Inspector Davidson, commanding the detachment at Medicine Hat, fulfils the duties he is called upon to perform. He being the only other officer in the division, I am consequently alone at Maple Creek, and were it not for the thorough knowledge of his duties possessed by Sergeant-Major Wilde, I would find it difficult to attend to everything; for from the fact of the division occupying two barracks, the office work is particularly heavy. I have great pleasure also in acknowledging the assistance I have received from the other non-commissioned officers of the division.

Accompanying this are the returns of criminal and other cases tried in this district, and of the mileage travelled by horses of "A" Division (not printed).

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS.
Inspector Commanding.

The Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. A. McGIBBON.

North-West Mounted Police,
Morden, 30th November, 1889.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following remarks *re* Manitoba detachment.

At Morden I collect duty and issue permits for the Crown Timber Department.

At Manitou, Corporal Snow collects the duty and issues timber permits. He corresponds direct with the Inspector of Ports and does special work for the Custom's Department.

At Rhineland the men are stationed on the Walhalla trail. They issue "Let Passes" to parties going to the United States side of the line; also, issue timber permits and patrol east to Gretna.

At Burritt's, 16-1-6 the men issue "Let Passes" and look after timber, this township being heavily timbered. They are stationed on a trail leading to Elkwood, Dakota.

At Windygate the men issue "Let Passes." They are on a trail which leads to Langdon, Dak., on the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway. Their chief work is to keep Dakota settlers from stealing wood from the Canadian side. At Snowflake the duty is the same as at Windygate.

At Crystal City the men issue "Let Passes," also timber permits, and see that Dakota settlers who bring over wheat to be ground take back the correct quantity of flour from the wheat brought over. They also look after Pilot Mound and Clearwater.

At Cartwright the men issue "Let Passes" and send people who have to pay duty to Killarney; they are stationed on a trail leading to Cartwright and Holmfield, from St. John and Bottineau. This is an important point.

At Wakopa the men issue "Let Passes" and issue Timber Permits and watch trails leading to Deloraine, Boissevain and Killarney.

At Sourisford they issue "Let Passes" and watch trails leading from Bottineau.

At these points one man is always at the station to issue "Let Passes"; the other on patrol.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. McGIBBON,
Inspector.

The Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX N.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions during the Summer of 1889.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"A".	Maple Creek	..	..	1	..	2	1	....	2	3	1	40	50	48	....	....	48
	Medicine Hat	..	..	..	..	1	.	....	1	1	2	14	19	12	....	....	12
	Bull's Head	..	..	.	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	3	4	5	....	.. .	5
	Willow Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	4	5	5	....	....	5
	Graburn	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	4	5	5	....	....	5
	Battle Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	5	6	6	....	....	6
	Farwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	4	5	5	....	....	5
	East End	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	5	6	6	....	2	8
	Swift Current	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	2	3	3	....	....	3
	Dunmore	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
"B".	Wood Mountain	..	..	1	..	1	..	....	2	3	2	32	41	36	....	....	36
	Moose do	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	1	....	2	16	20	22	...	....	22
	Willow Bunch	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	1	6	8	10	...	...	10
	Manitoba	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	1	8	10	11	....	....	11
"C".	Battleford	..	..	1	..	2	1	....	2	7	6	61	80	58	...	....	58
	Onion Lake	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	7	8	8	....	....	8
	Sixty-Mile Bush	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	1
"D".	Fort Macleod	..	..	1	..	3	..	....	2	2	5	43	56	42	10	....	52
	Pincher Creek	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	....	....	2
	Stand Off	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	4	5	7	....	....	7
	St. Mary's	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	1	3	5	7	....	....	7
	Kootenay	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	2	3	3	1	....	4
	Kipp	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	6	7	4	....	....	4
	Milk River	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	5	6	5	1	....	6
	Leavings	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	2
	Crow's Nest	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1
	Herd	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....
"E".	Calgary	..	1	1	..	2	1	....	4	2	5	64	80	66	....	....	66
	Banff	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	1	....	3	17	22	8	....	....	8
	Gleichen	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	7	8	11	....	....	11
	High River	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	4	5	5	....	....	5
	Morley	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	2
	Scarlett's	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1
	Sheep Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
	Industrial School	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
"F".	Prince Albert	..	..	1	..	2	..	....	5	3	4	56	71	71	1	....	72
	Batoche	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	5	6	5	....	....	5
	Saskatoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	3	....	....	3
	St. Louis de Langevin	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	1	2	2	....	....	2
"G".	Saskatchewan	..	..	1	..	1	..	....	4	3	1	46	56	51	....	....	51
	Edmonton	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	2	1	11	15	13	....	....	13
	St. Albert	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	3	....	....	3
	Peace Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	2
	Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	2
	Red Deer	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	5	6	7	....	....	7

APPENDIX N.—North-West Mounted Police—Distribution of the Force during the Summer of 1889—*Concluded.*

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"H".	Fort Macleod	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	3	3	4	40	55	80	....	....	80
	Pincher Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	6	7	11	....	....	11
	Porcupine Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	2
	Big Bend	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	3	4	4	....	....	4
	Lee's Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	2
	Musquito Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	2	3	3	....	....	3
	Crow's Nest	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
	Herd	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
"K".	Lethbridge	..	..	1	..	3	..	....	3	4	3	48	62	30	2	....	32
	Fifteen Mile Lake	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	3
	Nine Mile Butte	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	3
	Milk River Ridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	4	5	8	....	....	8
	Writing-on-Stone	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	8	9	12	....	....	12
	Pendent d'Oreille	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	6	7	8	....	....	8
	Kennedy's Crossing	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	4	4	5	....	....	5
	Pot Hole	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	4	5	7	....	....	7
	Little Bow	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	3	4	4	....	....	4
Depot	Regina	1	..	2	1	8	1	1	15	8	8	142	187	94	....	....	94
	Moosomin	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	1	....	....	5	7	8	....	....	8
	Whitewood	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	2
	Broadview	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	2	....	....	2
	Wolseley	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	2
	Qu'Appelle	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	3	....	....	3
	Touchwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	2
	Moose Jaw	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	1	2	3	....	....	3
	Saltcoats	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	6	7	8	....	....	8
	Wapella	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
		1	1	11	1	32	5	2	52	56	68	817	1,045	875	16	2	893

RECAPITULATION.

"A" Division	..	..	1	..	3	1	....	4	6	7	82	104	96	....	2	98
"B" do	..	..	1	..	2	..	....	3	5	6	62	79	79	....	....	79
"C" do	..	..	1	..	2	1	....	3	7	6	70	90	67	....	....	67
"D" do	..	..	1	..	4	..	....	2	6	7	72	92	72	13	....	85
"E" do	..	1	1	..	3	1	....	6	3	9	95	119	95	....	....	95
"F" do	..	..	1	..	2	..	....	5	5	5	64	82	81	1	....	82
"G" do	..	..	1	..	2	..	....	5	5	5	66	84	78	....	....	78
"H" do	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	3	5	6	58	77	102	....	....	102
"K" do	..	..	1	..	3	..	....	4	5	6	83	102	80	....	....	80
Depot do	1	..	2	1	9	1	1	17	9	11	164	216	125	2	....	127
	1	1	11	1	32	5	2	52	56	68	816	1,045	875	16	2	893

APPENDIX O.—North-West Mounted Police—Distribution of the Force by Divisions on 30th November, 1889.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"A".	Maple Creek	..	..	1	..	1	1	....	3	3	3	49	61	56	....	2	58
	Medicine Hat	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	1	1	4	21	28	26	....	....	26
	Battle Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	5	6	5	....	....	5
	Swift Current	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	2	3	3	....	....	3
	Dunmore	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
	German Settlement	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	2
B".	Regina	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	3	1	2	28	35	33	....	....	33
	Wood Mountain	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	7	9	9	....	....	9
	Moose Mountain	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	7	8	9	....	....	9
	Manitoba	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	1	2	15	19	22	....	....	22
	Willow Bunch	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	3	....	....	3
C '.	Battleford	..	..	1	..	2	1	....	4	5	5	63	81	64	....	....	64
	Onion Lake	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	7	8	6	....	....	6
"D".	Macleod	..	..	1	..	4	..	....	3	4	2	58	72	56	12	3	71
	Pincher Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3	3	5	2	....	7
	Kootenay	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	2	3	3	1	....	4
	St. Mary's	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	....	....	5
	Porcupine Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	....	....	2
	Stand-Off	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	4	5	6	....	....	6
	Kipp	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	3	....	....	3
	Leavings	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	1	2	3	....	....	3
E .	Calgary	..	1	1	..	1	1	....	5	3	6	65	83	78	....	....	78
	Banff	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	1	2	11	15	8	....	....	8
	Gleichen	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	7	8	11	....	....	11
	High River	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	4	....	....	4
	Industrial School	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
	Morley	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1
"F '.	Prince Albert	..	..	1	..	2	..	....	5	4	5	59	76	67	1	....	68
	Batoche	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	5	6	6	....	....	6
	Saskatoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	3	4	4	....	....	4
G".	Saskatchewan	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	4	3	3	49	60	47	....	....	47
	Edmonton	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	1	1	7	10	8	....	....	8
	Red Deer	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	5	6	7	....	....	7
	St. Albert	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	2
H".	Macleod	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	5	5	48	64	87	....	....	87
	Pincher Creek	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	1	....	6	8	9	....	....	9
	Porcupine Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	2
	Lee's Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	2
	Big Bend	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	3
	St. Mary's	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
"K '.	Lethbridge	..	..	1	..	3	..	....	5	3	3	57	72	57	....	....	57
	Middle Coulée	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	1	....	2
	Milk River Ridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	3	4	7	....	....	7
	Writing-on-Stone	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	7	8	7	....	....	7
	Pendent d'Oreille	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	5	6	8	....	....	8
	St. Mary's	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	4	5	11	....	....	11
	Little Bow	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	3	4	4	....	....	4
Depot	Regina	1	..	2	1	10	1	1	19	6	9	139	189	96	2	....	98
	Moosomin	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	1	....	....	6	8	8	....	....	8

APPENDIX O.—North-WestMounted Police—Distribution of the Force on the 30th November, 1889—*Concluded.*

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
Depot	Whitewood	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	2
	Broadview	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	2	3	2	....	....	2
	Wolseley	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	2
	Qu'Appelle	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	3	....	....	3
	Fort Qu'Appelle	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	3	....	....	3
	Touchwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	2
	Moose Jaw	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	1	2	3	....	....	3
	Saltcoats	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	6	7	7	....	....	7
	Wapella	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	.. .	1
		1	1	11	1	32	5	2	59	53	66	807	1,038	894	19	5	918

RECAPITULATION.

"A" Division	..	..	1	..	2	1	....	5	5	7	79	100	93	....	2	95
"B" do	..	..	1	..	2	..	....	3	3	6	59	74	76	....	....	76
"C" do	..	..	1	..	2	1	....	5	5	5	70	89	70	....	....	70
"D" do	..	..	1	..	4	..	....	3	7	3	78	96	83	15	3	101
"E" do	..	1	1	..	2	1	....	5	5	10	86	111	102	....	....	103
"F" do	..	..	1	..	2	..	.. .	5	5	6	67	86	77	1	....	78
"G" do	..	..	1	..	1	..	....	5	4	5	62	78	64	....	....	64
"H" do	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	2	6	6	60	80	104	....	....	104
"K" do	..	..	1	..	3	..	....	5	5	6	82	102	95	1	....	96
Depot	1	..	2	1	11	1	1	21	8	12	164	222	129	2	....	131
	1	1	11	1	32	5	2	59	53	66	807	1,038	894	19	5	918

APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SENIOR SURGEON A. JUKES, 1889.

REGINA, N. W. T., 20th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to place in your hands, to-day, my Eight Annual Report as Senior Surgeon of the North-West Mounted Police for the year expiring on the 30th of November, 1889, accompanied by the annual reports of the Assistant Surgeons in medical charge of the various posts throughout these Territories for the year which has just expired.

A careful examination of these reports shows, that apart from accidental injuries and surgical cases generally, the health of the force during the last twelve months has on the whole been fairly good, and though a large number of cases appear upon the sick reports, they have, with few exceptions, such as rheumatism, specific venereal affections and malarial fever of a mild type, been of a comparatively trifling nature and of short duration.

With regard to the specific affections above referred to, I strongly endorse the remarks made in the report of Assistant Surgeon Bain, of Prince Albert, respecting General Order 384 of 1882, which orders hospital stoppages to be made for men suffering from diseases the result of their own indiscretion. I regard the operation of this General Order, wherever enforced, as mischievous, tending to increase rather than lessen the danger, both to individuals and the community at large, and have no hesitation in recommending in the strongest manner that its operation and enforcement be discontinued. If this is done the presence of disease will at least become known, enabling such cases as occur to be isolated under proper hospital management; if not, a monthly examination of every man in the Force should be made, in order that its existence, if present, may be made known, and proper treatment be provided. This order, though not, so far as I can discover, retained in the printed "Regulations and Orders for the North-West Mounted Police," is still in active operation at headquarters, and probably throughout the force, and unquestionably with evil results. These diseases are by no means peculiar to the North-West Territories, but are unfortunately found every where throughout the civilized world, in all towns, cities, camps, garrisons, and wherever considerable numbers of young, unmarried men are congregated; and all unwise legislation enforced under penalty serves inevitably to aggravate rather than diminish the disastrous consequences of keeping its existence a secret, at least from the medical authorities.

The large number of cases appearing upon the report of Assistant Surgeon Dodd at headquarters, may be accounted for in the following manner: 1st, because the number of men at headquartersis ordinarily much greater than at any other post; 2nd, that all new recruits are first received here, where they become in a measure acclimated, and get over the disagreable effects produced on all newcomers by the alkaline constituents of the water; 3rd, that, so long as the "Regulations and Orders" are complied with, no man is invalided from the force until he has first appeared for final examination and observation before the Senior Surgeon at head-Quarters, where they often remain for considerable periods under treatment, during which time their names appear often for several weeks together upon the daily sick report, whose length they tend very materially to increase.

Four deaths only have occurred in this force during the year now terminated, two of which, both of "E" Division, at Calgary, were caused by disease—namely, Regt. No. 1751, constable Leigh, of valvular disease of the heart, resulting from acute rheumatism; and Regt. No. 2058, Constable John Masterton, suddenly of apoplexy. Of the remaining two, the first, Regt. No. 2181, Constable Alfred Perry, of "K" Division Lethbridge, was accidentally drowned in fording the Belly River;

the last, Regt. No. 2329, Constable Albert Hirsch, of the Depôt Division, Regina, committed suicide by shooting himself with his pistol, in barracks.

On the night of 12th, June 1889, I left Regina on a short tour of inspection to the western posts, beginning with "E" Division at Calgary, where I arrived early on the morning of the 14th, on which day I made a thorough examination of the drugs, instruments and medical appliances at the old hospital, the new one not being yet completed, taking, at the same time, a complete list of all instruments and surgical appliances found there. The drugs I found in good condition, and ample for all probable contingencies for some time to come. The instruments, of which I made a complete examination and inventory were numerous, and amply sufficient for the requirements of the post, the majority of these being in fair condition.

On the 15th of June, I examined and subsequently reported to the Commissioner upon the case of Regt. No. 1971, Constable Birtwell, whom I found in Hospital at Calgary, and who, thirty-two days previously, received a severe injury of the left forearm by being thrown over the head of his horse, which, had put his foot in a badger hole, some forty miles north of Calgary, on the Edmonton trail, on the 14th of May. He arrived at the Calgary hospital, where he first received medical treatment, on the 17th. When first seen by me, on the 32nd day after the receipt of the injury, the arm was not in as satisfactory a condition as could be desired; but under proper management and care was, in my opinion, clearly capable of being restored to perfect usefulness. This opinion I then expressed, and suggested to the Assistant-Surgeon in charge the course I thought should be pursued. Assistant-Surgeon Aylen arrived from Battleford a few days (four or five) later, and took the place of Assistant-Surgeon Paré, at a period when nothing beyond the recommendations already made by me, efficiently carried out, were necessary to restore the motion and use of the elbow joint; any obscure fracture which may originally have existed having already united. Had Assistant-Surgeon Paré remained in charge of the case, I have no doubt the result would have been equally favourable. I have as yet had no opportunity of examining the new hospital, recently opened at this post, since it was completed and occupied; but, judging from what I saw of it in an unfinished condition, it should be one of the most perfect in the Territories for the purposes required.

On leaving Calgary I proceeded *viâ* Dunmore, at which station I was met by Assistant-Surgeon Fraser, to Lethbridge and Fort Macleod, leaving him in medical charge of the latter post.

At that period a portion of the small hospital provided by the Galt Mining Company for their employées was used by "K" Division, at Lethbridge, as a temporary hospital, since which period a small but sufficient hospital has been specially provided by the Department, which I have not yet seen. Little sickness, in the absence of all zymotic diseases, should exist at this post, the location of which I regard as one of the most salubrious in the North-West Territories. Almost the entire stock of drugs at this post was destroyed by fire in January last. New and complete supplies of medical stores have since, from time to time, been forwarded. The furniture for the new hospital was long since ordered through the Commissioner.

Proceeding from Lethbridge, I visited and inspected the hospital at Fort Macleod, where, as at all other posts, an adequate supply of all necessary medicines and surgical instruments is maintained. At some of the posts, owing to the frequent shifting of assistant surgeons, each of whom wants, and requisitions soon after his arrival, for special preparations, which his predecessor, and probably his successor, may not be in the habit of using: a great variety of such articles exist, some of them in considerable quantities, many of which may not be favored by the medical officer temporarily occupying the position of assistant surgeon there. In one case, that of Maple Creek, considerable quantities of old, and for the most part deteriorated, stock had accumulated, much of which had been transferred seven years ago from old Fort Walsh. I had a quantity sent to Regina, and such as was not spoiled by age and exposure was taken upon the stock of the "Drug Supply," and the worthless articles condemned by me and destroyed, but in other cases I have preferred leaving everything as it stands; because, were I to remove them, the next

assistant surgeon occupying the post may perhaps on his arrival requisition at once for the very articles which were removed as not being required by his predecessor.

The next Post examined by me was Medicine Hat, on the South Saskatchewan, where a considerable detachment of "A" Division is permanently stationed. A few rooms in one of the barrack buildings are here used for hospital purposes, at present under the care of Staff Sergeant Tullock, a very competent non-commissioned officer, formerly with me in the hospital at Regina. I found everything here in excellent order; only a few men were left in charge of the outpost, the majority having been detached on patrol duty south of the Cypress Hills. A small but well-selected stock of drugs, sufficient for all probable requirements, is maintained here, and it is occasionally visited by Assistant Surgeon Haultain, the highly efficient medical officer lately appointed Assistant Surgeon to "A" Division at Maple Creek, to which post I proceeded after my inspection of Medicine Hat.

I was glad to find on my arrival at Maple Creek that a great improvement had been effected in the water supply at that post, and that the new well furnishing drinking water to "A" Division, whose headquarters are here, had at length been provided. The water now in use is a great improvement upon that obtained from the old source, and appears to be sufficient in quantity. The greater part of this division being engaged during the summer months in patrolling the great plains lying between the Cypress Hills and the international boundary line, only a few men remain in barracks during that period; but all cases of injury or sickness requiring medical or surgical treatment are brought in for that purpose to the headquarters post of the Division, and during six or seven months of every year the greater part of "A" Division is at this post. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that a competent hospital should be provided there. For many years I have directed the attention of the Department to this important matter, the condition of the old building, hitherto used of necessity as a hospital, being so irredeemably bad that the chances of a patient suffering from any severe form of disease, and necessarily confined therein, in any but the finest weather, would be of the worst. I have already on former occasions said so much upon this important subject that nothing remains to be added on that score. The building is simply unfit for habitation, and especially so for the reception and proper care of the sick. One patient is at the present time unfortunately confined there, and it is found almost impossible, even by nailing up blankets as screens about his bed, to render his condition tolerable. The building is not worth repairing, and any more money expended would be simply thrown away. It is not fair either to the sick or to the surgeon placed in charge of them that such difficulties should be permitted any longer to stand in the way of affording every care and comfort necessary to insure success in the management of such diseases and injuries as are at all times possible to men of this force; and I most urgently recommend that a small, comfortable hospital, such as has recently been erected at Lethbridge, be provided as early as possible in the spring of 1890.

The report of Acting Assistant-Surgeon Tofield, in medical charge of "G" Division at Fort Saskatchewan, shows that the health of the men stationed at that post has been, as usual, remarkably good. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that it has been so as, in case of the outbreak of any form of sickness at this post, the hospital accommodation at the surgeon's disposal is practically *nil*, as a glance at the report referred to will show. My report of 1886 especially mentioned the situation of this post as "a highly salubrious one," which good and well deserved reputation it has continuously maintained; but conditions may very possibly arise by which disease might be imported, either from the growing town of Edmonton, in its neighborhood, or by immigrant settlers coming into the Territories, and especially some of the contagious eranthemata, under which circumstances the want of proper hospital accommodation would entail increased danger and suffering upon all. More than this: it should be borne in mind that the very nature of the duties required of and performed daily by members of this force renders them liable to accidents and injuries to a much greater extent than ordinary civilians; and it is in my opinion of great importance to the efficiency, health and well being of the very widely

separated "divisions," that some adequate hospital accommodation, however limited in extent, should be provided at every one of the larger posts (the sooner the better), and that these should be regularly inspected at proper seasons by the Principal Medical Officer. Under the "Regulations and Orders for the North-West Mounted Police," this important matter has been established by "regulation;" it being wisely decreed that "the Principal Medical Officer at headquarters will, at least once in each year, proceed to the various districts and posts for the purpose of inspecting the hospitals," &c.

The post at Battleford has not been visited by me since the occasion of the serious outbreak of malarial fever in the autumn of 1886, when I visited it with the Commissioner in the latter part of September of that year, at which time I spent, some days in the old Post there. Since then, I understand, an entirely new post with a very commodious hospital, has been established near the site of the old one, but the new post has never been visited or inspected by me, my duties as senior surgeon having been for the most part confined to the personal performance of the enormous amount of office work connected with the medical department at head-Quarters; the whole of which, in addition to many other equally important duties, have, during that entire period, been performed personally by myself alone; and during the last four years especially, owing to the largely augmented strength of the force, this great and steadily increasing amount of office work, and the continuous confinement it necessarily entails, has become a great burden. Various opportunities during these years have been kindly afforded me, for visiting eastern Canada, with relation to the selection and purchase of the annual medical supplies, or as examining medical officer for recruits, and have been accepted by me as a great boon; but on all these occasions the inevitable office work to which I have referred has, during my absence, been steadily piling up behind me, all of which had to be overtaken and cleared off on my return, in addition to keeping up my regular current duty. It is possible that these visits, under present arrangements for the drug supply, may be no longer necessary; but the time hitherto occupied by that duty can be spent with equal advantage to the public service and to myself, in making the annual inspections required by the "Regulations and Orders;" some arrangement at the same time may be made, by which the Assistant Surgeon, during my absence, may perform a considerable part of the ordinary office duty, hitherto devolving upon myself alone.

It will be observed in the annual reports of Assistant Surgeons herewith forwarded that comparatively few cases of endemic malarial fever have occurred among the men during the year now closed, and that these have been of short duration and of an unusually mild and benignant character, no fatal case having been recorded. The reasons for this will be at once comprehended by those familar with the conditions upon which the presence and intensity of this disease, in all cases and everywhere, depend, when it is remembered that the past summer has been one of the coolest and most equitable which has occurred in these Territories for manyycars, and that malarial fever of a severe and malignant type, though not solely dependent upon this especial factor, is never found of a severe and malignant character unassociated with long, continued and very high ranges of summer temperature, which, during the past season, have nowhere in these Territories prevailed. It is true that the summer and autumn months have been with us preternaturally dry, and that the water in the North Saskatchewan, and indeed throughout the Territories, has been unprecedentedly low, thus laying bare, for many weeks, vast areas of low and ordinarily marshy flats, mud banks and exposed river bed, ordinarily covered with water; and had a very high diurnal average temperature prevailed during the summer and autumn months, then, from the concurrence of these two causes, the summer of 1889 would have been long remembered as the most fatal year in their history, so far as we have any accurate knowledge of it; but fortunately, though the seasons referred to have proved so unprecedentedly dry that the North Saskatchewan at Battleford could be crossed with a "buckboard," the average diurnal temperature during the summer and autumn months has been remarkably low, and to this happy though unusual circum-

stance, must be attributed our fortunate exemption from all serious and fatal forms of malarious disease.

I have now reached a point in my annual report at which my personal knowledge of the North-West Mounted Police posts ceases. I must therefore leave the excellent report of Acting Assistant-Surgeon Bain, of Prince Albert, to speak for itself. I have already referred to a portion of this report as eminently worthy of consideration. The epidemic influenza reported by Dr. Bain as prevailing at Prince Albert in April and May last appeared about the same time very generally at Regina, where a large number of cases occurred which have been recorded generally on the annual sick report as "colds," by the Assistant-Surgeon; the only cases distinctly shown as "influenza" being referrable to the days when, during the absence of the Assistant, Surgeon, I personally presided at sick parade, and some of these cases came before me.

The necessity for a small hospital at Prince Albert, so reasonably asked for in Dr. Bain's report, must be apparent. I have elsewhere referred to the subject of hospitals in this report. No headquarter post of any division should continue without one. The remoteness of Prince Albert and the difficulty and danger of transferring any serious or important case to headquarters renders it doubly necessary that a small hospital such as has recently been erected at Lethbridge, should, as soon as possible, be provided at Prince Albert also, and I strongly recommend that this suggestion be complied with as soon as spring opens.

Not only at Prince Albert, but at Lethbridge and various other posts, certain surgical instruments and appliances have been asked for, both last year and this. I have no copies of these requisitions, which are not always sent in duplicate, the annual reports asking for them having been forwarded to Ottawa. A list of all surgical instruments and appliances still necessary at the various hospitals should be asked for separately from the Assistant-Surgeon at each post, early in the spring of 1890, or before; and the senior surgeon should be permitted to select and order these personally when an opportunity occurs for his visiting Ontario, as instruments sent up on ordinary requisition are not always satisfactory.

The whole of the posts throughout the Territories have long since been provided from headquarters with such additions to the medical stores already on hand as will complete their efficiency and maintain them, at least until 1st May, 1890, but no annual medical supplies for the year 1889-90 having been forwarded from Eastern Canada as heretofore, and the stock at the drug supply store, Regina, having run comparatively low, it has been found necessary to purchase some of those required for this purpose at Regina. As little as possible has been purchased, and under ordinary circumstances nothing more is likely to be required until the spring. I think I am justified in recommending that hereafter, at least so long as perfectly satisfactory arrangements can be made here, and the quality of the drugs furnished is as good as of those we have hitherto received from Montreal or Toronto, that no annual supplies, at least of drugs, be forwarded from Eastern Canada for the ensuing year; or, if any, then only a large and full assortment on requisition for the drug supply, as early as possible in the spring of 1890, as I think one year's experience will make it manifest that moderate supplies forwarded from time to time from headquarters on requisition to make good definite articles of stock at the various posts as they become exhausted and need replenishment will, without impairing the efficiency of the service, be much more economical. This proposition, whether permanently adopted or not, is certainly worthy of one year's trial. In the meantime, I forward herewith the annual requisitions for drugs and hospital appliances, accompanying the reports of assisttant surgeons exactly as they were received by me.

As regards both instruments and hospital furniture, sueh as bedsteads, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, easy chairs, &c., and all hospital appliances, I recommend that these, with the surgical instruments required, be purchased in Eastern Canada, after proper examination and selection, as they are obtainable there of a better quality and at a less price, even including transport, than those obtainable at Winnipeg, and definite instructions should be given me as to the course to be pur-

sued with respect to these, so that those which are indispensable may be provided without unnecessary delay.

The following Annual Reports of Assistant-Surgeons, are herewith forwarded as received by me :—

Annual Report of Assistant-Surgeon Aylen, "E" Division, Calgary.

Annual Report of Assistant-Surgeon Paré, "C" Division, Battleford.

Annual Report of Assistant-Surgeon Dodd, Depot and "B" Divisions, Regina.

Annual Report of Assistant-Surgeon Fraser, "D" and "H" Divisions, Fort Macleod.

Annual Report of Assistant Surgeon Haultain, "A" Division, Maple Creek.

Annual Report of Acting Assistant-Surgeon Bain, "F" Division, Prince Albert.

Annual Report of Acting Assistant-Surgeon Mewburn, "K" Division, Lethbridge.

Annual Report of Acting Assistant-Surgeon Tofield, "G" Division, Fort Saskatchewan.

A. JUKES, M.B.,
Senior Surgeon.

APPENDIX Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON P. AYLEN, 1889.

CALGARY, 7th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended the 30th of November, 1889.

The first half of the past year I was stationed at Battleford and had medical charge of "C" Division. Nothing of importance occurred at this post, except a very mild epidemic of malaria fever which appeared last May. I am happy to say that all my cases made good recoveries after an average of eleven days' illness.

The sanitary condition of this post is excellent.

The barrack rooms are well drained and ventilated. I handed over the Battleford hospital to Sergeant Heap in splendid condition. The stock of drugs and instruments are complete and in good condition.

The beds and bedding are in first-class condition and ample for that post.

"C" Division has a fine, healthy lot of men, and with the exception of an occasional accident and a case of malaria fever, no illness of any importance is recorded. Venereal diseases are unknown among this troop. On the 15th of May last I took medical charge of "E" Division, stationed at Calgary.

The only patient in hospital was Regt. No. 1971, Constable Birtwell, suffering from a fractured head of radius with considerable laceration of the lateral ligaments of the right elbow joint. The injury was due to the man being thrown from his horse while on patrol. When I took charge of the case the joint was completely anchylosed and greatly swollen, and consequently, I was unable to make out the fracture for some few days until I reduced the swelling. I am happy to say that after a long and painful treatment he made a good recovery, gaining all the movements of the joint. On the 25th of June I recommended Regl. No. 2207, Constable Craig, to be discharged. He was an opium eater, and unfit for service in this force—discharged on the 24th July.

August 16.—Reg. No. 1167, Constable Jackson, was admitted to hospital suffering from rheumatic fever attacking the left shoulder and elbow joint. During his illnesss perécarditis complicated his disease, and for some time I was doubtful of his recovery, but after a long and painful illness he made a good recovery. This is the first case of acute rheumatism I have seen in the force.

August 16.—I moved into the new hospital, which is a very substantial building and ample for all the patients at this post. The clerk of Public Works is putting in a system of ventilation which I think will work nicely.

It is my painful duty to record the death of Reg. No. 1751, Constable Leigh. He was admitted to hospital on the 18th of September, suffering from asthma or dyspnæ complicated with valvular disease of the heart. On the 25th of September he recovered, and at his own request was returned to duty. On the evening of 21st of October he was brought to hospital suffering severly from dyspnæ. On examining him I found the mitral valves obstructed and the lungs congested. On the 26th of October dropsy set in, and gradually increased, until he died on the morning of 20th of November.

I called in Dr. Lafferty in consultation in this case, and he agreed with me that there was no hope for him. The sanitary conditions of this barrack are very good. The barrack-rooms, and in fact all the outbuildings, are well drained and ventilated.

The men at this post are in good condition and health. Nothing of importance occurred during the last six months, except the above mentioned cases.

The drugs and instruments are in good condition, and with a small additional supply of the drugs in every day use, will be ample for the year.

I cannot close this report without informing you of the great assistance Staff Sergeant Wallace has been to me during the past six months. He is an industrious, skilful and temperate young man.

I enclose herewith the sick report for the year ended 30th of November, 1889.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. AYLEN, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
Nortn-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

DISEASES treated in the Calgary Hospital, for the Year ended 30th November, 1889.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Constitutional Diseases.			
Rheumatism, acute	1	67	Recovered; returned to duty.
do muscular	34	69	do do
Bilious fever	1	5	do do
Local Diseases—Nervous System.			
Cerebral congestion	1	3	Recovered; returned to duty.
Meningitis	1	59	Civilian sent to Winnipeg hospital.
Insanity	1	11	do Selkirk, Man.
Cephalalgia	9	9	Recovered; returned to duty.
Lumbago	4	9	do do
Neuralgia	2	2	do do
Myalgia	2	2	do do
Respiratory System.			
Cough and cold	41	28	Recovered; returned to duty
Sore throat	11	7	do do
Cold and sore throat	17	10	do do
Quinsey	2	13	do do
Ulcerated throat	2	7	do do
Pleurisy	1	4	do do
Asthma	1	7	do do
Digestive System.			
Biliousness	18	18	Recovered; returned to duty.
Constipation	9	9	do do
Dysentery	1	8	do do
Diarrhœa	30	12	do do
Hemorrhoids	2	4	do do
Indigestion	1	1	do do
Dyspepsia	1	44	do do
Typhilites	1	2	do do
Enteritis	1	2	do do
Cutaneous System.			
Sore lips	1	3	Recovered; returned to duty.
Eczema	2	4	do do
Genito-Urinary System.			
Gonorrhœa	3	24	Recovered; returned to duty.
Gonorrhœal rheumatism	1	15	do do
Renal congestion	1	1	do do
Albuminuria	1	2	do do
Circulatory System.			
Palpitation of heart	1	4	Recovered; returned to duty.
Mitral obstruction	1	62	Died of general dropsy, 20th November, 1 a.m.
Surgery.			
Abcess	1	16	Civilian, still under treatment.
Amputation of leg	1	38	do discharged
Fractured head of radius, with laceration of lateral ligaments	1	94	Recovered; returned to duty.
Sprained elbow joint	3	23	do do
Minor surgery	57	17	do do
Ophthalmology and Otology.			
Conjunctivitis	1	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Otirrhœa	1	2	do do
Special Service.			
Opium eater	1	24	Discharged on the 24th of July, 1889.

P. AYLEN, M. D.,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON L. A. PARÉ, 1889.

BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to tender you my annual report for this post for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

Having been ordered from Calgary on 21st June, I took medical charge of this post on 30th June.

I am happy to state that the general health of the men of this district has been good throughout the year. I am also happy to say that the fear—the well grounded fear—expressed by Assistant-Surgeon Aylen in his report for 1888, of an epidemic of fever in this post if the season was dry, has not been justified by fact.

All conditions of weather, &c., seemed to favor such an outbreak, for it has been an exceptionally dry season, the rivers and creeks were very low—in fact, sloughs, little lakes, &c., which in the memory of the oldest inhabitants were never known to be dry, were so this year. If to this is added the fact of the absolute absence of vegetables, which, on account of the failure of the crop in this part of the country, it has proved impossible to procure, we have, I think, great cause to congratulate ourselves at our escape.

As compensation for the absence of vegetables, large quantities of lime juice were allowed the men. In fact no restriction was placed on the issue.

The use of lime juice has been highly recommended by all authorities in the absence of vegetables, and its efficacy in the prevention and cure of diseases attributable to the absence of vegetables is, I may say, universally admitted. Might not its very liberal use, together with other means, viz, strict disinfection, &c., have somewhat contributed in preventing the outbreak of an epidemic which everything seemed to prognosticate. I mention this merely for two reasons: first, on account of all the circumstances considered by all authorities as being most favorable to an outbreak of this special fever being present at this post this year; second, on account of the researches that the medical profession of the Territories propose to make on the nature, origin, causes and treatment of this fever.

There has been this spring and again this fall, as the daily reports show, some febrile symptoms amongst our men, but they quickly subsided under the influences of a few doses of quinine and the treatment usually followed in these cases.

There were 321 cases treated in this hospital during the year, much the same number as last year. The cases are also much as usual, most of them being mere functional disturbances. The cases of adenitis, epididymitis, bruises, sprains, flesh wounds &c., are mostly due to accidents occurring to our artisans or to men while riding or handling horses. The number of these cases, taking into consideration the large amount of riding and the constant handling of horses by our men, is small and reflects credit on the carefulness of the men and the gentleness of the horses. The gun wound (face and eyes) were injuries resulting from the accidental explosion of a Winchester rifle cartridge, on which case I have already had the honour of submitting to you a special detailed report, and so will refrain from giving any further particulars. Reg. No. 1814, Constable Grant, the victim of the accident is now very well and doing active duty on detachment. His sight is almost as good as ever, though both eyes bear quite marked cicatrices, the left eye especially.

The men's quarters are now quite comfortable; and each man has 1,200 feet of breathing space. The window space is somewhat below the proportion recommended by authorities on construction of military hospital and barracks, but our dwellings are so advantageously situated, there is such an expanse of open prairie and consequently such an amount of perfectly pure air all around them with no shops or any-

thing in the vicinity to pullute it, that it matters not so much now, especially if we take into consideration the region we live in, and also the amount of ventilation, known as spontaneous ventilation, which must necessarily take place in all the buildings of this region. Sunlight and pure air are the best and cheapest disinfectants and they are at our doors and windows in all their purity and with all their purifying and vivifying properties, why not take advantage of them and admit them as freely as possible. No chemical substances, skilfully used as they may be can equal sunlight, ventilation and cleanliness as antiseptics.

Mentioning cleanliness (our men are noted for their neatness, cleanliness, &c., the reports from head-quarters are there to justify this assertion); but mentioning cleanliness I must say that I greatly regret the absence of a bath-room at this post. I have drawn the attention of our commanding officer, Superintendent Antrobus, to this deficiency, and so fully alive is he to the necessity that he has already provided a temporary one; but I would suggest that a permanent one of *easy access* be built. This was also one of the wise suggestions of my predecessor here, Assistant Surgeon Aylen, in his annual report of last year, to which I beg leave to refer you.

The greatest care has been paid to the distribution of disinfectants about the post. I found it advisable in the latter part of August and part of September to use a weak solution of permanganate of potash in the water barrels, for when the water got very low in the river it emitted a particularly weedy smell. This would point to the necessity of securing another source of supply for such possible contingencies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ,
Assistant Surgeon.

To L. W. HERCHEMER, Esq,,
Commissioner N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the Year ended 30th November, 1889.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess	6	75	$12\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered; returned to duty.
Adenitis	4	55	$13\frac{3}{4}$	One from last year.
Balanitis	2	10	5	Recovered; returned to duty.
Blistered feet	1	1	1	do do
Boils	4	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	do do
Bronchitis	4	38	$9\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Bruises	11	33	3	do do
Catarrhal Pneumonia	1	10	10	do do
Catarrh, nasal	1	1	1	do do
Chancre	4	59	$14\frac{3}{4}$	One under treatment.
Conjunctivitis	9	27	3	Recovered; returned to duty.
Colds and coughs	60	105	$1\frac{3}{4}$	do do
Constipation	10	10	1	do do
Colic	5	9	$1\frac{4}{5}$	do do
Diarrhœa	15	20	$1\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Dyspepsia	4	4	1	do do
Deafness	1	1	1	Hearing still dull.
Dislocation	2	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Shoulder and finger; both recovered and returned to duty.
Earache	1	5	5	Recovered; returned to duty,
Epididymitis	3	33	11	One under treatment.
Flesh wounds	11	39	$3\frac{6}{11}$	Recovered; returned to duty.
Fever and chills	10	60	6	do do
Gastric disturbance	40	67	$1\frac{27}{40}$	do do
Gumboil	2	2	1	do do
Gun shot wound, face and eyes	1	35	35	do do
Hœmorrhoid	5	9	$1\frac{4}{5}$	do do
Headache	13	13	1	do do
Insomnia	1	1	1	do do
Lumbago	6	11	$1\frac{5}{6}$	do do
Neuralgia	12	12	1	do do
Odontalgia	10	13	$1\frac{3}{10}$	do do
Otorrhœa	1	3	3	do do
Otitis	2	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Pleuritic pain	1	2	2	do do
Retention of urine	1	1	1	do do
Rheumatism	4	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	do do
Sore lips	1	5	5	do do
Sore back	1	2	2	do do
Stye	1	2	2	do do
Strains	15	25	$1\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Sprains	9	53	$5\frac{8}{9}$	One from last year.
Stricture	1	5	5	Recovered; returned to duty.
Tonsillitis	26	52	2	do do
Ulcerated mouth	5	5	1	do do
Ulcer of cornea	1	15	15	do do
Vertigo	1	2	2	do do
Varicose veins	2	2	1	do do

L. A. PARÉ.
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON H. DODD, 1889.

REGINA, 2nd December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my third annual report, covering the period between 1st December, 1888, and the present date.

The health of the men under my charge, it is pleasant to be able to report, has greatly improved, no serious accidents or cases of illness have occurred, indeed the diseases that have been prevalent were mainly colds, rheumatism and a few cases of fever of a simple type.

The sick parade still remains small and the percentage of men reporting continues to be light. The recruits who have come under my notice during the year are in every respect satisfactory in point of physique; indeed a finer body of men than that of the force, and those coming into it, could hardly be found in any regiment in the world.

It is regretted by me that no action has been taken to prevent the loss of the valuable rainwater which might be collected by means of the large roof of the hospital. That this should be saved for hospital purposes was pointed out last year, and it was further remarked that, unless proper eave troughs were put on the building, injury to the foundation would occur. As a matter of fact damage has already become apparent. The expense of catching the water would be small, since a large cistern lies within some twenty yards of the building: only eave troughs are needed. A further improvement required at the hospital is a bath room, which could be obtained by raising the roof above the kitchen. In this additional space baths and a water-heater could be placed, and no doubt space could be found for a proper earth closet which is greatly needed for patients who cannot be allowed to go outside, as they have to do at present. A side-walk is much needed to the hospital, and it requires this convenience as much as any other building in the Barracks, the sick parade having to travel some two hundred yards every morning at 8.30 a.m., wet or dry, muddy or deep in snow.

Last year an improvement in the economy of the hospital was mentioned, and the deserts of Constable West were put before you. This year the good effects of leaving the same men constantly on the staff have been very clearly noticeable, and the wise promotion of Constable West to the rank of Sergeant has given him the power of control that he needed, and which he has exercised well and discreetly. Indeed, of the whole of my staff, I am glad to be able to speak highly. It would be very convenient and expedient to have them entirely released from drill which they now have to attend and which frequently occurs at times when their presence in the wards is essential to the welfare of the patients and the order of the hospital. To so release them would be but reasonable, as the duties they now have are generally heavy.

The Guard Room, which it is part of my duty to visit daily, has always been found clean and in as excellent sanitary condition as it can be kept.

The treatment of prisoners, speaking from a professional standpoint, is good, cleanliness and regularity of habit and liberal diet are all secure to them, as was reported last year.

The Chief Provost Staff Sergeant Pigott deserves commendation for the manner in which he attends to the bodily comfort and health of his charges, a part of his duty which falls under my especial supervision. As, in the absence of a territorial goal, both civilians and police prisoners are held in the barrack guard-room, the public may be interested to know from myself that prisoners receive proper treatment when confined there.

The drugs on hand, as expected and stated by me in my last report, have lasted through the year, with very little replenishment from the supply store. I consider the stock still large enough to need very little augmentation.

Before concluding this report, I would add that in few forces would so few cases of malingering occur as among the police of this force. They are keen in the performance of their duties, and so far as those are concerned who come into contact with me, seem to be ready and willing to perform every duty, reasonably put upon them. To my own staff especially praise is to be given.

Most respectfully submitting the following report, together with the annual sick report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY DODD, M.R.C S.L.,
Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for Year ended 30th November, 1889.

Disease.	Number of cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Medical Cases.				
Abdominal injury	1	8	8	Recovered and returned to duty.
Feeble mind	1	9	9	Invalided.
Ulcerated throat	39	156	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Tonsillitis	7	65	$9\frac{3}{9}$	do do
Colds	115	240	$2\frac{2}{23}$	do do
Influenza	5	10	2	do do
Conjunctivitis	1	16	16	do do
Tapeworm	1	3	3	do do
Psoriasis	1	2	2	do do
Shinglea	1	17	17	do do
Diarrhœa	65	90	$1\frac{5}{13}$	do do
Dysentery	2	4	2	do do
Dyspepsia	2	16	8	do do
Constipation	2	4	2	do do
Colic	15	55	$3\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Biliousness	10	15	$1\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Neuralgia	5	8	$1\frac{3}{5}$	do do
Myalgia	1	4	4	do do
Glandular swelling on neck	1	4	4	do do
Gumboil	3	5	$1\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Bronchitis	6	117	$19\frac{1}{2}$	2 cases under treatment, 6 returned to duty.
Diptherite	2	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Lumbago	4	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Rheumatism	15	370	$24\frac{2}{3}$	3 cases under treatment, 15 recovered and returned to duty.
Sciatica	1	5	5	Recovered and returned to duty.
Fever (simple)	14	213	$15\frac{3}{4}$	do do
Effects of typhilitis	1	9	9	do do
Nephritis	1	15	15	Invalided.
Hœmoptisis	1	19	19	Recovered and returned to duty.
Surgery and Minor Surgery,				
Gunshot wound	1	28	28	
Dislocations	3	78	26	do do
Fractures	3	75	25	do do
Bruises	48	222	$4\frac{3}{8}$	do do
Sprains and strains	48	298	$6\frac{5}{24}$	48 recovered; 2 under treatment.
Varicose veins	5	24	$4\frac{4}{5}$	1 case invalided; 4 returned to duty.
Hernia	1	13	13	Invalided.
Kicks from horses	11	94	$8\frac{6}{11}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Flesh wounds	14	110	$7\frac{6}{7}$	do do
Hemorrhoids	4	12	3	do do
Deafness	2	45	$22\frac{1}{2}$	1 case invalided; 1 returned to duty.
Syphilis	8	130	$16\frac{1}{4}$	2 invalided; 6 returned to duty.
Frostbite	2	13	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Sabarious cyst	1	7	7	do do
Carbuncle	1	7	7	do do
Boils	20	75	$3\frac{3}{4}$	do do
Whitlow	3	28	$9\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Ingrowing toe nails	2	13	$6\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Scalded hand	1	2	2	do do
do feet	2	6	3	do do
Blistered feet	5	9	$1\frac{4}{5}$	do do
Injury to jaw	1	13	13	do do
do leg	1	10	10	do do
do foot	1	3	3	do do
do eye	1	9	9	do do
do knee	2	22	11	do do
Synovitis	1	53	53	do do
Locomotor ataxia	1	12	12	Invalided.
Epididymitis	1	4	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Gonorrhœa	6	70	$11\frac{2}{3}$	1 under treatment; 5 returned to duty.

HENRY DODD,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX T.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON S. M. FRASER, M.D.

North-West Mounted Police,
Fort Macleod, 30th November, 1889.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you this, my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

I took medical charge of this post on the 19th June last, subsequent to which time the health of the men has been exceptionally good when the amount of exposure to which they are subjected is considered; the last few months being principally characterized by coughs and colds incidental to the season.

The sanitary condition of the barracks and vicinity is good and I beg to express my appreciation of the manner in which any suggestions made by me have been carried out. The interior of the Hospital has been lately painted throughout which adds greatly to its appearance and comfort. I would recommend that a chair be furnished for each bed, and two invalid's chairs for each ward, as without these convalescing patients have nothing but their beds for sitting or lounging on.

The cases of malarial fever shown on my returns were one of a remittent the other two of an intermittent type, all three progressed favourably. The list of accidents has been small, considering the number of out-posts and amount of riding done.

I enclose with this my annual sick list. The average daily sick list has been a little over six, which taking into consideration the number of men stationed in this district, I consider very moderate.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER,
Asst.-Surgeon.

To the Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "D" and "H" Divisions, Fort Macleod, for Year ended 30th November, 1889.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Adenitis	2	133	66·5	Returned to duty.
Acne	3	23	7·6	do
Abscess of finger	3	9	3	do
Bruised foot	4	9	2·5	do
do hand	1	3	3	do
do shoulder	2	7	3·5	do
do testicle	1	1	1	do
do thigh	1	2	2	do
Biliousness	15	30	2	do
Bubo (Symp.)	5	178	35·6	Four returned to duty; one in hospital.
Bronchitis	1	14	14	Returned to duty.
Blistered foot	2	26	13	do
do heel	1	3	3	do
Chancre (Hunter)	1	6	6	do
Catarrh nasal	2	2	2	do
Condylona	1	1	1	do
Conjunctivitis	5	35	7	do
Catarrhal pneumonia	2	112	56	do
Chafe	1	1	1	do
Circumcision	1	17	17	do
Cut lip	1	7	7	do
do foot	1	21	21	do
do hand	2	17	8·5	do
Conjestive headache	3	3	1	do
Constipation	2	2	2	do
Diarrhœa	27	40	1·48	do
Debility	1	35	35	do
Ear-ache	1	5	5	do
Erysipelas	1	45	45	do
Frozen toe	1	2	2	do
do finger	1	120	120	do
Fracture tibia and fibula	2	203	151·5	One returned to duty; one in hospital.
do rib	2	3	1·5	Returned to duty.
Furuncle	2	3	1·5	do
Feverish cold	76	238	3·13	do
Fever (Malarial)	3	44	14·6	do
Gunshot wound	1	49	49	Under treatment.
Gonorrhœa	12	135	11·25	Returned to duty.
Hernia	2	50	25	do
Hæmorrhoids	3	3	1	do
Inflamed toe	1	5	5	do
Ingrowing toe nail	2	5	2·5	do
Kick from horse	2	5	2·5	do
Lumbago	4	6	1·5	do
Neurlagia	3	7	2·5	do
Odontalgia	4	17	4·25	do
Orchitis	1	9	9	In hospital.
Rheumatism	9	146	16·2	Returned to duty.
Rheumatism with debility	1	42	2	In hospital.
Result of frost-bite	2	22	11	Returned to duty.
Strained back	3	8	2·6	do
do knee	1	3	3	do
Sprained ankle	6	97	16·16	do
do wrist	1	2	2	do
do finger	1	3	3	do
Synovitis	2	15	7·5	do
Sore lips	1	2	2	do
do heel	1	8	8	do
Sciatica	1	87	87	In hospital.
Stricture (Urethral)	2	6	3	Returned to duty.
Scalded foot	1	16	16	do
Sunstroke	1	1	1	do
Tonsillitis	4	12	3	do

ANNUAL Sick Report for "D" and "H" Divisions, &c.—*Concluded.*

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Tumor (Jaw)	1	7	7	Returned to duty.
Varicose veins	2	65	32·5	One sent to Regina; one returned to duty.
Wound incised	1	19	19	Returned to duty.
Whitlow	1	7	7	do
Vertigo	1	1	1	do

Average daily sick list 6·46.

S. M. FRASER, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX U.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON C. S. HAULTAIN, IN CHARGE MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, 30th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the period during which I have had the medical charge of "A" Division. I arrived at this post on the 2nd of January, and took over the Hospital Equipment from Staff-Sergeant Tulloch. I found a liberal assortment of drugs, in good order, with the exception of some few which had formed part of the stock of old Fort Walsh. These have since been supervised by the Senior-Surgeon, and forwarded to Regina.

HEALTH.

The general health of the Division, both here and at Medicine Hat, has been good, except in the spring months when the daily sick parade showed a disproportionately large attendance, and the Hospital had several occupants, the medical cases being mainly various forms of sore throat, the surgical ones the result of minor accidents, all of which found a favourable termination however.

I would direct attention to the number of "colds" and throat affections, as shown in the appended list, particularly to that form of ulcerated throat known as Follicular Tonsillitis, which shows an average of 3¼ days on the sick report.

This is an acute febrile disorder which was prevalent in this district during the early spring months, the percentage of cases in barracks being greater than amongst civilians.

The difficulty of ventilating the crowded barrack-rooms, and the dry heat from the stoves, in cold weather, probably predisposed this complaint, while the exciting cause might be looked for in the mild chinook winds causing a rapid change of temperature and atmosphere, and thawing of the surface-soil. Rheumatism, which is often associated with this ailment, was fortunately absent. The storm-windows have since been fitted with a pane opening at the top, and pans of water will be kept on all the stoves, so that a smaller number of these affections may be expected during the coming winter.

One case of bullet-wound occurred at Medicine Hat on 1st January, and made a good recovery under the treatment of Dr. Olver, then acting Assistant Surgeon.

I see by last year's report that the quality of the drinking-water was poor, and caused much diarrhœa: the new well in use this year seems to have remedied this.

Also that fever of a malarial type showed itself. No case of either typhoid or malarial fever has originated within ten miles of Maple Creek this year (the spring opened with a dry soil, and there has been no marshy ground in the vicinity during the summer).

Several cases of typhoid (enteric fevers) amongst civilians have however come into Maple Creek for treatment, and I would take this opportunity of urging a more thorough co-operation between the police, the citizens, and the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities, as regards the sanitation, particularly the water supply, of even the small settlements, and especially those along the line of railroad, since contaminated water at one of these may be the focus of disease at many points east and west. The storage of water, necessitated in many places by the dryness of the country, is a dangerous factor. If I exceed the limits of my report, on this subject, I trust that its importance may be taken as my excuse.

I was instructed in January last to report on the sanitary condition of Swift Current, in the interest of the police stationed there, as typhoid fever had been extensive and malignant during the previous autumn months, and also in preceding

years. The cause was clearly traced to the water supply, as shown in my report of February 4th. As a result, Mr. Niblock, Assistant Superintendent of that division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Sir Lister Kaye, interested themselves in the matter, which was to some extent remedied. A report lately received from Staff-Sergeant McGinnis, stationed there, states that there has been no case of fever this fall or summer; that the old tank was burned, and a new self-emptying one substituted.

I believe that much could be done towards diminishing the annual number of typhoid cases, and other diseases, by a more thorough system of periodical inspection; and I beg to suggest that this be effected by the police assistant surgeons, visiting the settlements in their district, in the early months of spring and fall. The distribution of disinfectants is also much needed.

HOSPITAL.

The hospital at Medicine Hat has been improved since last year and suits the requirements of the post.

The hospital here has sustained many structural injuries from the weather, since staff-sergeant Tulloch's report of last year, consequently, his remarks might be repeated, but more forcibly. The north-west sections of the roof, and the chimney, were carried away by a high wind last spring, as predicted in a report of Staff-Sergeant Holme in 1885, men being in hospital at the time.

The building is unsafe and totally unfit for any serious case during the winter months; this can only be appreciated in cold and windy weather. The drugs are liable to freeze on the shelves, as has occurred this month. The hospital-latrine here has been cleaned out this year, and the general latrine at Medicine Hat removed to a fresh site. Refuse-pits have also been dug.

I append the Annual Sick Report for this post, with that for Medicine Hat as forwarded to me by Staff-Sergeant Tulloch.

I wish to mention my high opinion of Staff-Sergeant Tulloch's capability, and the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duties as hospital-sergeant at Medicine Hat.

I would also express my satisfaction in having now a trained dispenser and dresser as acting-hospital-steward at this post, viz.: Regl. No. 2299, Constable Bates, who came here in August; before that time I had no experienced assistant. He is quite competent to fill the position of hospital-sergeant. I beg to close with the following suggestions:—

1. That police assistant-surgeons periodically inspect all towns and settlements in their district with a view to sanitary precautions.

2. That a new hospital be built at this post before the winter of 1890.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. S. HAULTAIN,
Assistant-Surgeon.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for " A " Division, for the Year 1889.

MAPLE CREEK.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	On Daily Sick Report.		Remarks.
		Number of Days.	Average Duration.	
Medical Cases.				
Colds and sore throats—				
Simple and bronchial colds	30	30	1	Returned to duty.
do sore throat	7	7	1	do
Quinsy do	3	13	4⅓	do
Diphtheria	2	14	7	do
Follicular tonsillitis	12	39	3¼	do
Granular pharynx	1	2	2	do
Biliousness and dyspepsia	13	13	1	do
Cephalalgia	2	26	13	do
Constipation	14	14	1	do
Diarrhœa and colic	21	34	1⅔	do
Eczema	2	9	4½	do
Gastritis	1	2	2	do
Headache, simple	3	6	2	do
Herpes, præputial	1	1	1	do
Insomnia	2	3	1½	do
Megrim	1	1	1	do
Muscular rheumatism	3	4	1⅓	do
Neuralgia	4	6	1½	do
Ophthalmia tarsi	1	1	1	do
do catarrhal	1	1	1	do
Conjunctivitis	4	7	1¾	do
P. N. catarrh	4	4	1	do
Pleurodynia	2	2	1	do
Pyrexia	4	15	3¾	do
Surgical Cases.				
Abscess—				
Alveolar	3	3	1	do
Of antrum	1	7	7	do
Chronic (inquinal glands)	1	109	109	do
Meibomian	2	2	1	do
Peri-urethral	1	13	13	do
Simple	3	14	4⅔	do
Thecal	3	27	9	do
Bursitis	3	6	2	do
Contusions	8	16	2	do
Fracture of rib	1	10	10	do
Frostbite of toe	1	21	21	do
Furuncles	1	10	10	do
Gleet	2	6	3	do
Gonorrhœa	5	53	10⅗	do
Orchitis, traumatic	1	7	7	do
Periostitis do	1	4	4	do
Sore lip	2	2	1	do
Sprains	11	26	2⅓	do
Strains	3	3	1	do
Stricture, spasmodic	2	3	1½	do
Synovitis	2	25	12½	do
Syphilis, secondary	1	1	1	do
Teeth extracted	8	8	1	do
Toothache	3	3	1	do
Tumour, sebaceous	1	1	1	do
Wounds, incised and lacerated	5	88	17⅗	do

ANNUAL Sick Report for "A" Division, &c.—*Concluded.*

MEDICINE HAT.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	On Daily Sick Report.		Remarks.
		Number of Days.	Average Duration.	
Biliousness	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Bruises and sprains	6	48	8	do
Carbuncle	1	5	5	do
Colds and coughs	18	24	1⅓	do
Colic	2	2	1	do
Congestion of liver	1	4	4	do
Diarrhœa	3	4	1⅓	do
Dyspepsia	1	3	3	do
Eczema	1	23	23	do
Frostbite	1	3	3	do
Gonorrhœa	1	36	36	do
Gunshot wounds	1	46	46	do
Hæmaturia	1	10	10	do
Herpes	1	1	1	do
Incised wounds	1	5	5	do
Inflamed tendon	1	2	2	do
Influenza	1	4	4	do
Malarial fever	1	25	25	do
Punctured wounds	1	2	2	do
Rheumatism	2	5	2½	do
Syphilis, secondary	1	27	27	do
Sore lips	3	13	4⅓	do
Synovitis	1	13	.....	Transferred to Regina.
Tonsillitis	4	36	9	Returned to duty.
Toothache	2	5	2½	do

C. S. HAULTAIN,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX V.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEON HUGH N. BAIN, 1889.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with the annual sick report of this Post for 1889.

There has been much more sickness this year than during any former year. This statement, however, is equally applicable to the settlement generally. The causes of this were, I believe climatic, the past winter being an open and changeable one, and the past summer an exceedingly dry one.

The average number on daily sick list was 4·37 as compared with 1·39 in 1888. The average number "off duty" during the past year was 1·33. In 1888 it was ·81.

In 1888 there were but five men in the hospital, and all for trivial complaints. This year there have been twenty-three men—some of them serious cases. The average time in hospital was 11⅔ days.

In April and May last an epidemic of influenza broke out, the daily sick list running up then on several occasions to over twenty. As I submitted a special report on this outbreak in May last I need not further refer to it.

Staff-Sergeant Breadon suffered from several severe attacks of hœmoptyris. I recommended that he be granted six months' sick leave. This was given him, and I am hopeful that the ocean voyage he has taken, and the change of climate may greatly benefit him.

There are several cases of gonorrhœa to report, but I fear this does not represent all the venereal cases that occurred during the year. I am of opinion that the order stopping a certain amount of pay of men "off duty" from venereal diseases is having the effect of making the men conceal their disease and causing them to seek relief from druggists and quack specifics. There is thus a danger of these diseases being communicated to healthy men, and it is worthy of your consideration whether this order should be continued.

I again bring to your notice as worthy of special consideration the matter of hospital accommodation.

The want of a proper hospital has been greatly felt this year. On one or two occasions the room used for an hospital was filled to its utmost capacity, and at all times it is unsuitable for hospital purposes. It adjoins one of the ordinary barrack rooms, the noise from which frequently disturbs the patients, and interferes, in some cases seriously, with their recovery.

As there is no hospital kitchen or cook, the patients meals have to be prepared in the troop kitchen. It is impossible under this arrangement to make the patients as comfortable as I would desire.

I would therefore recommend that a detached hospital, properly equipped, be built during the coming year.

There have been none recommended to be invalided from this Post during the past year.

I examined six men for re-engagement, all of whom have been accepted.

Our drug supply arrived here only this month. Part only of the drugs asked for were sent, and before the end of this year a further supply will be required.

Several surgical instruments are much required, and were requisitioned for last year, but not sent. I would especially mention a stomach pump and a set of bone instruments.

Hospital Staff-Sergeant Waller has been a great deal "off duty" from sickness during the year. When well, he has discharged his duties very efficiently.

Constable Thompson, hospital orderly, is deserving of mention for the interest he has taken in his duties. During Sergeant Waller's absence much extra duty has devolved on him, but I have at all times found him most willing and attentive.

Some gowns, caps and slippers are required for patients' use in hospital. I would also recommend that one of Heaps' bedroom commodes be purchased for hospital use.

I enclose detailed statement of cases of any importance treated here during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HUGH N. BAIN, M.D.,
Acting-Surgeon.

Commissioner Herchmer,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report, Prince Albert, for the Year 1889.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess	1	6	6	Returned to duty.
Acne	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Asthma	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
Biliousness	22	44	2	do do
Boils	3	18	6	do do
Catarrh	4	8	2	do do
Coughs	17	17	1	Medicine and duty.
Contusions	8	16	2	Returned to do
Constipation	21	21	1	Medicine and do
Cut on eyelid	1	1	1	do do
Diarrhœa	53	79	1½	Returned to do
Debility	4	20	5	do do
Dislocation	1	80	80	Severe dislocation of foot inwards; returned to duty.
Erysipelas	2	82	41	Returned to duty.
Extract. dentis	5	.....	.....	do do
Chafes	10	20	2	do do
Frost bites	2	4	2	do do
Gonorrhœa	3	30	10	do do
Gleet	2	8	4	do do
Hœmopthysis	1	81	81	On sick leave.
Hæmorrhoids	4	24	6	Returned to duty.
Headache	12	18	1½	do do
Indigestion	6	6	1	do do
Influenza	84	197	2·3	do do
Inflammation of ear	1	8	8	do do
Neuralgia	7	28	4	do do
Old injury to knee	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Pharyngitis	13	68	5½	Returned to do
Rheumatism, acute	1	43	43	do do
do sub-acute	1	101	101	do do
do muscular	6	9	1½	do do
do gonorrhoral	1	65	65	do do
Strains	6	48	8	do do
Sore throat (ulcerated)	14	35	2½	do do
do hands	7	42	6	do do
do face	2	2	1	Medicine and do
do lips	5	5	1	do do

HUGH M. BAIN, M.D.,
Acting Surgeon.

APPENDIX W.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON F. H. MEWBURN, 1889.

LETHBRIDGE, 7th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Medical Report of "K" Division North-West Mounted Police, for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

During the year, as will be seen by the report, one hundred and seventy-three (173) cases have been treated. The mortality from disease has been nil. One death from drowning took place. Three (3) cases of malarial fever occurred, but in each case the patient was subject to the disease before coming to the country. Several severe accidents have occurred, two (2) men have been invalided, but as a rule the health of the division has been excellent. The fever of the country, whatever its nature, has been conspicuous by its absence.

On the evening of the 18th January, an explosion took place in the room in which the drugs were stored resulting in the destruction of the greater part of our stock, and of the room also.

During the summer the construction of a hospital at the Barracks was undertaken and when completed will obviate the necessity of placing patients in the Galt Hospital. New furniture in the shape of beds, mattresses, etc., are on the way, for the new buildings. Our present furniture is totaly unfit for use.

I would again draw attention to the necessity of a small stock of surgical instruments and appliances at this post. We are utterly destitute in this respect.

I think it would be advisable if a case book, containing temperature charts, etc., were issued to each Post, in which a daily record of each case could be recorded, the book to be kept by the Assistant-Surgeon. Such a book, if properly attended to, would contain a faithful record of all facts in a man's illness and would be invaluable. At present if the history of a care is required some time after its occurrence, the only information given by the present sets of books, is the date of entrance and discharge from hospital, the more important facts have to be written from memory. Dr. Aylen in last year's report drew attention to the necessity of such a book and I most strongly urge its being issued.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. HAMILTON MEWBURN,
Acting Assistant-Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report, Lethbridge, for the Year ended 30th, November 1889.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Medical Cases.				
Alcoholism	2	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Bronchitis (sub-acute)	10	48	$4\frac{4}{5}$	do
Catarrh	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Cephalalgia	18	32	$1\frac{14}{18}$	Returnod to duty.
Constipation	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Coryza	23	51	$2\frac{5}{23}$	Returned to duty.
Debility	6	181	$30\frac{1}{6}$	1 sent to Regina; others returned to duty
Diarrhœa	12	26	$2\frac{1}{6}$	Returned to duty.
Dysentry	2	19	$9\frac{1}{2}$	do
Dyspepsia	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Fever, malarial (imported)	3	12	4	Returned to duty.
do urethral	1	18	18	do
Gastritis	2	4	2	do
Hæmatamisis	1	3	3	do
Lumbago	5	21	$4\frac{1}{5}$	do
Myalgia	11	32	$2\frac{10}{11}$	do
Nephritic colic	1	9	9	do
Neuralgia	2	34	17	do
Oxaluria	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Pharyngitis	1	1	1	do
Rheumatism (inflammatory.)	1	50	50	On sick leave.
Sciatica	1	13	13	Returned to duty.
Tonsillitis	2	2	1	do
Surgical and Minor Surgical				
Abscess	1	4	4	do
Bubo (sympathetic)	2	86	43	1 returned to duty ; 1 under treatment.
do (venereal)	1	44	44	Returned to duty.
Chafe	6	74	$12\frac{1}{3}$	do
Chancroids	2	2	2	Medicine and duty.
Circumcision	2	46	23	Returned to duty.
Contusion	10	71	$7\frac{1}{10}$	do
Cystic tumor	1	5	5	do
Death from drowning	1	.....	.....	Dead.
Cellulitis of finger	1	3	3	do
Fissure of anus	1	5	5	do
Fracture and bullet wound	1	82	82	do
do of tibia and fibula	1	195	195	do
Frost-bite	1	3	3	do
Gonorrhœa	10	164	$16\frac{2}{5}$	do
Hæmorrhoids	1	3	3	do
Injury to cornea	1	2	2	do
do elbow	1	1	1	do
do finger nail	1	4	4	do
Odontalgia	5	7	$1\frac{2}{5}$	Extr. dentis.
Ophthalmia	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Scald	1	14	14	Returned to duty.
Septicæmia	1	89	89	On sick leave.
Sprain	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Strain	3	5	$1\frac{2}{3}$	do
Stricture, urethral (organic)	1	20	20	do
Synovitis	2	12	6	do
Syphilis	1	179	179	Sent to Regina.
Ulcer of leg	1	16	16	Returned to duty.
Valgus	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Varicose veins	3	57	19	1 under treatment ; others returned to duty.
Warts (venereal)	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Wound of finger	1	9	9	Returned to duty.
do foot	1	41	41	do
do throat	1	15	15	do
do shoulder	1	4	2	do

F. H. MEWBURN, *Assistant Acting Surgeon.*

APPENDIX X.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON, J. H. TOFIELD, 1889.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 22nd December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

With the exception of Reg. No. 1282, constable Mansfield, who was accidentally shot in the thigh, and Reg. No. 1228, corporal Dunning, who was thrown from his horse and sustained a fracture and dislocation, no accident of a serious nature occurred in the troop since my taking charge on the 1st June last, neither has there been any serious case of sickness during that time.

In June, July and August, the men suffered more or less from a mild form of diarrhœa, but that was readily controlled by ordinary treatment. There were a few cases of venereal disease, in all probability contracted at Edmonton.

New barrack rooms, lavatory, and latrines have this autumn been built for the men, who have now most comfortably warm and well ventilated quarters, and this post may be considered to be in a first class sanitary condition.

One thing I must beg most respectfully to call your attention to, and that is, the want of a good hospital. In most places this would be of the greatest importance, but owing I presume to the healthiness of the situation, and the trivial amount of sickness, it has either been overlooked altogether or considered unnecessary. The present building is a most unsatisfactory one, and unsuitable in every way, in the first place, it is a mere shell, with one ward capable of holding two beds, and when it is freezing on the ground floor, it is insufferably hot upstairs, and should an epidemic occur, there would be no accommodation for the patients. Considerable improvement was made two months ago, by lining and ceiling the kitchen, and covering in the stairway. It is also very much too far from barracks.

The half-yearly supply of drugs arrived in good condition. There is now a good selection. The annual sick reports and estimates for the year are herewith appended.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES H. TOFIELD, M.D.,
Acting Assistant-Surgeon.

To the Commissioner,
N. W. M. Police, Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—"G" DIVISION.

GENERAL Sick Report during the Year ended 30th November, 1889.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Anæmia	1	51	51	Still under treatment.
Ankle Dislocated	1	71	71	
Biliousness	10	12	$1\frac{2}{10}$	
Bronchitis	2	2	1	
Bruise	1	2	2	
Bubo (traumatic)	7	207	$29\frac{4}{7}$	Effects of strain or injury.
do (gonorrhœal)	2	36	18	
Cephalalgia	1	1	1	
Cold and cough	26	40	$1\frac{14}{26}$	
Constipation	3	3	1	
Chancre	2	29	$14\frac{1}{2}$	
Conjunctivitis	1	1	1	
Chafe	3	6	2	
Colic	4	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Corns	1	1	1	
Debility	2	2	1	
Diarrhœa	22	33	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Dog-bite	1	14	14	
Eczema of lip	4	7	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Erysipelas	2	9	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Eye, affection of	1	28	28	Invalided.
Farunculus	1	10	10	
Felon	1	17	17	
Gastralgia	2	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Gonorrhœa	3	5	$1\frac{2}{3}$	
Gumboil	1	1	1	
Gun shot wound	2	91	$45\frac{1}{2}$	One of these brought over from Oct. 1888.
Hæmorrhoids	1	7	7	
Hepatitis acute	1	12	12	
Herpes Zostro	1	13	13	
Horse, fall from	3	21	7	
Horse-kick	2	25	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Injuries—				
Ankle	2	2	1	
Arm	1	1	1	
Back	1	1	1	
Finger	4	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Foot	3	30	10	
Hip	1	44	44	
Knee	2	15	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Leg	1	8	8	
Neck	1	1	1	
Wrist	1	13	13	
Indigestion	5	5	1	
Influenza	1	3	3	
Ingrowing toe-nail	1	3	3	
Lumbago	1	1	1	
Nervousness	2	2	1	
Neuralgia	4	17	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
Nose, ulcerated	1	1	1	
Odontalgia	4	4	1	
Ostitis	4	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Periostitis	1	3	3	
Rheumatism	8	54	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
Ribs, fracture of	1	14	14	
Sprain	4	24	6	
Strain	2	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Synovitis	1	26	26	
Syphilis	1	58	58	
Tonsillitis	24	113	$4\frac{17}{24}$	
Urine, incontinence of	1	1	1	
Varicocele	2	8	4	
Warts	1	1	1	
Whitlow	1	21	21	

JAMES H. TOFIELD,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX Y.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HOSPITAL SERGEANT E. A. BRAITHWAITE, 1889.

"B" Division, December 1st, 1889.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual sick report for "B" Division, whilst at Wood Mountain, from May 1st, 1889, to November 16th, 1889.

With regard to the Post, I would suggest that some means might be taken to bring the water from the spring (which is very good for drinking purposes) into the Post, as by the way it has been brought to the Post for use this year it is liable to be contaminated with the creek water. This latter is not fit for drinking purposes.

There has been very little sickness at Wood Mountain this year; the most sickness has been in the spring and the fall, especially the latter. I found it almost impossible to treat the men for colds, diarrhœa, etc., while they were still exposed to the cold weather under canvas.

I have he honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. A. BRAITHWAITE,
Hospital Sgt.

To the officer commanding
"B" Division, N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

Forwarded for the information of the Commissioner.

E. W. JARVIS, Superintendent,
Commanding "B" Division.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Annual Sick Report Wood Mountain for Year ending November 30, 1889.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Cold	9	20	$2\frac{2}{9}$	
Lumbago	2	18	9	
Constipation	10	11	$1\frac{1}{10}$	
Dys. diarrhœa	2	4	2	
Diarrhœa	5	10	2	
do with debility	1	9	9	
Chafe	1	2	2	
Contusion	4	26	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
Contused wound	2	13	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Abcess	2	17	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Strain	5	15	3	
Sprained ankle	1	15	15	
Febricula	2	20	10	
Gastritis	2	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Colic	2	6	3	
Alveolar abcess	1	7	7	Sent into Regina.

E. A. BRAITHWAITE,
Hospital Sergeant.

APPENDIX Z.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. BURNETT, 1889.

REGINA, 30th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

I have much pleasure in calling your attention to the remarkably good state of health of the horses of the force after a years' hard work, with both feed and water scarce along a number of the trails over which they have been ridden or driven in patrolling.

The horses of "F" and "C" Divisions, those distributed along the line of railway and those in the Macleod District have had extra hard work this year, more expecially during the latter part of the summer.

Contagious diseases have not been as numerous as in former years.

Typhoid fever made its appearance among the horses of "F" Division shortly after the division arrived in Regina, but as prompt measures were taken in isolating the affected animals and thoroughly disinfecting the stables, the disease was kept from spreading, and very few deaths occurred. Immediately after the disease made its appearance I had the temperature of all the horses of the Division taken for three or four days, and by this means was enabled to detect several cases and put them under treatment, before any outward symptoms were presented. The fever could not be checked, but by giving them prompt attention, they were carried through with only a mild attack.

Several animals became affected with glanders and were promptly destroyed, and measures taken to prevent its spread, which proved successful.

During the year 126 remounts were purchased, all good useful horses. These were picked from about 400 offered for sale. A great many of the rejected ones were rather coarsely bred, the result of introducing Clyde blood, which with broncho mares makes a very objectionable cross. The result of such a cross is usually an ill-formed brute with heavy coarse head, ewe neck, light fore quarters and a round beefy leg. The horse we require is one standing from 14.3 to 15.2 hands in height, fine clean cut head, long neck, high crest, sloping shoulders, short back, round barrel, deep chest, broad round quarters with plenty of good flat bone and strong feet. Breeders could easily raise this class of horses by picking mares answering to the description and crossing them with a good heavy thoroughbred horse, one having plenty of bone and substance and not standing over 16 hands in height. The practice of keeping three or four different stallions on a horse ranch, all of different breed is a bad one and can only result disastrously to the horse-breeding interest of the country.

While visiting one of the ranches last spring where three stallions are kept for service, a thoroughbred, a coach horse and a Clyde, I saw the mares driven in and corraled and the mares in season picked out. Among the latter was an extra nice well bred mare, which was bred to the Clyde. I asked why this mare was not stinted to the thoroughbred horse instead of the Clyde and was informed by the intelligent horse wrangler, that it was not the thoroughbred's turn. I would strongly advise the horse-breeders of the country, to make it a point to breed one particular class of horses. If light carriage or driving horses use a standard-bred trotting horse, one with a thoroughbred cross preferred, if heavy carriage or coach horses, use the Cleveland Bay or coach horse, if heavy draught, get heavy draught mares to start with, otherwise they will find that they are starting away back in the race. The broncho mare, I think, is better adapted for raising saddle horses from than anything else, and as there is an increasing demand for good saddle horses, both in this

country and the east, I think ranchers would find it more profitable to raise this than any other class.

Lectures on veterinary matters have been regularly delivered at each of the posts during the past year, and I think good results will follow, as the majority of non-commissioned officers and men take a good deal of interest in this matter.

Now that the force throughout is fairly well horsed, I would strongly recommend that all four and five-year-old remounts be brought to Regina to undergo at least one year's preparation before being sent to outpost duty. Here they would get regular exercise, and feed, giving a chance to their bones and muscles to harden. When sent to the outposts immediately after purchase, young horses perhaps only a few days off grass, are sent on long, hard trips and are expected to travel at the same rate as old horses, and there is no doubt that a number of good, young horses are permanently injured by such work before they have a chance to develop. This would incur an extra outlay for transportation, but the saving in horse flesh would far outbalance this.

In the matter of drugs, I would recommend that a change be made from the present system of purchasing a yearly supply in the east, as we have to carry large quantities of certain drugs, not very often used, but necessary to have on hand in case of an emergency, and which become almost worthless by being kept for such a length of time. By giving us a half-yearly supply instead of a yearly supply and purchasing in Regina, we could carry much smaller stocks than we do at present, especially in the more expensive lines.

The drugs supplied during the last year by Messrs. Dawson and Bole have been of the very best quality.

The Hutchings saddle, manufactured in Winnipeg and now in use two years in the force has given every satisfaction, and fully meets our requirements.

The horseshoes supplied the force during the past year are an improvement over those of previous years, being of good quality and a much better pattern.

Appended will be found a table showing the number of cases treated during the past year.

Before closing I have much pleasure in thanking Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton and the different Veterinary-Sergeants for assistance rendered me and the attention they have paid to the horses in their charge.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. BURNETT,
Veterinary Surgeon N. W. Mounted Police.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Veterinary return of cases treated during the year 1889:—

Diseases of the Respiratory System,		85
" Tegumentary	"	34
" Lymphatic	"	11
" Nervous	"	7
" Digestive	"	71
" Urinary	"	9
" Pedal	"	64
" Osseous	"	52
" Articular	"	25
" Muscular	"	68
" Ocular	"	5
Contagious and Infectious Diseases		51
Wounds and Abrasions		213
		156

APPENDIX AA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT VETERINARY SURGEON WROUGHTON, 1889.

FORT MACLEOD, 9th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will forward, for the information of the Commissioner, this my report for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

During the past year I have been in veterinary charge of the horses of the three divisions, stationed in this section of the country, viz.: "D," "H" and "K" divisions. Both the head-quarters of the divisions and their detachments are constantly visited by myself.

I am pleased to inform you that no contagious or infectious disease exists amongst police horses in this district, and that the general health has been wonderfully good throughout the year.

"D" division during the past year lost but one horse. He was recommended to be cast, but becoming paralyzed in one hind limb, it was thought advisable to destroy him, the paralysis being due to embolism.

"H" division lost two horses, one of which was shot, as he was suffering from acute glanders, and all precautions to prevent the spread of the disease was resorted to, and I am glad to say with good success, as no other horses contracted it.

"K" division was more unfortunate than the others, loosing several horses from various causes, some of these deaths being due, in my opinion, to the after effects of typhoid influenza, which proved so fatal to many of the horses of this division last year.

Another horse of this Division had to be destroyed, owing to an accident the bones of the knee were laid open (open joint) and the skull fractured.

Thirty-nine remounts were posted to these three divisions last spring, and I am glad to state that, with very few exceptions, they have turned out exceedingly well; they were all purchased in this section of the country, and were very carefully selected.

A public auction sale of cast police horses was held at Macloed on the 24th May last, when four horses of "D," six of "H" and one of "K" were sold. These horses sold very well indeed, considering that they were used up horses.

I should like to draw attention to the fact that both here in Macleod and at Lethbridge good "hospital stables," with isolated loose boxes, are very much needed. The infirmary stable here is a portion of the long log stable; it answers fairly well and is the best we can get, but there is no way of isolating a horse which is or may be suspected of suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, and no means of keeping up an equitable temperature, which is so essential in diseases of the respiratory organs. The flooring is also very unsatisfactory, there being no proper drainage.

Lethbridge is even worse off in this respect than we are. They have no regular "sick stable," merely three stalls and a loose box, partitioned off from one of the large stables. This arrangement, although better than nothing, in the event of an outbreak of a serious nature, would prove, from a sanitary point of view, highly unsatisfactory for many reasons.

The new stable built for "D," and completed last spring, has proved satisfactory and is capable of holding some fifty-one horses.

The large frame stable at this Post now in use, is very cold and draughty, and I would recommend that the board flooring be taken up, and the spaces below filled up with clay. The boards could be replaced along the alley way and the back part of the stalls, leaving the front so that the fore feet of the horses would rest upon the

clay surface. the whole being properly graded so as to allow the urine to drain away. This wonld prove not only beneficial to the horses' feet, but it would also materially improve the temperature of the stable.

The horseshoe used at this Post has given satisfaction; horses have however, to be frequently shod, owing to the dry, stony nature of the country in the vicinity of the Post.

A large number of horses are now on detachment, and are frequently visited by myself, and although worked hard they are looking well and in excellent health.

It will be necessary to cast some horses from the several divisions in this district next spring, as there are a few which are unfit for further police duty.

The horses not in use at the Post or on detachment are on herd about five miles from Fort Macleod. These horses are visited by myself twice a week, and are herded by a detachment of men told off for that purpose.

The strict attention and ready assistance displayed by Staff-Sergeant Bradley and Constable Ayre in carrying out my wishes and instructions is deserving of especial mention.

I enclose an appendix of diseases from the 30th November, 1888, to the 30th November, 1889, for "D" and "H" divisions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, V.S.,
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.

The Officer Commanding
North-West Mounted Police,
Fort Macleod.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—"H" DIVISION.

VETERINARY CASES, 1st December, 1888, to 30th November, 1889.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of days off duty.	Average Duration.	Veterinary Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess	1	5	5	Returned to duty.
Anæmia	1	10	10	do
Boils	1	18	18	do
Bruised foot	2	20	10	do
Burnt heels	2	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	do
Calk	2	14	7	do
Catarrh	4	18	$4\frac{1}{2}$	do
do chronic	1	.....	.....	do
Congestion of lungs	2	.....	.....	One returned, the other in hospital.
Collar gall	11	140	$12\frac{8}{11}$	Returned to duty.
Colic	4	17	$4\frac{1}{4}$	do
Corns	13	104	8	do
Curb	2	14	7	do
Dislocation of shoulder	1	.....	.....	Cast and sold.
Enlarged tendon	1	14	14	Returned to duty.
Erythema	1	6	6	do
Fibroid tumor	1	13	13	do
Glanders	1	.....	.....	Destroyed.
Incised wound	1	11	11	Returned to duty.
Inflamed hock	1	15	15	do
Influenza	3	30	10	do
Kick	3	18	6	do
Laminitis	1	9	9	do
Lacerated wound of leg	3	60	20	do
Lacerated wound and fracture of nasal bones	1	30	30	do
Laryngitis	2	16	8	do
Navicular arthritis	1	17	17	do
Ostitis	2	22	11	do
Ozœna	1	.....	.....	Died.
Pneumonia	1	16	16	Returned to duty.
Puncture of foot	6	72	12	do
Saddle galls	7	63	9	do
Scratches	1	5	5	do
Splinter in foot	1	10	10	do
Sprained fetlock	4	23	$5\frac{3}{4}$	do
Strained back	1	4	4	do
Weed	1	17	17	do

T. A. WROUGHTON, V.S.,
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—"D" DIVISION.

VETERINARY CASES, 1st December, 1888, to 30th November, 1889.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of days off duty.	Average Duration.	Veterinary Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess	1	26	26	Returned to duty.
Bruised foot	2	12	6	do
Burnt with rope	1	6	6	do
Chafe	1	8	8	do
Colic, flatulent	2	4	2	do
do spasmodic	5	10	2	do
Collar gall	7	97	$13\frac{6}{7}$	do
Congestion of lungs	1	15	15	do
Conjunctivitis	1	15	15	do
Corns	6	34	$5\frac{2}{3}$	do
Coronitis	1	17	17	do
Cut on forearm	1	19	19	do
Cut on back	1	18	18	Returned to duty. Transferred to Lethbridge.
Curb	2	17	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Dentition fever	1	25	25	do
Enlarged fetlock	1	7	7	do
Fracture of scapula	1	.....	.....	Has recovered, but will always walk lame. He is unfit for police work and should be cast.
Fracture of radius	1	.....	.....	Under treatment.
Gangrene of submaxillary gland	1	38	38	Returned to duty.
Inflamed hock	1	11	11	do
Intermittent fever	1	34	34	do
Influenza	9	117	13	do
Incised wound of knee	1	14	14	do
Kick	3	26	$8\frac{2}{3}$	do
Laminitis	2	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	do
Lacerated wound of coronet	1	18	18	do
Nephritis	1	19	19	do
Paralysis	1	41	41	Shot. Incurable.
Periostites	1	10	10	Returned to duty.
Pink eye	1	19	19	do
Pumiced feet	1	12	12	do
Puncture by nail	4	16	4	do
Punctured wound of forearm	1	6	6	do
Quitlor	1	.....	.....	Under treatment.
Quarter crack	3	102	34	Returned to duty.
Saddle gall	7	112	16	do
Seedy toe	1	.....	.....	Under treatment.
Sesamoidites	1	25	25	Returned to duty.
Sore throats	1	5	5	do
Splint	2	17	$8\frac{1}{2}$	do
Sprained fetlock	3	16	$5\frac{1}{3}$	do
Sprain, metcarp. tendon	2	43	$21\frac{1}{2}$	do
Thoroughpin and bog spavin	1	21	21	do
Tumor	1	45	45	do
Pack Pony—Fistulous withers	1	.....	.....	Under treatment.

T. A. WROUGHTON, V.S.,
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX BB.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT PRINGLE, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1889.

MAPLE CREEK, 1st December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

The health of the horses of the division is excellent, and has been during the year.

The hay and oats supplied were of good quality, although the hay is not up to the standard of previous years, owing to its scarcity caused by drought and prairie fires.

The detachments have been kept fully supplied with the requisite medicines and appliances, and I have instructed non-commissioned officers in charge as to use of same.

I have recommended eight horses to be cast, six being troop horses and two attached; we will require at least 12 re-mounts next spring.

I have had our saddle horses and light teams shod with plates during the summer, as a result there were fewer cases of sprains and strains than formerly.

I would again recommend that a small hospital stable be built at this Post, there being no possibility of isolating any case of an infectious or contagious type, or in the event of any internal inflammatory disease, there would be no possibility of combatting it successfully, the division stables being cold and draughty.

There are at present on herd at Fish Creek, eight miles from this post, 18 horses and two mules. Would recommend that all the horses that can possibly be spared be sent out, as it has the effect of recruiting them up for the next season's work, and is also a saving on forage.

Requisitions for drugs and appliances for the use of division have been promptly filled.

I append herewith my annual report of cases under treatment in Division.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. PRINGLE,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding,
"A" Division.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—"A" DIVISION.

ANNUAL Sick Report of Horses for the Year ended 30th November, 1889.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Necrosis of coffin joint	1	35	35	Shot.
Uræmic poisoning	1	30	30	Died.
Quarter crack	4	90	22½	Returned to duty.
Lacerated wounds	3	30	10	do
Punctured do	1	5	5	do
Tumors	2	20	10	do
Strains	2	10	5	do
Debility	3	46	15⅓	do
Saddle galls	3	30	10	do
Sore shoulder	2	8	4	do
Burnt heels	4	20	5	do
Bruised heels	2	8	4	do
Synovitis	1	10	15	do
Callosities	1	15	15	do
Peritonitis	1	2	2	Died.
Sand crack	2	20	10	Returned to duty.
Colic	2	2	1	do
Eczema	1	8	8	do
Ischuria	1	4	4	do
Constipation	2	6	3	do
Coronitis	1	8	8	do

J. PRINGLE,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

MAPLE CREEK, 1st December, 1889.

APPENDIX CC.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, from 1st December, 1888, to 30th November, 1889.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.
1888.								
Dec. 4	Sir J. Lister Kaye	Chas. Smith	Deserting employment	Dec. 4	No	Ins. Norman and Dickson.	Dismissed	Regina.
do 4	do	J. Ashenford	do	do 4		do	do	do
do 15	J. Harvey	F. Senfield	Shooting a dog	do 17	No	J. Lewis	do	Qu'Appelle.
do 12	J. Filayson	W. Simpson	Allowing a bull to run loose	do 12		J. Sharp	Fined $4 and $8 costs	Saltcoats.
do 3	The Queen	— Dalsey	Liquor in possession	do 3		J. J. Lyons	Dismissed	Whitewood.
	do	Mankoris	do	do 3		F. Cosgrave	do	do
	do	Pangras	do	do 3		D. Campbell	do	do
Dec. 7	do	J. A. Brecken	Selling liquor illegally	do 7		do	To pay cost and cautioned.	do
do 7	do	W. R. Hamilton	do	do 8		G. F. Dunne	Dismissed	Moosomin.
do 8	do	J. S. Carson	Cruelty to animals	do 9		W. Logan	do	do
do 15	do	B. James	Larceny	do 27		Judge Richardson		Regina.
do 17	do	H. Moore	Liquor in possession	do 17		A. G. Thorburn	$50 and costs	Broadview.
do 18	do	do	Giving liquor to Indians	do 18		A. G. Thorburn and Inspr. Constantine.	do	do
do 18	do	E. Robal	Selling liquor illegally	do 18		A. G. Thorburn	do	do
1889.								
Jan. 7	do	J. McMahon	Attempting to commit suicide			Committed for trial. *See*	March.	
do 1	do	G. T. Robinson	Forgery			do	do	
do 17	do	Chas. Hurley	Liquor in possession	Dec. 30		Supt. Gagnon	Case adjourned to 8th Feb.	
do 17	do	J. Carey	do	do 30		do	do	
1888.								
Nov. 27	do	A. Phillips	Horse stealing	Jan. 3	Yes	Judge Wetmore	3 years penitentiary	Wolseley.
1889.								
Jan. 2	do	A. McPhail	Selling intoxicants	do 11	No	R. Alexander	Fined $100; conviction quashed on appeal.	Moose Jaw.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.
1888.								
Oct. 3	The Queen.....	W. Wilson.....	Maiming cattle.....	do 8	do ..	Judge Wetmore.....	Acquitted	Moosomin.
1889.								
Jan. 17	do	J. W. Lund.....	Pointing a revolver.....	do 19	do ..	H. LeJeune.....	24 hours hard labor.....	Regina.
do 14	do	R. White.	Assault.....	do 15	do ..	Supt. Gagnon.....	Sentence deferred.	
Feb. —	do	Chas. Hurley.....	Liquor in possession.....	Feb. 8	do ..	do	Dismissed	do
.....	do	A. Cudlip.....	Larceny of $487.50.....	do 27	Yes ..	Judge Richardson.	Acquitted	do
.....	do	L. W. Herchmer..	Illegally importing intoxicating liquors.	do 22	No...	do	Dismissed	do
Feb. 4	J. Rulling.....	A. G. Bouke.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Feb. 9	No...	.....	Fined $25 and costs.	Saltcoats.
do 21	The Queen.....	R. Waters.....	Obstructing the police.....	do 9	do ..	J. Sharpe.....	do $10 do	do
do 8	do	J. Ostrander.....	Selling intoxicants.....	do 9	do ..	S. de P. Green.....	do $50 do	Moose Jaw.
do 2	do	O. H. Allen.....	do	do 5	do ..	do	de $50 do	do
do 12	Doug. Anderson	Jas. Anderson....	Assault and threathening to shoot	do 16	do ..	A. G. Thorburn.....	Dismissed.....	Broadview.
do 12	Jas. Anderson..	Doug. Anderson..	Assault and battery.....	do 16	do ..	J. E. Clementon-.....	Fined $5 and costs.....	do
do 4	The Queen.....	Le Brodin.....	Assault.....	do 4	.....	F. G. Lyons.....	do $5 do	Whitewood.
do 5	do	J. Wilson.....	Selling intoxicants.....	do 5	.....	do	Adjourned.....	do
do 2	do	—. Emmington....	Liquor in possession	do 2	.....	Lyons & Campbell.....	Fined $50 and costs.....	do
do 12	do	J. Wilson.....	Selling intoxicants.....	do 12	.....	do	Dismissed	do
do 6	do	—. Campbell.....	Liquor in possession	do 16	.....	do	.....	do
do 16	do	—. Campbell.....	do	do 16	.....	do	Fined $50 and costs.....	do
Jan. 1	do	G. T. Robinson....	Forgery	Mar. 4	No...	Judge Richardson.....	Two weeks' imprisonment..	Regina.
do 7	do	J. McMahon.....	Attempted suicide.....	do 25	.....	Judge Wetmore.....	Discharged on his own recognizance to appear when called on.	Wolseley.
Mar. 16	do	W. Hardie.....	Disorderly conduct.....	do 17	.....	J. C. Beauchamp.....	Discharged.....	Qu'Appelle.
do 16	do	Wm. Forde.....	Peddling without license.....	do 17	.....	J. Sharpe.....	Fined $14 and costs.....	Saltcoats.
do 23	do	G. Lane.....	Disorderly conduct.....	do 23	.....	do	do $5 do	do
do 23	do	—. Lamb.....	Larceny of wood.....	do 21	.....	S. de P. Green.....	Sentence deferred.....	Moose Jaw.
do 25	do	T. Smith.....	Selling intoxicants.....	do 28	.....	do	Dismissed.....	do
do 30	do	J. Robb.....	Setting fire to prairie.....	do 30	.....	do	Sentence deferred.....	do
do 7	do	W. Blant.....	Assault and battery.....	do 8	.....	A. G. Thorburn.....	Dismissed.....	Broadview.
do 25	do	Jas. Scott.....	Peddling without license.....	do 25	.....	do	To pay for license and costs	do
do 3	do	J. Burghan.....	Felony.....	do 4	.....	G. S. Davidson.....	Discharged.....	Qu'Appelle.
do 16	do	W. Fardie.....	Disorderly conduct.....	do 16	.....	J. C. Beauchamp.....	do	do

do 28	O. Bell	H. Gouds	Housebreaking		Committed for trial		
do 28	The Queen	J. Pearson	Wheat stealing		do		
do 28	do	W. Pearson	In possession of stolen goods		do		
do 28	do	J. Marrow	do do		do		
do 16	do	Helen Black	do do	Mar. 16	Not tried		
do 1	do	T. J. Smith	Assault	Apr. 18	F. Norman	Fined $20 and costs	Wapella.
Mar. 3	do	E. Barugh	Dangerous lunatic				
	do	Tchow-Tchow	Assault	Apr. 6	F. Norman	2 months imprisonment	Regina.
Mar. 6	do	White Thunder	Horse stealing	do 30	Judge Richardson	Discharged	do
	do	H. S. C. Debarres.	do				
Mar. 25	David Wyse	J. Kincade	Assault	Apr. 25	Supt. Gagnon	Dismissed	do
do 25	J. Troup	do	do	do 25	do	do	do
Apr. 1	The Queen	J. Rob	Setting fire to prairie	do 2	S. P. Green	Fined $10 and costs	Moose Jaw.
do 1	do	— Lamb	Larceny	do 2	R. L. Alexander	Discharged	do
do 9	do	W. Rutherford	Setting fire to prairie	do 12	do	Fined $1 and costs	do
do 9	do	J. Ostrander	do do	do 12	do	do do	do
do 24	do	G. Bedford	Furious driving	do 27	do	do do	do
do 24	do	E. Gurney	do	do 27	do	do do	do
Feb. 28	do	H. Goods	Housebreaking	do 27		Skipped bail	Moosomin.
do 28	do	J. Pearson	Larceny	do 27		do	do
Mar. 1	do	W. Pearson	Stolen goods in possession	do 27	C. Constantine	Dismissed	do
do 16	do	Helen Black	Selling whiskey	do 27	do	do	do
Apr. 4	do	T. Carrol	Liquor in possession	do 9	C. Constantine and J. Hewgill.	Fined $100 and costs; team and waggon forfeited.	do
do 7	do	C. Parks	Fighting in public streets	do 9	C. Constantine	Fined $1 and costs	do
do 7	do	W. Parks	do do	do 9	do	do	do
do 11	do	W. Schmidt	Assault	do 18	Inspector Norman	Dismissed	Wapella.
	do	F. J. Smith	do	do 18	do	Fined $20 and costs	do
Apr. 26	do	U. S. C. de Balinhard.	Horse stealing		Committed for trial		
do 19	do	W. Griongary	Liquor in possession	Apr. 19	J. Sharp	Fined $25 and costs	Saltcoats.
do 19	do	W. Anderson	Setting fire to prairie	do 19	do	do $3 do	do
do 23	do	O. Marr	do do	do 23	do	do $3 do	do
do 24	do	A. Dunnett	do do	do 4	Supt. Gagnon	do $20 do	do
May 21	do	S. Shaw	Dangerous lunatic	do 23	Inspector Howe	Committed to Stony Mountain Asylum by Lieut.-Governor, 23rd May, 1889	
do 31	do	W. Annable	Horse stealing		Committed for trial		
do 4	do	J. Ronalt	Infraction of prairie fire ordinance	Apr. 8	S. de P. Green and H. Gillman.	Fined $12 and costs	Moose Jaw
do 10	B. Fysh	M. Tebo	Maliciously killing a dog	do 11	do do	Fined $5 and $50 compensation.	Appealed.
May 3	The Queen	W. Axford	Setting fire to prairie	May 3	G. Weldon and M. Jarrett	Dismissed	Grenfell.
do 4	do	W. McAdams	do	do 4	J. Sharp	do	Saltcoats
do 9	H. Kirkman	G. H. Lyttle	Non-payment of wages	do 10	do	Judgment $10.50	do
do 20	The Queen	— Proctor	Setting fire to prairie	do 21	do	Fined $20 and costs	do
do 24	— Moriarty	— McGilvary	Assault	do 21	do	do 5 do	do
do 18	P. Bisnett	Major Bell	Non-payment of wages	do 31	A. McLean	To be paid forthwith	Qu'Appelle.
do 21	J. Rumsden						
do 23	The Queen	W. McMoran	Cruelty to animals	do 27	J. P. Beauchamp	Discharged with caution	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.
1889.								
June 1	The Queen.....	W. Annable.....	Horse stealing.....	June 18	.....	Judge Richardson	*Nolle prosequi* entered by Crown prosecutor.	
do 4	do	G. Annable.....	Driving a horse illegally from the prairie.	do 18	.....	Inspector Drayner	Fined $50 and costs.....	Regina.
do 14	do	S. J. Anson	Dangerous lunatic	.....	....	.....	Committed to Stony Mountain Asylum by Lt.-Gov.	
do 16	do	J. Blackbourn	Larceny.....	do 18	.....	Judge Richardson	1 month hard labor.....	do
do 19	do	J. A. Kerr	Malicious injury to property.....	do 24	.....	Insp. Supt. Cotton.....	Dismissed	do
do 19	do	W. G. Pettingell..	do do	do 24	.....	do	do	do
do 22	do	A. Leach.....	Vagrancy	do 24	.....	Comr. L. W. Herchmer and Insp. Supt. Cotton	Fined $2 and costs.....	do
do 18	do	Gopher Tom.....	Attempted rape	July 3	Yes..	Judge Richardson	3 months hard labor and to receive 12 lashes.	do
do 8	do	B. Feeney.....	Vagrancy	June 8	.....	Inspector Drayner	3 weeks hard labor	do
do 24	do	H. McIntosh	Selling intoxicants	do 24	.....	J. H. Boyce.....	Adjourned.	
do 24	do	do	do	do 24	.....	J. H. Boyce and Inspector Drayner.	Fined $75 and costs.....	Qu'Appelle.
do 19	do	J. G. Turner	Vagrancy	do 24	.....	Insp. Drayner	do 5 do	do
do 7	do	B. James.....	Attempted house breaking	do 7	....	J. Logan.....	Discharged	Wapella.
do 14	do	T. J. Smith	Assault	do 14	.....	J. J. Butler	do	do
do 21	do	J. Mace.....	do	do 21	.....	H. Blake.....	do	do
do 24	do	J. Boyle....	Vagrancy	do 24	....	Inspector Drayner and J. Boyce.	Fined $5 and costs.....	Qu'Appelle.
do 26	do	P. Elwin.....	do	do 26	.....	Thorburn and Clementon	7 days hard labor	Broadview.
do 22	do	Crooked Legs.....	Stolen property in possession	do 22	.....	S. de P. Green.....	Discharged	Moose Jaw.
do 25	do	W. Smith	Vagrancy	do 25	.....	do	do	do
July 2	do	J. G. Lovell.... .	do	do 2	.....	Inspr. Sutp. Cotton and Inspector Howe.	do	Regina.
do 14	do	T. Chabot.....	do	do 15	.....	Supt. Gagnon and Inspr. Drayner.	Sentence deferred.....	do
do 18	do	Charlotte Hawkes.	Dangerous lunatic	do 18	.....	.....	Committed to Stony Mountain Asylum by Lt.-Gov.	
July 17	do	J. McLeod	Serious assault.....	July 25	.....	Judge Richardson.....	Fined $100 and to keep peace for 12 mos.	
do 17	do	F. Mutz.....	Vagrant.....	do 17	.....	Supt. Gagnon and Supt. Neale.	Discharged	Regina.

do	6	do	W. Downs	Cruelty to animals	do 8	S. de P. Green, H. Gilmore and T. S. Walton	Dismissed with costs of prosecution.	Moose Jaw.
do	30	do	A. Johnstone	Assault	do 30	S. de P. Green and H. McDougall.	Committed for trial	do
do do	26 29	do	H. Bulmer H. C. Cummings	Fighting and creating disturbance.		R. S. Garrett, Ball, Richardson and Weldon.	Bulmer fined $15 and costs, and H. C. Cummings fined $1 and costs.	Broadview.
do	30	do	H. McKenzie	Unlawful fines	July 30	A. G. Thorburn	Fined costs of court	do
do	3	do	S. Dundas	Larceny	do 20	J. Beauchamp, Davidson	Discharged with caution	Qu'Appelle.
do	20	do	L. Bell	Assault	do 31	A. McLean and Davidson	Fined $5 and costs	do
do	18	J. P. Sargent	Rosalie (squaw)	Larceny	do 19	C. Constantine and Major Phipps.	No prosecution	Moosomin.
do	31	Margaret Allaire	O. Maliterre	Abusive language	do 31	do do	Dismissed by consent of prosecution on payment of costs.	do
do	6	J. Trotter	J. Moore	Illegally impounding cattle	do 6	W. Finlay	Settled out of court	Wolseley.
do	7	The Queen	C. Wyms	Vagrancy	do 7	Bray and Bichu	Sent back to Brandon, Man.	do
do	7	do	M. Wyms	do	do 7	do	do do	do
do	7	do	L. Newman	do	do 7	do	Sent to a farmer to work	do
do	9	Mary Carson	J. Carson	Assault	do 9	J. J. Butler	Fined $5 and costs, bound to keep peace for 6 mos.	Wapella.
d0	30	C. Brodman	E. Elliott	Maliciously shooting cattle	do 30	W. Logan	Plaintiff compromised with defendant, plaintiff paying costs.	do
do	2	The Queen	M. Farrall	Setting fire to prairie	do 3	Finlayson	Fined $3 and costs	Saltcoats.
do	3	Rev. J. McDonald.	J. Bradley	Profaning the Lord's day	do 3	do	Dismissed; prosecution to pay costs.	do
do	3	do	C. Sailor	do do	do 3		do do	do
Aug.	3	The Queen	H. W. Bulmer	Larceny	Aug. 3	C. Constantine and A. G. Thorburn.	3 mos. hard labor	Broadview.
June	—	do	D. A. Urquhart	Embezzlement	do 5Yes	Judge Wetmore	3 years penitentiary	Moosomin.
Aug.	16	do	G. Gaddis	Horse stealing	do 19No	Inspector Howe	Charge withdrawn	Regina.
do	19	do	J. Dunsmore	Concealing and aiding a deserter from N.-W.M.P.	do 20	Supt. Gagnon and Inspector Howe.	Dismissed	do
Aug.	19	The Queen	— Brazier	Murder, Miles City, Mont.				
do	1	do	F. Cothmore	Larceny		Phipps and Dump	Dismissed	Moosomin.
do	8	do	E. Davis	Setting fire to prairie	Aug. 9	Phipps and Constantine.	Fined $5 and costs	do
do	8	M. R. Currie	C. Eggleson.	Stallion at large	do 9	do do	do	do
do	10	The Queen	R. McPhee	Assault on female	do 10	do do	Postponed	do
do	10	W. Galbraith	H. Ralston	Wages	do 11	do do	Dismissed	do
do	23	The Queen	J. Catlor	Vagrancy	do 24	do do	Fined $5 and costs	do
do	28	do	J. Houle	Horse stealing	do 28	do do	Dismissed	do
do	22	do	W. Eccles and J. Robinson.	Robbery from C. P. R. sleeping car	do 24	A. G. Thorburn	do	Broadview.
do	23	Kate Palmer	Eliza Boare	Unlawfully taking and retaining a brooch.	do 31	do	Fined $1 and costs	do
do	10	The Queen	R. J. McConnell	Larceny	do 10	Biden and Bray	Dismissed	Wolseley.
do	24	do	A. Wood	Vagrancy	do 24	do	10 days hard labor	do
do	6	do	F. Gilbert	Larceny	do 6	W. Logan	Dismissed with costs	Wapella
do	10	do	W. Page	do		do		

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, from 1st December, 1888, to 30th November, 1889—*Con.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.
1889.								
Sept. 19	— Garner	R. C. Ireland	Having vicious dog	Sept. 20		W. Logan	Dog killed and costs of prosecution.	Wapella.
do 10	The Queen	J. W. Taylor	Vagrancy			J. G. Cosgrave and Vass	Fined $1 and costs	White Wood.
do 8	do	P. Bourassa	Horse stealing	do 9		Beauchamp & Davidson	Discharged	Qu'Appelle.
do 26	do	J. B. Lauder	Vagrancy	do 27		Boyce and Redpath	Fined $5 and costs	do
do 13	do	G. Wolff	Assault and battery	do 14		S. de P. Green	$1 and costs or 7 days hard labor.	Moose Jaw.
do 24	do	H. Bates	Setting fire to prairie	do 28		Adjourned		do
do 12	do	Rob. Short	Assaulting his wife	do 29		J. T. Proctor	Bound to keep the peace	Qu'Appelle.
do 28	do	Maguhanis	Inciting Indians to commit breach of peace.			Committed for trial		
Sept. 5	do	Wolverine	Assault	Sept. 5		Supt. Gagnon	$15 fine or 1 month	Regina.
do 16	do	W. Burns	Vagrancy	do 17		do	$1 and costs	do
Aug. 28	do	Maguhanis	Inciting Indians to commit breach of peace.	do 16		Judge Richardson	Discharged	do
Sept. 4	Mrs. Mason	R. Mason	Assault	do 4		— Sharp	$3 and costs and peace 1 year	Saltcoats.
Aug. 30	The Queen	A. Blount and V. Wilde	Setting fire to prairie	do 4		B. P. Richardson and R. S. Garratt.	$25 each and costs	Grenfell.
Sept. 2	do	D. McMillan	Refusing to put out prairie fire	do 4		S. de P. Green	Dismissed	Moose Jaw.
do 2	The Queen	C. Smith	Refusing to put out prairie fire	do 4		S. de P. Green	Dismissed	Moose Jaw.
	do	J. Smith	do do	do 4		do	do	do
Sept. 2	do	H. Bates	Setting fire to prairie	do 4		do	do	do
do 16	do	Kayakala	Improper use of firearms	do 16		do	$50 fine and costs, or 1 mo. hard labor.	do
do 26	do	J. Mason	Larceny			J. L. Bray	Committed for trial	Wolseley.
do 21	B. A. Compston.	A. Workman	Illegally impounding horses	Sept. 21		W. Logan	Dismissed with costs of prosecution.	Wapella.
do 27	J. Rowell	do	do do	do 27		do	Decision postponed	do
do 6	R. McLeod	R. Williams	Rescuing cattle in lawful possession.	do 7		H. Logan	Dismissed; prosecutor to pay costs.	Regina.
do 16	The Queen	J. McGinnis	Vagrancy	do 16		H. LeJeune	$2 and costs	do
do 28	do	C. Milton	do	do 30		Supt. Gagnon	Sentence deferred	do
do 29	do	J. Keys	Selling goods on Sunday	do 30		do	do	do
do 11	do	W. Ott	Breach of peace	do 12		A. McLean and J. H. Boyce.	Fined $1 and costs	Qu'Appelle.
do 17	do	R. Smith	Selling intoxicants	do 18		C. Constantine	Fined $50 and costs	Moosomin.

do	17	do	do	do	do	18		do	do 75	do
do	19	do	R. McArthur	Vagrancy	do	19		do	do 5	do
Oct.	28	do	W. McKone	Assaulting the police	Oct.	28		Committed for trial		
do	26	do	S. A. Spon	do	po	29		do		
do	29	do	W. Gilroy	do	do	29		do		
do	30	do	W. Gilbert	do	do	30		do		
do	29	do	A. E. Barker	do	do	30		do		
do	30	do	W. Birch	Vagrancy	do	30		Supt. Gagnon and Supt. Cotton.	Fined $1 and costs	Regina.
do	31	do	J. Powers	do	do	31		Supt. Gagnon	Dismissed	do
do	3	do	Mrs. Hinchey	Permitting swine to be at large	do	5		A. G. Thorburn	$1 and costs	Broadview.
do	3	do	Mrs. Kinny	do do	do	5		do	do	do
do	7	do	J. Harris	Vagrancy	do	7		Inspr. Constantine and A. G. Thorburn.	3 months' hard labor	do
do	25	do	F. Cooney	Liquor in possession	do	26		Inspr. Constantine	$100 and costs, or 3 months' hard labor.	Moosomin.
Oct.	17	The Queen	A. LeBlond	Setting fire to prairie	Oct.	18		J. F. Boyce	Fined $1	Qu'Appelle.
do	18	do	A. Eve	Larceny	do	19		do and A. McLean.	Bound over in $100 for six mos. and pay costs.	do
do	23	G. D. McKay	G. Elliott	Larceny of wood	do	24		J. F. Boyce	Fined $5 and costs, and to pay value of wood stolen.	do
do	25	W. D. Cook	John Taylor	Abusive and threatening language	do	25		T. L. Bray	Defendant paid costs	Wolseley.
do	2	— Targent	—Baynton	Cruelty to a turkey	do	2		S. de P. Green	Dismissed	Moose Jaw.
do	15	— Spaughton	—Johnstone	Larceny	do	15		do and R. L. Alexander.	Cautioned and goods returned to plaintiff.	do
do	15	—Fysh	—Tebo	Maliciously shooting a dog				Judge Richardson	Adjourned	
		—Robinson	—Annable	Infringement of chap. 17 of Revised Ordinances.	Oct.	15		do	do	
Oct.	18	The Queen	H. Bates	Selling intoxicants	do	19		S. de P. Green	Dismissed	do
do	11	do	L. Gosselin	Whiskey illegally in possession	do	12		Finlayson and Barker	$50 and costs	Saltcoats.
do	11	do	A. McNaughton	do do	do	12		do	do	do
do	11	do	A. Young	Setting fire to prairie	do	12		J. Sharp	$1 and costs	do
do	11	do	D. Morrison	do	do	12		do	do	do
do	12	do	J. Laycock	Illegally selling whiskey	do	12		Finlayson and Barker	$75 and costs	do
do	14	do	H. Mowbray	Setting fire to prairie	do	14		J. Sharp	$1 and costs	do
do	19	C. J. Hillman	T. Brown	Larceny of hay	do	22		Sharp and McNutt	Dismissed	do
Nov.	30	The Queen	R. Robinson	Vagrancy	do	30		Supt. Gagnon and Insp. Cuthbert.	3 months hard labor	Regina.
Oct.	13	do	J. Gordon	Allowing swine to run at large	do	13		W. Logan	$2 and costs	Wapella.
Nov.	6	do	J. Ferguson	Stolen property in possession	Nov.	6		do	Dismissed	do
do	7	do	A. E. Gardner	Vagrancy	do	7		do and H. Blake	$1 and costs	do
do	27	do	A. Lockwood	do	do	27		H. Blake	3 months hard labor	do
do	27	do	B. Milnes	do	do	27		do	do	do
do	2	do	S. Wilson	Selling liquor	do	2		D. Campbell, F. Cosgrove, J. Buchanan and H. Pollock.	Fined $50 and costs	Whitewood.
do	21	The Queen	R. Venard	Vagrancy	do	21		D. Campbell	$1 and costs	do
do	28	do	S. Wilson	Selling liquor	do	28		D. Campbell and J. Buchanan.	Adjourned	do
do	28	do	do	Liquor in possession	do	28		do	do	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, from 1st December, 1888, to 30th November, 1889—*Con.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.
1889.								
Nov. 30	do	J. W. Taylor	Selling liquor	Nov. 30		D. Campbell and J. Buchanan.	do	Whitewood.
do 28	do	do	Liquor in possession	do 28		do	do	do
do 6	do	H. Hinchey, M. Callaghan and C. Le Belois.	Disorderly conduct	do 9		Ball, Garrett and Graham	Dismissed with caution	Broadview.
do 6	do	H. Hinchey	Insulting and abusive language			do	Dismissed	do
Oct. 30	R. C. Arnold	J. Hargrave	Assault and using threatening language.	Nov. 2		Sharp, Eaking and Finlayson.	do	Saltcoats.
Nov. 15	The Queen	T. Foster	Setting fire to prairie	do 16		Sharp	Fined $2 and costs	do
do 18	W. Ott	C. Johnston	Assault with intent to do bodily harm.	do 19		J. P. Beauchamp and J. H. Boyce.	Bound over in $100 and two sureties of $50 each to keep the peace for 6 months.	
do 5	A. Stewart	C. Sheribury	Assault	do 5		C. Constantine	Fined $7 and costs	
do 9	O. Maliture	Nan-e-quis-e-ka	Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	do 9		do	Committed for trial	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, from 1st December 1888, to 30th November, 1889—*Con.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1888.				1888.					
Dec. 6	The Queen.....	C. Crookshanks.	Selling liquor to Indians.....	Dec. 7	No.	W.D. Antrobus & J. D. Moodie, J.P's.	Three months hard labor.	Medicine Hat.	
1889.				1889.					
Jan. 31	do	R. O'Brien.....	Gambling.....	Feb. 2	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.	One month hard labor.	do	
do 31	do	S. Palmer.....	do	do 2	do	do ..	.....	do ..	Case dismissed.
do 31	do	P. Hallidan.....	do	do 2	do	do ..	.....	do ..	do
do 31	do	H. Bertram.....	do	do 2	do	do ..	.....	do ..	do
Feb. 1	do	W. Craig.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 1	do	Supt. Antrobus & Ins. Sanders.	Fined $5 and costs or 10 days hard labor.	Maple Creek..	Fine paid.
do 5	do	Henry Cox, *alias* Stoper.	Larceny.....	do 25	do	Judge Macleod....	Three mos. hard labor	do	
do 5	do	Charles Rockett.	do	do 25	do	do ..	do ..	do	
do 5	do	do ..	Obtaining money under false pretences.	do 25	do	do ..	.....	do ..	Acquitted.
do 18	do	A. R. Tracey....	Contravening the Inland Revenue Act.	do 27	do	W.D. Antrobus & J. D. Moodie, J.P's.	Fined 300 and costs or 8 months imprisonment at hard labor.	Medicine Hat.	Fine paid.
do 26	do	W. Woodruff...	Having liquor in possession.....	do 27	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P	Fined $100 & costs or 2 mos. imprisonment at hard labor.	do ..	do
Mar. 18	do	E. Cochrane....	Selling goods on the Lord's day.	Mar. 19	do	do ..	.....	do ..	Case dismissed. Defendant to pay costs.
do 20	G. McCuaig....	T. Ireland.....	Assault.....	do 21	do	W. Finlay, J. P..	Fined $5 and costs ...	do ..	Fine paid.
do 20	T. Ireland.....	G. McCuaig....	do	do 21	do	do ..	.....	do ..	Case dismissed.
do 20	do	F. Harper.....	do	do 21	do	do ..	.....	do ..	do
do 28	The Queen.....	Benj. Breding..	Allowing fire to escape on prairie	do 28	do	W. D. Antrobus. J. P	.....	Maple Creek..	do
Mar. 28	Can. Ag. C. & C. Co.	Chas. Stafford..	Deserting employment.....	Mar. 28	No.	W. D. Antrobus, J.P.	Fined $10 and cost or 1 month's im. with H.L.	Maple Creek..	Imprisonment.
do 28	do ..	Henry Webb ...	do	do 28	do	do	do ..	do ..	do
do 28	do ..	Samuel Ryley...	do	do 28	do	do	do ..	do ..	do
May 2	The Queen.....	Annie Moran...	Drunk and disorderly.....	May 5	do	W. Finlay & J. D. Moodie, J.P's.	One month, hard labor	Medicine Hat.	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, from 1st December, 1888, to 30th November, 1889—*Con.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.									
Oct. 20	Patrick Connors.	Quintin Warden	Assault	Oct. 21	do	Insp. Sanders			Case dismissed.
do 25	Regina	J. Fleming	Liquor illegally in possession	do 27	do	do	Fined $50 & costs, $7.75	Maple Creek	
do 27	do	E. Fearon	do do	do 28	do	do		do	
do 29	do	J. Miller	Larceny	do 30	do	W. Finlay & J. D. Moodie, J. P's.	Two months, hard labor	Medicine Hat.	Case dismissed.
do 29	do	A. Ashton	Drunk and disorderly	do 30	do	do	Fined $5 and costs or 14 days, hard labor.	do	Fine not paid.
do 30	do	J. McGary	Selling liquor	do 30	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.	Fined $100 and costs	do	Fine paid.
do 31	W. B. Higginson	R. Nearing	Assault	do 31	do	W. Finlay & J. D. Moodie, J. P's.	Fined $5 and costs or 21 days' imp. with H.L.	do	do
June 1	Regina	R. O'Brien	Drunk and disorderly	June 3	do	do	Fined $15 and costs or 2 months, hard labor.	do	Fine not paid.
July 11	do	F. Purviance	Keeping a gaming house	July 13	do	do	Fined $50 and costs	do	Fine paid.
do 12	do	D. Johnson	Gambling	do 13	do	do	Fined $20 do	do	do
do 12	do	V. Armstrong	do	do 13	do	do		do	Case dismissed.
do 12	do	Lee Lii	do	do 13	do	do	Fined $20 and costs	do	Fine paid.
do 12	do	C. Cling	do	do 13	do	do		do	Case dismissed.
do 12	do	W. Moss	do	do 13	do	do		do	do
do 12	do	R. Watson	Drunk and disorderly	do 13	do	do	Fined $5 and costs	do	Fine paid.
July 20	W. Simpson	Louis Haggey	Assault	July 20	No.	F. Fauquier & Insp. Howe, J. P's.	Fined $10 and costs	Maple Creek	Fine paid.
do 23	The Queen	Wm. Barrewell	Creating a disturbance	do 24	do	F. Fauquier & Insp. Sanders, J. P's.	Fined $5 and costs	do	do
do 23	do	J. A. Pratt	do do	do 24	do	do		do	Case dismissed.
do 21	do	J. Burns	Taking liquor into Indian camp.	do 25	do	W. Finlay and F. Fauguier, J. P's.	Two months, hard labor.	Medicine Hat.	
do 21	do	Twice Wife, Cree Squaw.	Drunk	do 25	do	do		do	Dismissed with a caution.
do 31	do	Red. McLeod	Causing a disturbance in the house of Ida Morton.	Aug. 2	do	do	Fined $5 and costs	do	Fine paid.
Aug. 4	T. Yerex	J. Van Horne	Larceny	do 6	do	W. Finlay, J. P.		do	Case dismissed.
do 4	Cowles & Yerex.	do	Simple larceny	do 6	do	do	To pay the prosecutor $5 and costs.	do	Paid.
do 1	The Queen	William Smith John Dillon.	Bringing into Canada property stolen in the U. S. of America.	do 13	Yes	Judge McLeod		Maple Creek	Both acquitted.
do 12	Chas. Durward.	Thos. Judson	Assault	do 15	No.	F. G. Fauquier & G. E. Sanders, J. P's.	Fined $1 and costs	do	Fine paid.

do	21	J. Smith	W. Cuiagg	do	do	22	do	W. Finlay, J. P.	Fined $5 and costs	Medicine Hat.	do
do	23	The Queen	Harry Catling	Selling intoxicating liquor at Medicine Hat.	do	24	do	Insp. Sanders	Fined $75 and costs	do	do
do	26	Rainbow, Cree Squaw.	White Thunder.	Assault						Maple Creek	Case withdrawn.
Sept.	23	Nay-hay-ho, Cree Indian.	W. Crookshanks.	do	Sept.	23	do	W. Finlay, J. P.	Fined $5 and costs	Medicine Hat.	Fine paid.
do	24	The Queen	H. Mounts	Drunk and disorderly	do	25	do	W. Finlay, and W. Heath, J. P's.	do	do	do
Oct.	1	do	W. Simpson	Creating a disturbance	Oct.	2	do	F. G. Fauquier, and Insp. Sanders, J. P's.	do	Maple Creek	do
do	5	do	M. Quesnelle	Drunk and disorderly	do	8	do	W. Finlay and W. Heath, J. P's.	do	Medicine Hat.	do
do	10	do	Kasper Hammil.	Setting fire to prairie	do	10	do	W. Finlay, J. P.	Fined $75 and costs or two months, hard labor.	do	Fine not paid.
do	15	do	H. Brown	Drunk and disorderly	do	17	do	W. Finlay and W. Heath, J. P's.	Fined $5 and costs	do	Fine paid.
do	15	do	S. Wadsworth	do do	do	17	do	do	do	do	do
do	15	do	T. Moody	do do	do	17	do	do	do	do	do
Oct.	15	The Queen	J. Bess	Drunk and disorderly	Oct.	17	No.	W. Finlay and W. Heath, J. P's.	Fined $5 and costs	Medicine Hat.	Fine paid.
"	23	do	T. Rourke	do	do	24	do	do	Fined $5 and costs or one month's hard labor.	do	Fine not paid.
"	24	do	Little Fish (Cree Squaw).	Larceny	do	24	do	do	One month's hard labor	do	
"	26	do	W. Russell	Selling liquor	do	26	do	W. Heath, J.P.	Fined $100 and costs	Dunmore	Fine paid.
"	31	do	A. McLeod	Larceny	Nov.	5	do	W. Finlay, J.P.		Medicine Hat.	Case dismissed.
"	31	do	J. Hardington	do	do	5	do	do	14 days imprisonment with hard labor.	do	
"	31	do	J. H. Boston	do	do	5	do	do	do	do	
Nov.	2	do	H. Fehan	Drunk and disorderly	do	4	do	W. Finlay and H. J. A. Davidson, J.P's.	Fined $5 and costs or one month's hard labor.	do	Fine not paid.
"	2	Louis Haggeyt	Willian Sinclair and Colin Sinclair.	Assault	do	4	do	Insp. Sanders and F. G. Fauquier, J.P.'s		Maple Creek	Case dismissed.
"	7	The Queen	J. Heaney	Gambling	do	7	do	W. Finlay, J.P.	Fined $50 and costs	Medicine Hat.	Fine paid.
"	7	do	S. Quill	do	do	11	do	do		do	Case dismissed.
"	7	do	T. Fleming	do	do	11	do	do		do	do
"	7	do	F. Barr	do	do	11	do	do		do	do
"	7	do	W. Russell	do	do	11	do	do		do	do
"	11	do	Harrold Abbott and F. Newby	Setting fire to prairie	do	13	do	Insp. Sanders and F. G. Fauquier, J.P's.	Fined $5 and costs	Maple Creek	Fine paid.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.									
Nov. 12	Mrs. Calder.....	David Calder...	Using threatening language.....	Nov. 13	No.	W. Finlay and H. J. A. Davidson, J.P's.	To find 2 sureties in $50 each and himself in $50 to keep the peace for 3 months or 3 months' hard labor.	Medicine Hat.	Sureties furnished.
" 22	The Queen.....	W. T. Pollard, *alias* H. Bill..	Feloniously entering store of T. C. Power in night time with intent to steal.	do 22	do	Insp. Sanders, J.P.	.....	.....	Committed for trial.
" 26	do	Blue Blankets' Son, Assiniboine Indian.	Larceny from trunk of George McBain.	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	do
1888.									
Dec. 8	The Queen.....	Went Home First, (Blood Indian).	Drunk	Dec. 8	No.	Supt. Deane and F. Champness, J.P's	1 month imprisonment.	Lethbridge...	
do 8	do	Big Face, (Blood Squaw).....	do	do 8	do	do ..	1 do ..	do	
do 13	do	John Howard...	Having intoxicating liquor in possession.....	do 13	do	Supt. Deane, J. P.	Fined $50 and costs or 2 months' imprison't.	do	Fine paid.
Nov. 27	do	Ed. Austin *alias* Ed. Rogers....	Larceny	do 10	do	do ..	Committed for trial....	do	
do 10	do	John Gideon....	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 17	do	Supt. Deane and F. Champness, J.P's	Fined $10 and costs or 1 month, imp., H.L.	do	do
Dec. 24	do	Mrs. Jones.....	do	do 27	do	do ..	Fined $10 and costs....	do	do
do 27	do	Mike Vaseluch..	Did assault Nicholas Howdock..	do 27	do	do ..	do 20 do	do	do
do 31	do	Patrick Malloy.	do Frank Jones.....	do 31	do	do ..	do 5 do	do	do
1889.				1889.					
Jan. 6	do	Clarence France.	Larceny.....	Jan. 7	do	Judge Macleod....	1 month imprisonment.	do	
1888.									
Nov. 27	do	Edward Austin.	do	do 7	do	do ..	2 do ..	do	

1889.					1889.						
Jan.	10	do	Osc. St. Goddard	Selling beer to Indians	do	11	do	Supt. Deane and F. Champness, J.P's	Fined $100 and costs	do	Case appealed.
do	10	do	Bare Bones, (Blood Indian)	Drunk	do	12	do	Supt. Deane, J. P.	14 days' imp., H. L.	do	
do	23	do	Minnie McNally	Keeping a disorderly house in Lethbridge	do	23	do	Supt. Deane and F. Champness, J.P's	Fined $ 50 and costs	do	Fine paid.
do	29	do	A. G. Garrison	Having intoxicating liquor in possession	do	29	do	Supt. Deane, J. P.	do 100 do	do	do
do	31	do	David Smith	Larceny	Feb.	2	do	Supts. Deane and Macdonell, J.P's	10 days' imp. H. L.	do	
do	31	do	A. G. Garrison	Having unstamped tobacco in his possession	do	2	do	do	Fined $50 and costs	do	do
Jan.	31	The Queen	A. G. Garrison	Having cigars packed in 8 boxes, used before for that purpose.	Feb.	2	No.	Supt. Deane and F. Champness, J.P's	Fined $80 and costs	Lethbridge	Fine paid.
Feb.	13	do	"Two Pipes Steals Twice."	Larceny	do	13	do	do	To come up for judgment when called upon.	do	
do	16	do	Pat. Macdonald.	Indecent exposure of person	do	16	do	do	Fined $1 and costs	do	do
do	15	do	Michael Reilly	Drunk and disorderly	do	18	do	do	Fined $10 and costs	do	do
do	19	do	Thos. McGovern	Having intoxicating liquor illegally in his possession.	do	19	do	Supt. Deane, J.P.	Fined $50 and costs	do	do
do	28	do	A. G. Garrison.	Non payment of $80. wages due to Matilda Boyd.	do	28	do	do	To pay Matilda Boyd $80 and to pay costs of case or one month's imprisonment.	do	Imprisoned, fine paid, 2nd Mar., 1889.
Mar.	2	do	Jas. Halliday	Did assault Mike Vasalanak	Mar.	2	do	do	Fined $5 and costs	do	Fine paid.
do	2	do	Peter Tracey	Having liquor illegally in his possession.	do	4	do	do	Fined $50 and costs	do	do
do	4	do	W. T. McArthur	Selling intoxicating liquor illegally.	do	4	do	do	Fined $50 and costs	do	do
do	4	do	Samuel H. Davis	Creating a disturbance in the streets.	do	4	do	do	Fined $10 and costs	do	do
do	6	do	Edward Austin	Did assault Con. O. W. Fortune.	do	6	do	do	1 month's imprisonment hard labor.	do	
April	10	do	F. Jas English	Larceny	April	11	do	Judge McLeod	3 month's imprisonment hard labor.	do	
do	15	do	Chas. E. Brown.	Having liquor in his possession	do	15	do	Supt. Deane, J.P.	Fined $5.50 and costs.	do	Fine paid.
do	14	do	Frank LaBelle	Selling liquor to Indians	do	15	do	do	Fined $100 and costs or 3 month's imprisonment hard labor.	do	Imprisoned.
do	14	do	Blood Squaw "Big Face."	Drunk	do	15	do	do	Discharged, to come up for judgment when called upon.	do	
do	14	do	Blood Squaw "Kills on Shore"	do	do	16	do	do	do	do	
do	22	do	Blood Indian "Red Fringes"	Larceny	do	22	do	do	do	do	
May	16	do	George Baker	Giving intoxicants to Indians	May	16	do	do	Fined $50 and costs	do	Fine paid.

RETURN of Crimiual and other Case tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offcence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.									
July 4	The Queen.....	Lee Percell.....	Illegally importing liquor.	July 4	No.	Supt. Deane, J.P..	Fined $100 and costs .	do	do
do 19	do	Charles Bulger..	Having intoxicants on his premises illegally.	do 31	do	do ..	Fined $50 and costs...	do	do
do 23	do	William Cunliffe	Did assault Madge Blake.....	do 29	do	do ..	Discharged, to come up for judgment when called upon.	do	.....
July 29	do	Edw. McConnell	Having liquor in his possession..	July 29	do	do	Fined $100 and costs or 6 mos. with hard labor	Lethbridge ...	Imprisoned; fine paid July 31, '89
Aug. 3	do	Thos. Collins....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Aug. 3	do	Supts. Deane & Moodie, J.P's...	Fined $10 and costs, or 30 days.	do ..	Fine paid.
do 15	do	Madge Blake....	Having liquor in his possession..	do 16	do	Supt. Deane, J.P..	Fined $100 and costs or 6 mos. imprisonment.	do ..	do
do 16	do	Robt. Caswell...	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 17	do	Supts, Deane & Moodie, J.P's...	Fined $5 and costs or 14 days imprisonment..	do ..	do
do 19	do	Arnold Lambert	Evasion of Customs duties.....	do 20	do	Supts. Deane & Moodie, J.P's...	6 mos. imprisonment..	do ..	
Sept. 17	do	Mike Minoski...	Drunk and disorderly.....	Sept. 7	do	Supts. Deane & Moodie, J.P's...	Fined $20 and costs....	do ..	do
do 27	do	Arnold Lambert	Horse stealing.....	Oct. 14	do	Judge McLeod....	6 mos. at hard labor...	do ..	
Oct. 7	do	John Patton....	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 7	do	Supts. Deane & Moodie, J.P's...	Fined $10 and costs or 1 mos. imprisonment.	do ..	do
do 19	do	Robert Baxter..	Was a party to setting out prarie fire.	do 19	do	Sup.. Deane, J.P..	Discharged; to come up f r judgment when called upon.	do ..	
do 21	do	John Malloy...	Setting out prairie fire.....	do 24	do	do	Fined $75 and costs...	do ..	Case appealed.
Nov. 16	do	Jas. Millwright.	Drunk and disorderly	Nov. 16	do	Supts. Deane & Moodie, J.P's...	Fined $5 aud costs....	do ..	Fine not yet paid; time allowed for payment.
do 25	do	Alex, Munro....	Letting swine run at large.....	do 25	do	Supt. Deane, J.P..	Fined $2 and costs....	do ..	Fine paid.
do 25	do	Henry Howard.	do do	do 25	do	do	Fined $2 and costs....	do ..	do
1888.				1888.					
Dec. 1	M. Maloney....	J. E. M. Leeds..	Obtaining money under false pretences.	Dec. 2	No.	Supt. Steele	Dismissed	Macleod Dist..	
do 3	The Queen.....	J. Cablen.....	Having intoxicants in possession.	do 3	do	do Neale.....	Fined $200 and costs or 6 mos. hard labor.	do ..	

do 3	do ...	P. Smith.....	do do ..	do 3	do	do do	Dismissed	do ..	
do 9	J. B. Smith.....	A. V. Knuth....	Maiming a horse.....	do 9	do	do Macdonell	Committed for trial....	do ..	Admitted to bail.
do 15	The Queen.....	The-woman-that is-surrounded..	Having intoxicants in possession.	do 18	do	do Steele.....	Dismissed	do ..	
do 15	do	Young Duck....	do do ..	do 18	do	do do	do	do ..	
do 20	do	Speared	Frequenting wigwams where Indian women prostitute.	do 20	do	do do	Fined $50 or 6 mos. hard labor.	do ..	Imprisoned.
do 21	do	H. T. Dalton...	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 26	do	do do	Fined $10 and costs, or 1 mo. hard labor.	do ..	
do 21	do	D. Horan.....	do do	do 24	do	do do	Dismissed	do ..	
1889.				1889.					
Jan. 4	do	George Braden..	Having intoxicants in possession.	Jan. 12	do	do Macdonell.	Fined $100 and costs..	do ..	Appealed.
do 5	do	Man-that-never-ties-his-moccassins.	Having stolen property in possession.	do 14	do	do Steele and Macdonell	3 mos. hard labor.....	do ..	
do 16	do	Thomas Burns..	Having intoxicants in possession.	do 21	do	do Macdonell.	Dismissed	do ..	
do 16	Young Chief....	M. Sullivan.....	Giving intoxicants to Indians...	do 18	do	do Steele and Macdonell	Fined $50 and costs...	do ..	
do 16	The Queen.....	Mona Palmer...	Having intoxicants in possession.	do 21	do	do Macdonell.	do do ...	do ..	
do 30	do	Mike (Indian)...	Drunk.....	do 31	do	do Steele.....	14 days hard labor	do ..	
do 30	do	Geo. Donnelly..	Giving intoxicants to Indians...	Feb. 7	do	do Steele and Insp. Wood	Fined $50 and costs, or 2 mos. hard labor.	do ..	
do 31	do	C. Bott.....	Drunk and disorderly....	Jan. 31	do	do Macdonell.	Fined $10 and costs, or 1 mo. hard labor.	do ..	
Feb. 11	do	Sarcee.....	Frequenting wigwams where Indian women prostitute.	Feb. 11	do	do Steele.....	6 mos. hard labor.....	do ..	
do 11	do	Crooked Leg....	Drunk in Macleod	do 11	do	do do	14 days do	do ..	
do 11	do	Fat	do do	do 11	do	do do	do do	do ..	
do 11	do	Patsey.....	do do	do 11	do	do do	do do	do ..	
do 14	do	Pete Smith.....	Selling intoxicants.....	do 14	do	do do	Dismissed	do ..	
Feb. 19	The Queen.....	Owl Child.....	Drunk	Feb. 19	do	Supt. S. B. Steele	14 days hard labor.....	do ..	
March 6	Samuel Bruard..	P. Lachance...	Cutting and destroying timber..	March 6	do	do ..	Committed for trial....	do ..	
do 7	The Queen.....	W. Cunliffe	Drunk and disorderly	do 7	do	do ..	Fined $1 and costs...	do ..	
do 8	do	J. Quigley.....	Gambling.....	do 9	do	Supt. Macdonell	One month hard labor.	do ..	
do 8	do	J. W. Garland..	Allowing gambling on his premises.	do 9	do	do do ..	Fined $50 and costs...	do ..	Appealed.
do 8	do	E. McConnell...	Gambling.....	do 16	do	Supt. Macdonell and Insp. Wood	do do ...	do ..	do
do 8	do	A. H. Heney....	do	do 12	do	do do ..	do do ...	do ..	do
do 8	do	C. Gaines.....	do	do 16	do	do do ..	do do ...	do ..	do
do 8	do	Pete Smith.....	do	do 18	do	do do ..	do do ...	do ..	do
do 8	do	H. A. Kanouse.	do	do 18	do	do do ..	do do ...	do ..	do
do 8	do	J. W. Garland..	do	do 18	do	do do ..	do do ...	do ..	do
do 8	do	A. Lachapelle...	do	do 18	do	do do ..	do do ...	do ..	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.									
do 21	Madge Blake....	W. Cunliffe	Assault.....	Mar. 22	No.	Supt. Steele and Insp. Wood.	Dismissed	Macleod Dist..	
Mar. 21	do	do	Destruction of property	do 22	do	do do ..	do	do ..	
do 28	C. Williams	E. McConnell...	Smuggling	do 29	do	Supts. Steele and Macdonell.	Case withdrawn, duty paid.	do ..	
April 3	The Queen.....	J. Bebe.....	Drunk and disorderly	April 3	do	Supt. Macdonell and Insp. Wood	Fined $10 and costs...	do ..	
do 20	H. A. Kanouse..	E. Venn.....	Selling intoxicants to Indians...	do 22	do	Supt. Steele and Insp. Wood.	Fined $100 and costs or 3 months hard labor.	do ..	Imprisoned.
do 11	Hollow in the Middle.	Shouts in the Morning.	Assault.....	do 15	do	Supt. Steele	Fined $10 or 1 month hard labor.	do ..	do
do 18	The Queen.....	Fish Hawk.....	Drunk	do 20	do	do	Fined $5 or 14 days hard labor.	do ..	
do 22	Fish Hawk.....	George Steele...	Selling intoxicants to Indians...	do 23	do	do and Macdonell.	Fined $200 and costs or 6 months hard labor.	do ..	Appealed.
do 26	The Queen.....	Broken Rib.....	Drunk.....	do 26	do	Supt. Steele	1 month hard labor....	do ..	
do 26	do	do	Assault.....	do 26	do	do and Macdonell.	2 months hard labor...	do ..	
do 29	do	A. Grogan.....	Selling intoxicants to Indians...	do 30	do	do do ..	Dismissed	do ..	
May 6	do	Madge Blake....	Creating a disturbance	May 8	do	do do ..	Fined $50 and $10 costs	do ..	
do 10	M. Sullivan.....	Red Antelope...	Theft and using threats.....	do 25	do	Inspector Wood.	Committed for trial....	do ..	
do 10	do	Two Thieves....	do do	do 25	do	do ..	do do	do ..	
do 17	L. Mallette.....	V. Mallette.....	Assault.....	do 17	do	Supt. Steele	Dismissed	do ..	
do 20	The Queen.....	E. Bill	Selling liquor to Indians.....	do 20	do	do	do	do ..	
do 23	P. Lachance....	S. Brourard.....	Threatening language	do 20	do	do	do	do ..	
May 29	J. Bebe.	Bull Horn.....	Destroying property.....	June 1	No.	Supt. Steele	Committed for trial ...	do ..	
June 10	J. McFarland...	C. Fontaine.....	Cattle killing	do 11	do	Supt Macdonell. & Insp. Wood.	do ...	do ..	
do 10	do ..	E. London.. ...	do	do 11	do	do do ..	do ...	do ..	
May 16	The Queen.....	The Bee..	Bringing stolen property into Canada.	do 22	do	Supt Macdonell.	Released, no prosecutor appearing.	do ..	
do 17	do	Low Chief.....	do do ..	do 22	do	do do ..	do do ..	do ..	
do 14	do	Scout	do do ..	do 22	do	do do ..	do do ..	do ..	
do 14	do	Young Pine	do do ..	do 22	do	do do ..	do do ..	do ..	

do	14	do	Hind Gun	do do	do	22	do	do do	do do	do		
June	21	do	Calf Robe	do do	do	25	do	do do	do do	do		
do	28	do	A. Knuth	Having intoxicants in possession.	do	28	do	Insp. Wood	Dismissed	do		
do	29	do	F. W. Atkinson.	Receiving stolen property	July	1	do	Supt. Steele	do	do		
July	2	do	Gus Breed	Having intoxicants in possession.	do	2	do	Insp. Wood	do	do		
do	6	do	Calf Robe	Assault	do	8	do	Supt. Steele and Insp. Wood.	Committed for trial	do		
do	6	do	Hand Wolfe	Obstructing police	do	8	do	Supt. Macdonell & Insp. Wood.	do	do		
do	6	do	Young Pine	do	do	8	do	do do	do	do		
do	6	do	Sleeping on Tap.	do	do	8	do	do do	do	do		
do	6	do	Big Wolf	do	do	8	do	do do	do	do		
do	6	do	Dog Chief	do	do	8	do	do do	do	do		
do	18	do	C. Williams	Drunk and disorderly	do	18	do	Insp. Wood	Fined $5 and costs	do		
do	20	do	J. Eccles	do do	do	20	do	Supt. Macdonell & Insp. Wood.	do do	do		
do	23	do	J. Conelly	do do	do	23	do	Supt. Steele and Insp. Wood.	do do	do		
do	9	W. Johnson	No Flyer	Horse stealing	do	9	do	Supt. Steele	6 months hard labor	do		
Aug.	1	M. De Champs	Louis Patten	do	Aug.	1	do	do	Dismissed	do		
do	6	E. London	J. Rathwell	Theft	do	8	do	Insp. Wood	do	do		
do	21	T. R. Clipsham	E. Wells	Breaking and entering dwelling-house.	do	23	do	Supt. Macdonell & Insp. Wood.	do	do		
do	26	The Queen	Crazy Crow	Drunk	do	26	do	Supt. Steele	1 month hard labor	do		
do	26	do	Takes Gun in Middle.	do	do	26	do	do	1 do do	do		
do	26	do	Toe (Squaw)	do	do	26	do	do	7 days do	do		
do	26	W. Johnson	E. London	Stealing a saddle	do	28	do	do	Dismissed	do		
Aug.	31	The Queen	Mary Hall	Vagrancy	Aug.	31	do	Supt. Steele	Dismissed	do		
Sept.	3	H. Taylor	A. Denton	Stealing a pocket book	Sept.	6	do	Inspector Wood.	do	do		
do	4	G. Reach	Walter Jackson.	Non-payment of wages	do	6	do	Supt. Macdonell	Settled outside of Court	do		
do	10	A. J. McKiernan	M. Broulette	do do	do	13	do	do	do do	do		
do	10	The Queen	W. Lougheed	Drunk and disorderly	do	10	do	do Steele	Fined $5 and costs or 10 days hard labor.	do		
do	18	do	Mud Bull	Larceny	do	20	do	do Macdonell	1 month hard labor	do		
do	26	do	Pete Smith	Having intoxicants in possession.	do	30	do	Inspector Wood.	Dismissed	do		
do	27	do	Fish Hawk	Drunk	do	27	do	Supt. Steele and Insp. Wilson.	Fined $5 or 1 month hard labor.	do	Imprisoned.	
do	27	do	Mary Hall	Vagrancy	do	27	do	do do	Fined $25 or 2 months hard labor.	do		
do	13	P. LaChance	O. Brourard	Damage to property	do	20	do	Supt. Steele	Fined $5 and costs or 1 month hard labor.	do		
do	13	The Queen	J. Macklin	Setting prairie on fire	do	19	do	A. Morden, J.P.	3 months hard labor	do		
do	10	F. Jordan	D. Cochrane	Wages due	do	12	do		Settled out of Court	do		
Oct.	3	J. B. Smith	G. A. Mason	Assault	Oct.	4	do	Supts. Steele and Macdonell.	Fined $20 or 30 days hard labor.	do		
do	12	The Queen	M. Mallette	Selling intoxicants	do	14	do	Supt Macdonnell	Dismissed	do		
do	18	Bull Shield	Fat	Assault	do	18	do	do Steele	Bound over to keep peace.	do		

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.				1889.					
do 2	The Queen.....	Howell Harris..	Setting prairie on fire.....	do 5	No.	do Macdonell.	Fined $50 and costs or 30 days hard labor.	Macleod Dist..	
do 15	do	T. Myles.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 16	do	do Steele.....	Fined $5 and costs or 1 month hard labor.	do ..	
do 23	do	Morning Owl....	Drunk..	do 24	do	do do	Fined $10 and costs or 1 month hard labor.	do ..	
do 29	do	John McDougall	do	do 30	do	do do	Fined $5 and costs or 1 month hard labor.	do ..	
do 29	do	D. Rouleau.....	do	do 30	do	Inspector Wood.	do do ..	do ..	
Nov. 2	do	Joe Smith.....	do	Nov. 4	do	Supt. Steele and Insp. Wood.	Fined $10 and costs or 1 month hard labor.	do ..	
do 2	G. A. Mason....	J. B. Smith.....	Stealing harness.....	do 4	do	....	Settled outside Court..	do ..	
do 2	A. H. Heney....	J. W. Blanchard	Assault	do 4	do	Inspector Wood.	Fined $10 and costs or 1 month hard labor.	do ..	
do 14	The Runner.....	Don. McCauley.	Selling liquor to Indians.....	do 14	do	Supt. Macdonell and Inspector Wood.	Dismissed	do ..	
do 15	The Queen.....	A. Rouleau.....	Creating a disturbance.....	do 15	do	Supt. Macdonell and Inspector Begin.	do	do ..	
do 16	do	Young Pine.....	Drunk	do 18	do	Supt. Steele.....	Fined $10 and costs or 1 month hard labor.	do ..	
do 16	do	Prairie Chicken.	do	do 18	do	do	do do ..	do ..	
do 16	Soldier.....	Young Pine....	Stabbing with knife.....	do 18	do	do	Dismissed	do ..	
do 26	The Queen.....	White Calf.....	Drunk	do 27	do	do	Fined $10 and costs or 15 days hard labor.	do ..	
do 26	do	Three Guns.....	do	do 27	do	do	do do ..	do ..	
do 30	do	Big Head.....	do	do 30	do	Supts. Steele and Macdonell.	1 month hard labor..	do ..	
do 30	do	Good Stealer....	do	do 30	do	do do ..	do do	do ..	
do 30	do	A. LaChappelle.	Selling intoxicants to Indians...	do 30	do	do do ..	Fined $300 and costs or 6 months hard labor.	do ..	
1888.				1888.					
Oct. 10	The Queen	A. McMartin...	Fraud.....	Dec. 13	No.	Supt. McIllree..	Released on bail	Calgary Dist..	Left the country.
Dec. 11	do	D. Campbell....	Drunk	do 19	do	do ..	Dismissed	do	

					1889.					
do 31	do	S. J. Clark	Liquor in possession	Jan. 3	do	do	Fined $50 and costs or 1 month hard labor	do	Appealed.
do 28	do	W. Cousins	Larceny	do 14	do	Justice Rouleau.	4 mos. imprisonment with hard labor	do	
1889.									
Feb. 25	do	J. R. Carrick	Fraud	Mar. 19	do	do	Dismissed	do	
Mar. 7	do	J. Mannock	Breach of Inland Revenue Act	do 7	do	G. C. King, J.P.	Fined $50 and costs or 6 months hard labor	do	Fine and costs paid
do 7	do	do	do do	do 7	do	do	do	do	
Apl. 6	do	F. Tilt	Liquor in possession	Apl. 6	do	Supt. McIllree	Fined $50 and costs or 1 month hard labor	do	do
do 5	do	A. P. Patrick	Breach of prairie fire ordinance	do 6	do	do	Dismissed	do	
do 5	do	W. B. Wylie	do do	do 6	do	do	Fined $100 and costs or 3 months hard labor	do	do
1888. June 1 / 1889. Mar 7	do	G. Brewster	Horse stealing	do 18	do	Justice Rouleau.	Dismissed	do	Committed at Morley by Supt. McIllree.
Aug. 24	do	Bad dried meat, *alias* Deerfoot.	Burglary	do 15	do	do	1 month imprisonment with hard labor	do	
1887.									
Aug. 24	do	do	Assault	do 15	do	do	14 days imprisonment with hard labor	do	
1889.									
Apl. 18	do	J. Patterson	Breach of prairie fire ordinance	May. 6	do	Supt. McIllree	Fined $100 and costs or 3 mos. imprisonment with hard labor	do	Appealed. Appeal withd'n, fine paid
May 24	do	W. Mickle	Assault	do 27	do	do	Fined $2 and costs or 14 days hard labor	do	Paid.
1888.									
Mar. 3	do	W. DeBalinhard	Horse stealing	July 22	do	Justice Rouleau.	6 mos. imprisonment with hard labor	do	
1889.									
Apl. 9	do	H. McPherson	Embracery	June 11	do	Supt. McIllree	Dismissed	do	
June 12	do	S. G. Clarke	Liquor in possession	do 17	do	do	do	do	
May 24	do	G. Levcan	Selling liquor	do 14	do	do	do	do	
do 24	do	A. Tremblay	do	do 14	do	do	do	do	
June 14	do	J. Field	Liquor in possession	do 15	do	do	Fined $20 and costs or 3 mos. imprisonment with hard labor	do	Appealed, conviction quashed.
do 24	do	P. Kennedy	Larceny	July 9	do	Justice Rouleau.	6 mos. imprisonment with hard labor	do	
do 29	do	W. Green	Vagrancy	do 3	do	Supt. McIllree & G.C.King, J.P	1 month imprisonment with hard labor	do	
do 14	do	"Clump of trees" (Blackfoot In.)	Horse stealing	do 22	do	Justice Rouleau.	1 month imprisonment with hard labor	do	
do 14	do	The man who wears feathers (Blackfoot In.)	do	do 22	do	do	6 months imprisonment with hard labor	do	

APPENDIX AA—Return of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If Tried by Jury	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.									
July 10	The Queon.....	S. Berland.....	Liquor in possession.....	July 11	No.	Supt. McIllree..	Fined $50 and costs, or 1 mo. hard labor.	Calgary Dist..	Paid.
do 10	do	D. McGillis.....	do	do 11	do	do ..	do do ..	do ..	do
1886.									
May 15 / June 15	do	J. T. Cable.....	Horse stealing.....	do 19	do	do ..	Dismissed	do ..	
1888.									
July 19	do	Big Top Knot (Cree Indian).	Vagrancy.....	do 20	do	W. M. Herchmer and Supt. McIllree, J.P.	7 days' hard labor.....	do ..	
do 10	do	A. Tremblay....	Selling liquor.....	do 23	do	Supt. McIlree...	Fined $100 and costs, or 3 mos. hard labor.	po ..	Appealed; conviction upheld; left the country.
Aug. 13	do	W. Smith	Assault.....	Aug. 14	do	do ..	Fined $2 and costs, or 14 days' hard labor.	do ..	
do 21	do	Crow Collar and The Man That Moves (Cree Indians).	Vagrancy.	do 22	do	W.M.Herchmer, J.P.	Dismissed with a caution.	do ..	
Sept. 11	do	J. Stockton.....	Abandoning child.....	Sept. 24	do	Justice Rouleau.	Discharged.....	do ..	
do 20	do	D. Ernest	Vagrancy.....	do 20	do	W.M.Herchmer, J.P.	14 days' hard labor....	do ..	
do 20	do .. .	J. Wallace.....	do	do 20	do	do ..	do do	do ..	
do 18	do	J. S. Hirondulle	Driving off horses.....	do 23	do	do ..	Fined $25 and costs....	do ..	Appealed; conviction quashed.
do 26	do	Nellie Webb....	Liquor in possession.....	Oct. 1	do	Supt. McIllree..	do 20 do . .	do ..	Paid.
do 7	do	J. Forrest	Selling liquor.....	do 1	do	do ..	do 50 do	do ..	do
do 11	do	J. Sex Smith....	Setting out poison without a license.	do 23	do	do ..	Fined $5 and costs, or 14 days' hard labor.	do ..	do
Sept. & Oct.	do	J. McNeil.....	Keeping a place of public resort without license from Corporation of Calgary.	do 22	do	do .	Fined $50 and costs, or 15 days' hard labor.	do ..	Notice of appeal; appeals not yet held.
do	do	T. McClelland..	do do ..	do 22	do	do ..	do do ..	do ..	do do
Oct. 22	do .. .	Mary Scott.....	Attempted robbery	Nov. 28	do	Justice Rouleau.	Discharged.....	do ..	
d 22	do	do	do assault.....	do 28	do	do ..	do	do ..	

1888.					1888.					
Dec. 3	J. Stewart	Thos. White	Offering for sale stolen property.		Dec. 4	No.	Insp. Harper, J.P	Dismissed	Banff	
do 3	do	J. Stewart	Having stolen property in possession.		do 4	do	do	do	do	
do 12	T. MacQueen	F. J. Boswell	Claim for wages		do 13	do	do	do	do	
1889.					1889.					
Jan. 3	The Queen	A. Macleod	Drunk and disorderly		Jan. 3	do	Insp. Harper and T. Watts, J.P's	Fined $5 and costs	Anthracite	
do 9	do	F. Alward	Intoxicating liquor in possession		do 9	do	Insp. Harper	Dismissed	do	
do 23	do	G. O. Keefe	do do		do 23	do	do	$50 and costs	do	Appealed; conviction quashed.
Feb. 4	do	— Lucas	Drunk and disorderly		Feb. 4	do	Insp. Harper and T. Watts, J.P's	$1 do	do	
do 4	do	— Malloy	do		do 4	do	do	$1 do	do	
do 4	do	— Ramsdale	do		do 4	do	do	$1 do	do	
do 11	do	H. Tourney	do		do 11	do	do	$5 do	do	
Mar. 2	do	Blanche Malloney.	Selling whiskey		Mar. 2	do	Insp. Harper	$200 do	do	Second offence; appealed; conviction quashed.
do 2	do	A. Macleod	do		do 2	do	do	$50 do	do	Appealed; conviction quashed.
do 2	do	G. Keefe	do		do 2	do	do	$50 do	do	do
do 2	do	P. Donohue	do		do 2	do	do	$50 do	do	do
do 5	do	— Coles	Drunk and disorderly		do 5	do	Insp. Harper and T. Watts, J.P's	$5 do	Canmore	
do 5	do	J. Fiddler	do		do 5	do	do	$10 do	do	
do 6	do	Sam. Carpet	Vagrancy		do 6	do	do	$50 do or 3 mos.	Anthracite	
do 6	do	E. Donohue	Liquor on premises		do 6	do	Insp. Harper	$50 do	do	do
do 7	do	F. Burke	Drunk and disorderly		do 7	do	Insp. Harper and T. Watts, J.P's	Dismissed with caution	do	
do 11	H. A. Costigan	S. Murphy	Brewing beer		do 11	do	do	$50 and costs	do	
do 11	do	do	Having brewing utensils in possession.		do 11	do	do	$50 do	do	
do 11	do	Brittany	do do		do 11	do	Insp. Harper and R.B.C. O'Donohue.	$50 do	Banff	
do 11	do	do	Brewing beer		do 11	do	do	$50 do	do	
do 25	The Queen	T. B. Winnett	Liquor in possession		do 25	do	Insp. Harper	Dismissed	do	
do 26	W. Boag	W. Maclean	Vagrancy		do 26	do	Insp. Harper and Watts, J.P's.	3 mos. hard labor	Anthracite	
Mar. 26	The Queen	C. Boiteau	Vagrancy		Mar. 26	No.	Insp. Harper and T. Watts, J.P.	24 hours to leave town.	Anthracite	
April 3	do	P. Donohue	Drunk and disorderly		April 3	do	do	$1 and costs	do	
do 3	do	P. Kennedy	do do		do 3	do	do	Released with caution.	do	
May 3	do	— Welsh	do do		May 3	do	Insp. Harper and R.B.C. O'Donohue.	$5 and costs	do	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued*

Date of Summons or arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of conviction or trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.				1889.					
May 3	The Queen	— Flockhart	Drunk and disorderly	May 3	No.	Insp. Harper and R.B.C. O'Donohue.	$5 and costs	Anth cite	
do 3	do	— Macdonald	do do	do 3	do	do	$5 and costs	do	
do 6	do	W. McWrigh	Liquor in possession	do 6	do	Insp. Harper	$50 and costs	Banff	Appealed; conviction upheld.
do 16	Chinaman	P. Donohue	Assault	do 16	do	do	Dismissed	Anthracite	
do 27	The Queen	W. McInnis	Drunk and disorderly	do 27	do	T. Watts, J.P., & Insp. Harper	$10 and costs	do	
do 27	do	P. Malloy	do do	do 27	do	do	$10 and costs	do	
do 27	do	M. McIntyre	do do	do 27	do	do	$1 and costs	do	
do 27	do	W. Macdonald	do do	do 27	do	do	$1 and costs	do	
do 27	do	H. Derry	do do	do 29	do	do	$2 and costs	do	
do 27	do	do	Larceny	do 27	do	Insp. Harper	Dismissed	do	
June 6	do	— Strange	Drunk and using abusive language.	June 6	do	Insp. Harper and R.B.C. O'Donohue.	Released with a caution	Banff	
do 24	do	A. Macleod	Liquor on premises	do 24	do	Insp. Harper	$50 and costs	Anthracite	Appealed; conviction upheld.
do 25	do	— Green	Vagrancy	do 25	do	Insp. Harper and T. Watts.	Given 4 hours to leave town.		
July 9	De Straughe	How Sing, Ting Tong and Tong Sing.	Larceny	July 9	do	Insp. Harper and G. A. Stewart, J. P.	Dismissed	do	
do 31	E. Grant	— Peterson	Assault	Aug. 5	do	Insp. Harper	Fined $10 and costs	Banff	
do 31	do	E. Lundin	do	do 1	do	do	Fined $5 and costs or 14 days' hard labor.	do	
Aug. 14	The Queen	G. Guyett	Drunk and disorderly	do 14	do	Insp. Harper and R.B.C. O'Donohne.	$5 and costs	do	
do 22	do	G. Keefe	Allowing gambling in his saloon.	do 22	do	Insp. Harper	Fined $25 and costs	do	Appealed; not yet decided.
do 22	do	do	Gambling	do 22	do	do	$10 and costs	Anthracite	do
do 22	do	A. MacLeod	do	do 22	do	do	$10 and costs	do	do
do 22	do	J. Rea	do	do 22	do	do	$5 and costs	do	
do 26	J. Connors	W. Saunders	Malicious injury to property	do 27	do	do	$1 and costs	do	
do 30	T. Fawcett	G. McGowan	Larceny	do 30	do	do	Dismissed	Banff	

Oct.	8	T. Edmonds....	Ah Sing.....	Rape.....	Oct.	10	do	do	Committed for trial....	do	
do	17	The Queen	T. Daniels.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	do	17	do	Insp. Harper and T. Watts, J.P.	$20 and costs.....	Anthracite....	
do	25	do	Vital Millett....	do do	do	25	do	do ..	$5 and costs.....	do ...	
do	25	do	McKinnon.....	do do	do	25	do	do ..	$1 and costs.....	do ...	
Nov.	3	Mrs. Wright....	J. Hogan.....	Obtaining money under false pretences.	Nov.	4	do	Insp. Harper....	Committed for trial....	do ...	
do	4	The Queen.....	A. Macleod.....	Liquor on premises.....	do	5	do	do	Dismissed	Banff.....	
do	5	do	P. O'Brien.....	Drunk and disorderly....	do	5	do	Insp. Harper and T. Watts, J.P.	$10 and costs.....	Anthracite....	
					1888.						
		The Queen.....	R. McRae.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Dec.	10	No.	Insp. Casey.....	Fined $1 and costs....	Fort Saskatchewan District.	
		Enoch Lapotac..	Moise Muskegs.	Threatening language and assault.	do	13	do	Supt. Griesbach and Insp. Casey	Fined $5 do	do ..	
		The Queen.....	Wm. Hamilton alias "Arkansaw."	Stealing permit liquor.....	do	27	do	Insps. Casey and Piercy.	Fined $10 and 4 mos. hard labor.	do ..	
					1889.						
		do	Thomas Smith..	Selling intoxicants to Indians. .	Jan.	8	do	do ..	Fined $200	do ..	
		do	J. Haly	Stealing goods from store.....	do	7	do	Messrs McLellan and Gaetz McKenzie, J.P.	Fined $5	do ..	
		do	Nelson P. Nelson	Threatening life of L. Thompson.	Feb.	4	do	Insp. Piercy....	Committed for trial...	do ..	Acquitted by Mr. Justice Rouleau.
		Cook.....	W. L. Blair.....	Assault	do	18	do	Insp. Casey.....	Fined $5 and costs....	do ..	
		do	Bremner.....	do	do	18	do	do	do	do ..	
		do	A. E. Patterson.	do	do	18	do	do	Dismissed	do ..	
		The Queen.....	Isaac Hunter...	Drunk and disorderly.....	April	1	do	do and S. A. McDougall.	do	do ..	
		do	W. Patton.....	do	do	1	do	do ..	Fined $5 and costs....	do ..	
		do	Jas. Powell.....	Letting prairie fire run.....	do	1	do	Insp. Casey.....	$10 or 30 days.....	do ..	
		do	Jas. Gibbons....	Selling intoxicants.....	do	13	do	do	Fined $50.....	do ..	
		Nancy Campbell	A. Coughlin....	Assault.....	do	13	do	do	Fined $10.....	do ..	
		Strang	Wm. Rowland..	Breaking windows in school house.	do	23	do	do	Fined $5 and $13 damages.	do ..	
		The Queen.....	Jos. Adams.....	Insane.....	do	13	do	Supt. Neale.....	Committed..	do ..	Sent to Regina.
		Rumball.....	F. Burneau.....	Breaking a window	do	26	do	Insp. Casey.....	Fined $2.....	do ..	
		The Queen.....	Gibbons.....	Selling intoxicants.....	May	29	do	Supt. Neale.....	Dismissed	do ..	
		do	Quesnel.....	do	do	29	do	do	do	do ..	
		do	Coughlin	do	do	29	do	do	do	do ..	
		do	Cunningham	do	do	29	do	do	do	do ..	
		do	McDonald.....	do	do	29	do	do	do	do ..	
		do	A. Tarlland	Setting fire to prairie.....	do	29	do	R. Hardisty and Insp. Casey.	do	do ..	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
				1889.					
	The Queen.....	A. Boag.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	May 10	No.	Insp. Casey and S A. McDougall.	Fined $1 and costs....	Fort Saskatchewan Dist.	
	do	Chas. Bremner..	do	do 10	do	do ..	do	do ..	
	Herbert Stringer	"Natchus".....	Stealing	June 7	do	do ..	6 months hard labor...	do ..	
	The Queen.....	John Coyle.....	Insane.....	do 12	do	Insp. Piercy ...	Committed	do ..	
	do	Geo. Sinclair....	Killing moose in close season ...	do 14	do	do	Fined $5.....	do ..	
	do	A. Ringnette...	Having intoxicants in possession without permit.	do 17	do	Insp. Casey....	Fined $50.....	do ..	
	D. B. Wilson...	M. McKinlay...	Assault	do 25	do	do	Fined $2.....	do ..	
	The Queen.....	Rod'ick Thomas.	Insane.....	do 13	do	do and S. A. McDougall.	Committed	do ..	Discharged 14th Oct., 1889.
	do	J. Potvin.....	Disorderly	do 4	do	do ..	Fined $5 and costs....	do ..	
	do	C. Bremner.....	Creating a disturbance.....	do 5	do	do ..	Dismissed	do ..	
	do	Adamson.....	do	do 5	do	do ..	Fined $20.....	do ..	
	do	D. Joyal.....	Disorderly conduct.....	do 29	do	do ..	Dismissed	do ..	
	do	J. M. Peacock..	do	do 29	do	Insp. Casey and McAuley.	Fined $5.....	do ..	
	do	A. D. Osborne..	do	do 29	do	do ..	Fined $7.....	do ..	
	do	W. Wilson.....	do	do 29	do	do ..	Fined $5.....	do ..	
	do	"Stony Paul'..	Horse stealing.....	do 12	do	Insp. Casey.....	Committed for trial...	do ..	Sentenced by Mr. Justice Rouleau to 6 months with hard labor, and 1 month extra for gaol breaking.
	do	A. Couglin.....	Assault.....	do 9	do	do	Fined $5	do ..	
	do	Joseph Degagne.	Disorderly conduct..... ..	Sept. 9	do	do and Supt. Griesbach	Fined $10	do ..	
	do	J. Courtepolt...	do	do 9	do	do ..	Dismissed	do ..	
	do	A. Beaudry.....	Interfering with police in the performance of their duty.	do 12	do	Insp. Casey and M. McAuley.	Committed for trial...	do ..	Acquitted by Mr. Justice Rouleau.
	do	E. Broiseau.....	do do ..	do 12	do	do ..	do ...	do ..	do
	do	"Omachisis ...	Theft.....	do 13	do	do ..	2 mos. with hard labor.	do ..	1 month extra by Mr. Justice Rouleau for gaol breaking.

	Gouvereau	Ch. Shaw	Assault	do 14 do	do	Fined $5	do	
	The Queen	H. Edmiston	Drunk and using abusive language.	do 5 do	Insp. Piercy and S. A. McDougall	Fined $5.	do	
	Aug. Derunier	Harry Anthony	Assault	do			do	Settled out of court
	do	John Smith	do	do			do	do
	John Cameron	W. West	do	Nov. 22 do	Insp. Piercy	Fined $5	do	
1888.				1888.				
Dec. 3	Regina	D. Nolin	Assault	Dec. 4 No.	Insp. J. Howe and W. J. Scott.	Fined $10 and costs or 1 mo. with hard labor.	Battleford	Fine paid.
do 4	do	Mrs. J. D. O'Neill	Insanity	do 4 do	Insp. J. Howe	Confined	do	
do 18	do	Jacob	Assault	do 26 do	No prosecution,	case dismissed.		
				1889.				
do 28	do	Wm. Ducharme	Burglary	Apr. 23 do	Judge McGuire.	12 mos. with hard labor.	do	Serving time in policeguard r om.
1889.								
Feb. 4	do	Etienne Morin	Assault	Feb. 5 do	Insp. J. Howe and W. J. Scott.	Dismissed	do	
May 6	do	Welsey Atkins and Patrick Maguire.	Burglary	Oct. 24 do	Judge McGuire.	2 years in penitentiary.	do	Both sent to Stony Mountain.
July 10	J. H. Sully	James Atkinson and Lester C. Larkins.	Breach of contract	July 13 do	Supt. W. D. Antrobus.	Fined $10 and costs or 15 days with hard labor.	do	Fine not paid; both served time.
Aug. 13	Regina	Kee-was-is-ka-win.	Setting fire to prairie	Aug. 15 do	do	Fined $5 and costs or 10 days with hard labor.	do	Fine paid.
Oct. 24	Wm. Williams	John Daniels	Neglect of duty and injury to horse.		No prosecution			Settled out of court.
do 24	Regina	Wm. Williams	Assault		do			do
Nov. 13	do	9 Cree Indians	Under influence of liquor	Nov. 13 do	Supt. W. D. Antrobus and P. G. Williams, Indian Agent.	Dismissed with caution.	Battleford	
do 13	do	Wm. Williams	Selling intoxicating liquor to Indians.	do 18 do	do	Dismissed	do	Insufficient evidence.
1888.								
Dec. 19	Jas. Isbister	J. R. Isbister	Application for surety of the peace.	Dec. 19 do	Supt. Perry	Application refused	Prince Albert and District.	
1889.								
Jan. 3	The Queen	Sioux Ind'n Jack	Larceny	Jan. 3 do	do	Dismissed	do	
do 18	do	Wosh-fa-chak-ka (Sioux Indian).	do	Feb. 1 do	do	3 months imprisonment with hard labor.	do	
Feb. 1	C. H. Sweetapple, Govt. Vet. Inspector.	Robt. Hanley	Having glandered horse in possession.	do 1 do	Insp. Cuthbert	Horse destroyed	do	
do 2	Wm. Robertson	Wm. Bird, jun.	Seduction	Mar. 20 Yes	Mr. Justice McGuire.	Dismissed	do	
do 9	The Queen	Robt. Cromartie.	Larceny	Feb. 27 No.	do	3 months imprisonment with hard labor.	do	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.									
Feb. 28	C. H. Sweetapple, Govt. Vet. Inspector.	Wm. Clark.....	Having glandered horse in possession.	Feb. 28	No.	Insp. Cuthbert..	Horse destroyed.....	Prince Albert and District.	
Apr. 9	John Cameron..	Charles Delorme	Obtaining a horse under false pretences.	Apr. 9	do	Supt. Perry....	Dismissed.....	do ..	
do 19	The Queen.....	Patrice Caron...	Stealing a letter out of post letter bag.	May 9	do	do	Discharged from custody.	do ..	
do 30	do	Wachan (Sioux Indian).	Horse stealing.....	do 21	do	Mr. Justice McGuire.	.....	.....	
May 10	do	Betsy Mahomaneway.	Larceny.....	do 16	do	Joseph Finlayson, J.P.	Severely reprimanded.	Prince Albert and District.	
do 31	do	Pierre and Louis Gariépy.	Gathering eggs of wild fowl.....	June 1	do	Insp. Huot.....	Discharged with a caution.	do ..	
do 28	do	Duncan Neil....	Allowing a camp fire to escape, thereby setting fire to timber at Sturgeon Lake.	May 28	do	do	Fined $25 and $25 costs.	do ..	Fine paid; tried summarily under North-West Ordinances.
July 8	do	Madeleine Laplante.	Insanity.....	July 8	do	Insp. Norman..	Dismissed.....	.....	do
do 25	do	Joseph Beaudrie.	Larceny.....	Oct. 16	do	Mr. Justice McGuire.	1 month imprisonment with hard labor.	Prince Albert and District.	
do 26	do	Charles Nolin...	Interfering with the police in the execution of their duty.	do 15	do	do ..	To keep the peace for 6 months.	.....	
Sept. 25	do	James McAuley.	Larceny.....	Nov. 6	do	do ..	2 years penitentiary...	.....	Sent under escort to penitentiary 9th Nov., 1889.
Nov. 11	do	Murdoch McLeod.	do	do 15	do	do ..	18 mos. imprisonment with hard labor.	.....	

1076
276